Weather
Better weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.3 and the minimum 42.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.9 and 41.2.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, Dec. 18.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Chili and Devanha, Dec. 15.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Katori Maru, Dec. 16.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Andre Lebon, Dec. 18.

No. 2867 VOI IX | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 庚申年十一月初三日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1920 | 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 | 20 CENTS

AMERICA AND EX-FOES MUST JOIN LEAGUE, JAPAN'S VIEW

Baron Hayashi Denies That His Country Has Any Thought Of War

SEE RED PERIL

Berlin Wants Guards To Block Plans Of Bolshevists

(*Reuter's Service*)

Geneva, Dec. 9.—Baron Hayashi Chief Japanese delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, addressing representatives of the press today, asserted that the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the League itself, would not have attained their full development until the day when the United States and Germany became members

In the eyes of Baron Hayashi, one of the most important questions to be faced is that of disarmament. While armaments were being increased in all countries, Japan included, he said, yet Japan had no thought of war. She was extremely desirous of maintaining peaceful relations with China, and was happy to see China treated in the Assembly on the same footing as herself.

On the subject of Kiaochow, he said that Japan was willing to discuss the matter with China, and would consent to withdraw her troops if China could furnish some guarantees for a negotiation of this sort.

MAY AMEND MANDATES

London, Dec. 9.—In the House of Commons today, Commander Kenworthy asked whether the House of Commons would be allowed to amend the terms of British mandates from the League of Nations, when these were submitted to Parliament.

The Speaker replied that this would depend on the action that the Government invited the House to take on the matter.

Shanghai, December 11.—The following items in the German propaganda wireless service have been picked up locally. They are issued with all due reserve.

DISBAND CIVIC GUARDS

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The German Government in its reply to the note of the Entente regarding the disarmament question, and the disbanding of the civic guards, points out that the German Government, while claiming that it is not obliged by the Peace Treaty to suppress the civic guards which are not of a military character, considers them as a temporary measure to be continued only until order has been fully restored.

Disarmament, it states, is being faithfully carried out and will be finished in February, except for Bavaria and East Prussia, where special conditions prevail

FEAR COMMUNISTS

The Bavarian civic guards, the Government states, can only be disbanded after the disarmament of the communistic elements, which are very powerful in Bavaria, and after removing the danger of an attack upon the defenceless population, by the well-armed communists.

In East Prussia, it is claimed, the population relies entirely on the civic guards as its only means of defence against fresh attacks by the Bolsheviki.

REJECT ALLIES DEMAND

The German Government is preparing two Notes: (1) rejecting the Entente's proposal to hold a separate Upper-Silesian plebiscite at Cologne which the Government maintains is contrary to the Versailles Treaty, and—(2) protesting against the Entente censorship of German Ministers' speeches on German soil.

The Coalition parties in the Reichstag have rejected all motions put forward by both Nationalists and Socialists to increase the pay of Government officials on account of the high cost of foodstuffs.

Exception was made in the case of families with children.

The Coalition parties thereby supported the Minister of Finance who time and again has urged the greatest economy in view of the serious financial conditions prevailing in Germany.

WIRELESS STATIONS

Germany has at present 68 wireless stations of which 50 are receiving and 17 transmitting stations. The number will be increased during the next few weeks to about 100. During November 110,000 despatches were wirelessed, while the German telegraph offices received on an average 125,000 ordinary telegraphs and cables daily.

Dynamiters Kill Solons In Senate Of Rumania

(*Reuter's Service*)

NEW YORK, December 10.—The newspapers publish a report from Bukharest dated December 9 of a terrible bomb outrage in the Rumanian Senate.

It appears that a large infernal machine placed behind the President's chair exploded at 2:45 p.m., just as the session was opening.

Several Senators were killed and a number wounded, the report states. An anarchist plot is suspected. No arrests are reported.

The King visited the wounded in hospital later in the afternoon.

C. E. RAILWAY TO USE SILVER PAY STANDARD

Goods Rushed To Harbin As News Of Frontier Opening Is Sent Out

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, Dec. 6.—All is quiet now in Harbin and the nervous atmosphere which prevailed here a few days ago is gradually passing.

It is believed that the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway has decided to base all payments from or to the railway on the silver Dollar instead of the gold rouble, and that this regulation will come into force on January 1. It is understood that this change was strongly opposed by some of the Russian Members of the Board, by officials of the Central Office and by the Interallied Technical Board.

In anticipation of the opening of the frontier an influx of goods, chiefly raw materials, is reported from Manchuria Station. These goods are intended for the needs of the population of Transbaikalia.

It is reported from Chita that M. Karachan will act as representative of the Soviet Government in the Far Eastern Republic.

CIRCUS BURNS

Today at 4 a.m. a fire occurred in the circus building here. The conflagration was caused by a short circuit of the lighting system and as the building was constructed entirely of wood the fire immediately spread bound control. The majority of the animals were burnt to death. Details of the extent of the loss are not yet available.

It is reported from Manchuria Station that although no armed partisans have been allowed to cross the frontier the latter is open to all Reds who are not carrying arms. Consequently Manchuria Station is thronged with agitators who organise meetings and try to persuade the Kappel and Semenoff men to return to their villages and oppose their evacuation to the Maritime Provinces. Although there may have been isolated cases of this propoganda succeeding, it is safe to state that the majority of the men are not willing to listen to the agitators. At the present moment there are twelve military trains en route to Grodekovo and soon the evacuation will be accomplished.

REORGANISE ARMY

It is reported from Grodekovo that it has been decided to reorganise the army on a new basis.

All the troops will form one corps under General Verjbitsky. The corps will include one cavalry and the infantry divisions.

In an order to his troops before leaving Manchuria Station Semenoff said that he believed that Russia would yet require his army's support and that consequently he would take all measures to provide all necessary supplies and accommoda-

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPANESE LOSS LIGHT IN FIGHT WITH KOREANS

Official Reports Admit That Schools And Churches Were Destroyed

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Dec. 10.—A Seoul despatch states that official reports from the headquarters of the Japanese force which is operating at Chientao against the Korean malcontents show the following:

Koreans killed and executed, 375; captured, 177; surrendered, 1,538.

Japanese killed, eleven; wounded 25.

Buildings burned: Korean houses, 193; Korean barracks, thirteen; churches, two; schools, five.

Arms captured: rifles 513; machine-guns, three; cartridges, 42,000.

Two of the churches, it is asserted were used by the Korean rebels as assembly halls. The schools are claimed to have been giving military instruction to prospective officers of the army to be raised for a campaign against the Japanese.

The above figures are in some cases smaller than those reported by missionaries and the Chinese local authorities.

Painleve Sees His Nation In Lead Of Far East Trade

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—The French Parliamentary Commerce Committee held an important meeting in one of the offices of the Palais Bourbon, on Tuesday morning, M. Charles Chaumet, the former Minister, presiding.

M. Paul Painleve gave a very graphic account of his recent mission to China and expressed the hope that the University of Paris would organise an annex of its Faculty of Science in China, in order to train Chinese technical experts and instruct them in Western science with a view to assisting in the development of the natural wealth of China.

The speaker recommended the establishment of Franco-Chinese enterprises which, he said, would enable France to achieve a leading place in the Far East, notwithstanding the competition of other foreign nations.

Japanese Volcano Erupts: Earthquake

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Dec. 10.—An eruption of Mount Asama-Yama occured today. There was a violent earthquake at Takasaki, accompanied by clouds of black smoke and volcanic ashes.

Bishop Sanctioned Act Of Cork Mayor In Dying, Says Sister In Tokio

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Dec. 10.—Miss Florence MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor, who is now a teacher of English at the most exclusive private church school here, belonging to the order of Saint Maur, and being known as Sister Frances Xavier, has been interviewed.

After steadily refusing press callers, she said that if she could say anything that would possibly benefit the cause for which her brother died, she would break her rule of silence.

Since September, she has been dependent on the English press of Tokio for news of her brother. During that month she received cabled birthday greetings from her brother, saying "Greetings; still conscious."

She said her brother had resisted all plans to place him in the priesthood, because from boyhood, he had wanted to hold himself ready to die for his country.

When he entered jail and started his hunger strike, he had already received the authority of the bishop to die if necessary.

Her most sacred souvenir of her brother, she said, was a clipping from a paper of an editorial, entitled "Sacrifice," in which he had outlined his doctrine.

She went on to say that she did not regret her brother's death, if it should benefit the cause of Ireland, and concluded by paying high tribute to her brother's wife, whom she described as a fit wife for a martyr, who had sustained him in his critical hours.

SELF-GOVERNING BODY IS FORMED TO OUST TUCHUNS

Twenty-five Provinces And Dependencies Send Delegates Here

PLAN REAL DEMOCRACY

Provisional Officers Are Elected And Plans Made For Program

Representatives from 25 provinces and dependencies met yesterday at the Kiangsu Educational Association headquarters here for the organisation of a Union for Self-Government as a result of the recent Presidential mandate restoring the system of self-government in the various provinces.

The provinces represented were Chihli, Kiangsu, Anhui, Heilun, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Sinkiang, Kansu, Fengtien, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Honan, Hupeh, Shantung, Shensi, Fukien, Szechuen, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, Sichuang, the Metropolitan Area, Jehol and Mongolia. One hundred and twenty delegates attended.

A lengthy manifesto was issued, urging the immediate organisation of self-governments in the various localities and condemning the Tuchun system as detrimental to the democratic institutions of China.

A draft constitution was presented and adopted and provisional officers were elected. These officers will meet again at the Kiangsu Educational Association Quarters Saturday.

Labor Organisation Starts New Fight To Lower Price Of Rice

Representatives of the painters, laborers, millhands, mechanics, electricians, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters, 287 strong, held a meeting at the Labor Research Society, Siccawei, yesterday to discuss the high price of rice in Shanghai. Representatives were elected to co-operate with other bodies to devise means of stopping further increase in the price of the cereal.

JAPAN SOCIALISTS ORGANISE LEAGUE AFTER POLICE RAID

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, December 10.—Three hundred Socialists from points throughout Japan met here for the scheduled inauguration of the Socialists' League. The police broke up the meeting at the outset, amid commotion and the singing of revolutionary songs. Five arrests were made.

It is reported that, nevertheless, the Socialists had previously met elsewhere, and outwitting the police, had inaugurated the League.

GREEKS GIVE KING IMMENSE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Athens, Dec. 9.—The official result of the plebiscite shows that roughly 1,014.000 votes were registered, of which practically 1,000,000 were in favor of Constantine.

TADLA REBELS CAPTURED

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—A War Office communique states that an operation has been carried out in the mountains of the Tadla region by detachments assisted by native partisans. A band of 120 rebels surrendered.

CAMBON IS FETED

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 10.—A farewell luncheon was tendered by the London Association of Journalists today to M. Paul Cambon, the retiring French Ambassador to Great Britain. King George telegraphed his greetings to the gathering.

Old Man Mex Sinks Into Utter Disrepute At U.S. Post Office

Old Man Mex., who has been sinking lower and lower in the public estimate, passed completely out of sight from one quarter yesterday. He has no standing whatever at the stamp window of the U.S. Post Office now.

When silver exchange slid past the 200-level yesterday morning the surcharged American postage stamp went out of existence, so far as availability for local purchasers is concerned. It will only be resurrected when silver exchange rises above the figure mentioned. Meantime it will take U.S. currency to buy U.S. stamps. The following notice to patrons appeared in the Post Office lobby at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning:

"Under orders from the Postmaster General surcharged stamps are removed from sale on account of the rate of exchange.

"Stamps are now sold for American money exclusively. The clerks are forbidden to accept Shanghai currency in exchange for stamps.

"Local currency will be accepted in payment for money orders at the bank's selling rate of exchange at time of purchase."

In explanation Postmaster Everett quoted the order of the Postmaster General, made effective July 1, 1919, which states that the ordinary stamps shall be sold for American money only and that surcharge stamps shall be sold for Shanghai currency only and that the surcharged stamps shall be withdrawn from sale when exchange reaches 200, or two Shanghai dollars are equal to one American dollar.

Should the gold rate fall below 200 the sale of surcharged stamps will again be opened.

Postmaster Everett, noting the reporter's tender years, considerately refrained from giving his opinion of the exchange situation when questioned yesterday. Everybody in the Post Office, however, registered extreme thankfulness for one thing—that there wasn't a mail closing in the afternoon.

HANKOW BUSINESS MEN CONTRIBUTE TO ARMY PAY FUND

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hankow, Dec. 11.—It is stated that the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce has contributed five lakhs for arrears of soldiers' pay. This has relieved the situation, at least for the time being.

VLADIVOSTOK IN ENTIRE SURRENDER TO CHITA RULERS

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, December 10.—The Ministerial Cabinet has resigned. M. Medviedeff, head of the Zemstvos, has requested M. Antonoff, editor of The Red Flag, to form a new Cabinet, which, it is rumored, will be made up of four Communists, two Mensheviks and two Peasants. Chita has telegraphed agreeing to maintain the Vladivostok Assembly with its executive organ, and it is probable that the above Cabinet will not be formed, but that, instead, an executive body will be elected, which will liquidate the affairs of the old Government, submitting entirely to orders from Chita.

Chita has issued a message stating that the Zabaikal, Amur and Ussuri railways, and also the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to right belonged formerly to the Russian Empire, and are only to carry out orders from Chita. It threatens that disobedience will be met with the most severe measures.

General Kappel's troops are not being transported from Pogranichnaya to Grodekovo; the hardy veterans are marching.

FESTIVAL AT PRAGUE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Spring festival at Prague will be held on either February 28 or March 8.

OPIUM THEFT CASE ENDS WITH JAIL TERMS FOR FOUR

Detective And Aids Sent To Prison By Mixed Court Judgment

COMPLAINANT FINED $300

Attorneys Pass Compliments In Closing Arguments Of Action

The case in which a Chinese detective and three others were charged with obtaining $300 under false pretenses and with larceny of $1,120 worth of opium, during the process of which opposing attorneys clashed on several occasions, was concluded in the Mixed Court yesterday, counsel for the defense and prosecution indulging in a few allusions of milder sort in their closing remarks.

The Court, Italian Assessor Ferrajolo and the Chinese Magistrate, sentenced the detective, Tsang, Ling-tah, formerly attached to Wayside Station, to one year's imprisonment and the other three defendants to nine months each, they to be expelled from the Settlement at the end of that period. The complainant in the case, one Shen Foh-piau, was fined $300.

CALLS CASE REMARKABLE

"This in many ways is one of the most remarkable cases ever heard in the Mixed Court" said Mr. J. B. Davies in his closing argument for the defendant detective. "Here we have a complainant who, by his own admissions, was engaged in opium smuggling, and his testimony has been supplemented by that of witnesses who were directly assisting the complainant to get illicit opium into Shanghai.

"On the other hand the principal defendant, a detective, a man who gave 20 year's faithful service to the police force and has a clean record, is now brought to court to face charges of larceny brought by a man who is a malefactor and a criminal.

MENTIONS PARLANI CASE

"The complainant in this case," Mr. Davies continued, "has stated that he was employed by Funder and Co. and in his cross-examination could only say that he had been engaged in putting on labels in the auction rooms. Mr. Parlani owns Funder and Co., and, as this Court knows, Mr. Parlani has been charged in the Italian Consulate for maintaining shops for the purpose of selling opium.

"The complainant has said that he was bringing the opium into Shanghai for sale to chemists' shops but he would not state what shops. The inference is obvious. He works for Mr. Parlani who was charged with being in charge of chemists' shops where opium was sold."

CHARGES PLOT

Mr. Davies went on to discount the testimony of the complainant's supporting witnesses, alleging that practically all of them—the man who went with him to the boat, the relative from whom money was borrowed to pay for the opium, and the quartermaster of the Sakaki Maru, who helped carry the drug ashore—knew what was going on and were parties to the smuggling plan. In conclusion he said that it was not necessary to look further than this for a motive for the prosecution: Wayside District was the worst in Shanghai for opium shops and dens, the detective accused had been active in running down opium offenders, he was an obstacle to their operations and the only way to get rid of him was to cook up a case such as this and get him dismissed from the force. The other three defendants were seconds to the detective and thus also a menace and had to be got rid of too.

"The man who should be charged," declared Mr. Davies, "is the complainant himself."

MR. FISCHER REPLIES

Replying, in his closing remarks, Mr. J. O. Fischer, for the prosecution, said that he agreed with Mr. Davies that it was a remarkable case.

"It is a case," he declared, "in which the defense has tried to intimidate me and also the court. But I was not afraid, and I am very glad that I took up the case, not only for the complainant's interests but in the interests of the public. The facts are plain enough: we have four gentlemen in the box who took advantage of their position to rob people."

He quoted previous cases to show that in other instances—where opium had been stolen—the thief had been convicted, and also stated that there were cases where detectives of previous good record had been convicted. It was ridiculous to say that a false charge had been brought, he said, as in such a case such a com-

(Continued on Page 4)

BRITAIN'S NAVY EXPANSION WILL BE DELAYED, IS REPORT OF CHAMBERLAIN

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

Sharp Reversal Of Policy On Finance Demanded; Chancellor Says Nation Is In Good Shape

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 9.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that a navy adequate to secure the safety of the Empire would be maintained.

But, he said, the Imperial Defence Committee had been asked immediately and exhaustively to investigate the question of future construction of capital ships in the light of experiences during the war.

Until the Committee had reported, the program of new construction would not be sanctioned.

CROWD HEARS DEBATE

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon for the long-heralded debate on national expenditure. This was initiated by Mr. George Lambert (Coalition Liberal member for South Molton, and from 1905 to 1915 Civil Lord of the Admiralty) who moved that the House should not sanction expenditure during the financial year 1921-1922 exceeding £808,000,000 which was the amount estimated by Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech on October 25, 1919, as necessary in a normal year.

Mr. Lambert declared that a sharp reversal of financial policy was necessary to prevent disaster. He denounced the expenditure on the Navy and Army, and asked whether it was the Government's policy to build ships against the United States.

He demanded the dismissal of the superabundant officials in Whitehall, maintained that the present scale of taxation threatened to ruin industry, and concluded by urging that expenditure must be reduced by tens of millions.

TRADE STAGNANT

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, described this "clamor" for reduction of expenditure as "ignorant" and "irresponsible." He drew attention to the diminution of expenditure since 1918-1919.

There had been a great change, he said, since the last budget, from over-confidence, over-lending, over-borrowing and over-spending, but the reaction had gone too far and trade was stagnant; old orders were being cancelled, and the consequent unrest must affect the budget estimates.

Supplementary estimates, Mr. Chamberlain continued, had already been presented for an additional £10,000,000 for the Civil Service, and £8,000,000 for the Navy and Air Service.

An element in the expenditure was the numerous men retained at the dockyards and arsenals in order not to increase unemployment. It was impossible thus to continue indefinitely. These men must be offered the choice of further discharges or partial employment.

NO TIME FOR GLOOM

While the supplementary army estimates amounted to £40,000,000 due to winding up the war, and charges on account of the disturbed conditions in the Middle East and Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, other reductions amounted to £62,000,000. Consequently, it was estimated that the total would not be affected as there would be additional expense as a result of unemployment. There was no reason to anticipate that the expected revenue would not be collected, though the year would end with between 200 and 234 millions for redemption of debt.

We should not be gloomy, declared the Chancellor. No other country could show a parallel anywhere in Europe. Besides ourselves Denmark was the only country which had paved the way towards getting its budget to balance on the right side.

GOVERNMENT'S PURPOSE

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the policy of the Government was to secure a gradual reduction of debt and to avoid all expansion. All subsidies, for bread, coal mines, railways and postal service would end with the present financial year, he said. The Government was most anxious to achieve every economy compatible with internal and external security—conditions which its critics had overlooked.

Its future policy was as follows. All internal reforms involving additional expenditure, excepting as regarded unemployment, were to be held up. The Munitions, Shipping and Food Ministries were to be wound up.

The only method of effecting a saving on any considerable scale was in the war departments, he

ALL OF IRELAND UNDER MILITARY IS POSSIBILITY

Premier Expected To Make Important Statement On Situation In Erin

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 9.—It was stated in the lobby of the House of Commons tonight that Mr. Lloyd George would make an important statement regarding Ireland tomorrow afternoon.

It is understood that he will announce the possibility of the proclamation of martial law in Ireland while indicating the readiness of the Government to enter into conversations with representatives of moderate Sinn Fein opinion in Ireland.

Note.—Martial law has existed in many districts in Ireland for some time. Courts martial have been sitting in various cities. The foregoing dispatch is taken to indicate the possibility of martial law throughout the country as a possibility.—Ed.

Allies Demand Gold Bonus For Germans

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Leygues stated that the Allies had raised a protest against the diversion to another channel of the bonus of five gold marks granted for betterment of the German miners' condition. Another protest had been addressed to Berlin, adding the voice of the United States to the objection raised against speeches made by the German Ministers in the Rhineland.

M. Leygues reminded his hearers that at the London Conference, the French proposals had finally been adopted.

The pourparlers relative to the Treaty of Sevres have not yet ended, but M. Leygues believes, states the Petit Parisien, that the Allies will reach an agreement on the modifications to be adopted.

First Woman Lawyer Admitted To Practice At U. S. Bar Here

Mrs. Helen McCauley, bride of Lieut. C. McCauley, who is Captain of the American gunboat Elcano has the unique distinction of being the first woman admitted to practice law in all American courts in China. Mrs. McCauley was formally enrolled as an American attorney at a hearing held in the United States Court for China before Judge C. S. Lobingier who extended a graceful welcome to Mrs. McCauley as a member of the bar.

Mrs. McCauley, who was formerly Miss Helen Leary, was graduated from the law department of the University of Texas at Austin, Texas last year. Before she came to China she was a member of the legal department of the Associated Charities in her home state.

went on. The Cabinet was again exploring military expenditures in the Near and Middle East, with a view to drastic reductions as soon as the situation permitted.

MESOPOTAMIA DEFENSE

Mr. Chamberlain hoped that the Arab Government could soon take over the administration and defense of Mesopotamia. The Imperial troops would then be reduced to a small nucleus and the country could then be self-supporting.

The Cabinet was determined to maintain a navy adequate to secure the safety of the Empire, but before sanctioning a program of new construction it must be convinced that the lessons of the war had been definitely ascertained, especially with regard to the vulnerability of the capital ship. It had therefore decided, the Admiralty concurring, that the Committee of Imperial Defense should exhaustively and immediately investigate the policy of future construction in the light of wartime experience.

Public Band

Today's Concert of the Public Band at the Town Hall, 5 o'clock is given up to program-music by the Bohemian composer Smetana and the Symphony "From the New World" by Dvorak, a compatriot of the former.

Some notices of Smetana's Symphonic Poem "My Fatherland" and of the Dvorak Symphony have appeared previously in "Musical Matters." Below is a "synopsis" of the Tone-poem, whilst, as most people are aware, the Dvorak 5th Symphony has **negro tunes (heard during the** composer's visit to America) for its thematic material. "The Largo with its pathetic tune for cor anglais is one of the most popular symphonic movements in the world.

The program is as follows:

1st Part

"F. SMETANA"

1.—Overture from—"The Bartered Bride."

2.—Symphonic Poem "My Fatherland."

(a) "Visegrad."
(Old borough and Royal Castle in Bohemia).

(b) "Moldau."
(A description of the source of the river Moldau. —Flutes and Clarionets reproduce the rocking murmur of the waves as accompaniment to a Bohemian Folk Song. The sound of Horns announce the passing of the Hunt; then follows a rural wedding; then a dance of Nymphs in the Moonlight, the St. John's Rapids and the Moldau in full flood).

2nd Part.

"AN. DVORAK"

3.—Symphony No. 5 in E. minor "From the New World."

(a) Adagio—Allegro molto.
(b) Largo.
(c) Scherzo.
(d) Allegro con fuoco.

Maestro M. Paci,
Conductor.

B. U. PROFESSOR NOW AT NANKING

Mr. Clarence E. Akerstrom, the recently appointed professor of the new Boston University chair at the University of Nanking has arrived. Mr. Akerstrom is to join the staff of the school of Commerce of the University which will start next fall. The school of commerce was first proposed by the University Alumni two years ago.

Now over $50,000 have been subscribed to by the University Alumni, the Boston University Nanking Association in the States will start a financial campaign this month. Every effort is being made to help raise funds for the new department of the University.

Mr. Akerstrom was born in Maine of Swedish parents. He studied one year at Brown and got B.A. degree there. In 1916 he graduated from Boston University School of Business Administration and later has been with Robert Paine Estate. Mrs. Akerstrom, with four children, are now in the States. They expect to come to China next year.

Some people, such as book and insurance agents, seem just naturally endowed with a capacity for arousing suspicion and distrust. Though not of either of these professions, Waung Ah-nyi appears to have the faculty to a degree which, in his case, amounted to conviction.

Waung was ambling along Ward Road with a bag in his left hand and a decided list to port when he met a Chinese Police Constable. The Constable took just one look at Waung and demanded to know:

"What's in the bag?"

"Rice," said Waung.

"Let's have a look," rejoined the C.P.C., and did.

Sure enough, there was rice in the sack, but by prodding into it with his nightstick the C. P. C. discovered also three large cast-iron cogwheels. These proved to be vital fractions of the nearby milling establishment of Wong Tsu-ming, who was at that moment loudly wondering what the dashblank was the matter with the machinery.

After the machinery of the court had finished grinding Waung found that he was in—or out—thirty days.

RECTIFYING AN ERROR

It is against the law in these Settlements to ride a bicycle after dark unless there is a light attached thereto. And when riding a bicycle thus unadorned it is extremely poor judgment to collide with a policeman, which is what Kyung Kung-foo did on the Gordon Road of a night recently.

After the C. P. C. had make appropriate oration to Kyung and explained the penalties provided for his indiscretion, the cyclist produced a silver Mexican dollar and slipped it with an understanding look into the policeman's hand. Whereupon the C. P. C. yanked him indignantly to the station.

Kyung protested to the Court that he had not the slightest intention of bribing the officer when he handed him the dollar. He had listened to that worthy's lecture on the error of cycling without lights and was under the impression that he had incurred a fine. The dollar was to pay the fine.

The Court applied a revised scale of rates, which set Kyung back $3, besides the one paid on account, which was ordered confiscated.

AGAIN THE CYNICAL C.P.C.

The ambidexterity of Tsang Ching-sung calls for a certain admiration. On the Avenue Road the day before yesterday he snatched, simultaneously, both gold earrings from the ears of Mme. Dzung Tsang-sz.

Possibly from an honest conviction that such was the case, or mayhap as the likeliest way of securing immediate attention, the lady shrieked that she was being murdered and called on all and sundry to "save life!"

A fleetfooted Constable who happened to be within earshot saw Tsang ebbing rapidly into an alleyway, took up the trail and shortly thereafter had the fugitive by the scruff of the neck. Tsang held forth his empty palm in mute testimony. But the Constable was wise in the ways of craft and he applied a practised pressure to the back of his prisoner's neck, whereat the latter's jaws slowly relaxed and there, beneath his tongue, lay the pair of earrings.

Three months was what they ordered for Tsang.

Zalsman Song-Recital

The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Zalsman in Shanghai brings many advantages to local music which should be well appreciated. At the seventh song-recital as at previous ones pupils with vocal gifts are given an opportunity to discover their capabilities and to settle down to a style suited to them. At such a recital too, the selection of songs is naturally on a plane tending to raise the standard of music that would be acceptable amongst amateur and drawing room singers. Much good work for music is done besides the actual vocal training and advancement of individuals. The pleasure given to friends in the audiences gives Mr. Zalsman's afternoons a friendly flavor too often absent at more formal concerts. Yesterday two lady soloists and two men gave enjoyable specimens of vocal art. Miss Ware showed a most pleasing voice with tone well in hand. In duets with Mr. Bennett the blend of voices could have been improved. Why, by the way, do the lady singers acquire finish and poise so much more easily than men? Miss Shepherd was more than on the road leading to facility of execution in rapid passages. Mr. Morrison's fine presence and robust style are admirably suited to O'Hara's "Give a man a horse he can ride"—and this is his *metier* rather than Schumann's greater songs at this stage.

"Ich grolle nicht" sticks queerly in any English translation yet achieved. The second part of the concert was occupied by Liza Lehmann's popular cycle for four soloists "In a Persian Garden" sung by Mmes. Zalsman and Dixon, Messrs. Dingle and Morrison. The solo numbers were expressively sung and the quartet portions admirably balanced.

R. B. HURRY.

Woman's Club Christmas Bazaar Tuesday

The Christmas bazaar and tea dance to be given by the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club will be held Tuesday afternoon December 14, at the Carlton Cafe. The affair is being given for the purpose of raising funds for the local charity work. The department is in need of funds to carry on the splendid work which it is doing and to meet the many demands which are made by those in need upon the Social Service department of the club.

The bazaar is to be held on the second floor of the Carlton Cafe and tables displaying the many novelties will be placed in the rooms adjoining the ball rooms. There will be no admission to the Carlton but a charge of $1 will be made for the tea and dancing.

The committee in charge of the bazaar is composed of Mrs. F. A. Van Buskirk, chairman, and Mesdames James MacDonell, E. Haines, E. C. Crane and Finklestein. The committee has secured the assistance of a number of members of the department who will be in charge of the tables.

Mrs. Dunbar is arranging the doll table; Mrs. Fryer the fresh vegetables; Mrs. Crane the stationery and toys; Mrs. Haines the candies and jellies; Mrs. Van Buskirk the curio table; Mrs. Upson the wicker ware; Mrs. Grey, knitted goods; Mrs. Parker, the plants; Mrs. Landis, the place and tally cards, Mrs. Robert Bryan, the houttonieres; Mrs. MacDonell, fancy work; Mrs. Peeler, neckties; Mrs. Smith lingerie and Mrs. Finklestein, hand made fancy silk and creton boxes.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Mother's Department of the American Woman's Club will be held on Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock at the Carlton.

The Department will continue the study of R. C. Beery's "System of Fractical Child Training," under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Davis. The topic to be considered is: Bodily Health and Morality.

The book reviews will be as follows: More's—"Keeping In Condition" by Mrs. G. H. Gray; Hall's "Youth, Its Education, Regimin and Hygiene," by Mrs. Eugene Davis. These meetings are open to the members and their friends and a cordial invitation is extended.

* * *

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Literary Department continued its study of Chinese porcelains on Friday afternoon Dec. 10, at the Royal Asiatic Hall. Mrs. C. T. Challoner read a highly interesting account of the Emperor Chien Lung, who was one of the most important of the Manchu Emperors. His long reign of 60 years, from 1736 to 1796, was notable from the standpoint of art-crafts Lacquer, enamel, cloissonne, jade and cameo-carving, and porcelains reached their acme of perfection during this time, not having been excelled since. The name Chien Lung in the mouth of a collector or curio dealer is synonymous with exceptional merit. Chien Lung was a good ruler, who regarded himself as father of the people, in all seriousness; and was a patron of all arts, and of literature, and actively promoted art and letters.

Mrs. Wilbur described briefly the portrait of Chien Lung as seen among the imperial portraits in the Peking palace. This shows the physognomy of a scholar and artist, and lacks entirely the grossness of face and figure which characterises too many of the portraits of Chinese Emperors.

Mrs. B. A. Edwards followed with a delightful paper upon the Polychrome porcelains which came to their zenith in Chien Lung's time.

The paper traced the outline of this class of porcelains in its various phases of form and color manifestations through the vigorous "famille verte" type in the Kang Hsi period to the delicate "famille rose" of the Yung Cheng and Chien Lung era.

The next meeting of the Literary Department falls upon Jan. 14. The subject to be Blue and White porcelains which will be treated by Miss Bosworth A. Sketch of Emperor Kang Hsi will be given by Miss Ada Eickmeyer.

A visit to the large collection of Mr. Lee Van-ching of Rue Eugene Bard was enjoyed by a party of the members on Saturday afternoon. The students of Chinese porcelains found nearly every variety of the Ming and later periods to test their newly acquired theoretical knowledge upon. They were, however, quite cautious in making identifications, a cabinet of *aubergine* held the attention of many, and the inimitable rich purple brought many return visits to this cabinet. The peacock blues were almost equally attractive. Blue and white, and the polychromes, fill several rooms in which is a particularly good showing of *famille verte* examples of *famille* are scattered through these rooms—dashes of brilliant color on a dull day. (Dull days are the kind doled out to discourage the Literary Department; without success, however).

The porcelains alone of this collection offer inducement to hours of study. In addition there is a good collection of carved jades old crystals, enamels and carved old ivories. One box of surpassingly beautiful workmanship, in ivory came in for admiration a red lacquer table of the Chien Lung period, carved exquisitely in minute diaper patterns, as background to floral designs, is a magnificent example of the skill of the workers of that time and rewards microscopic inspection by a student of design.

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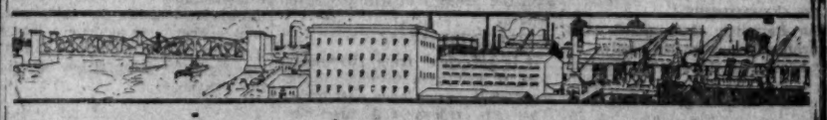

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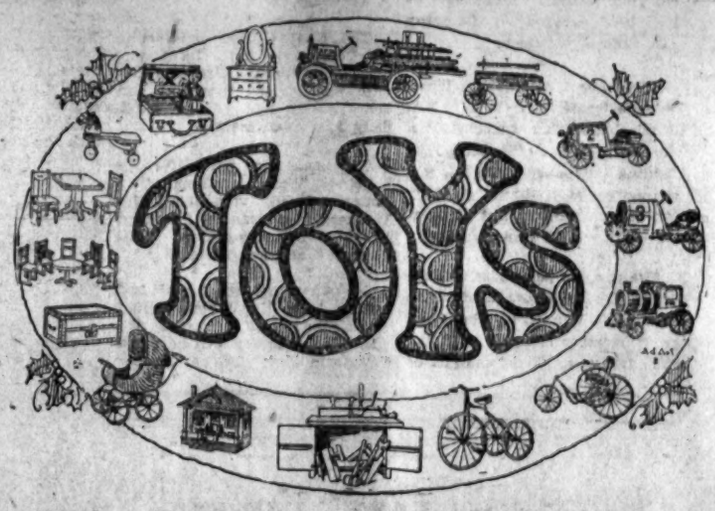

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C. E. RAILWAY TO USE SILVER PAY STANDARD

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for the army's well-deserved rest.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Peking, Dec. 11.—In addition to the ready response from the Waichiaopu, the Diplomatic Note on the subject of Russian affairs in China has drawn a flank fire from Harbin, in the form of a memorandum from a united conference of professional, railway and municipal associations, political parties and social organisations in the Chinese Eastern Railway area.

RUSSIANS DISSATISFIED

The preface to this memorandum states that "it is the duty of the Conference, to declare, in the name of the Russian working population of the Chinese Eastern Railway as follows:

"(1) All the measures that the diplomats' note proposes—as for instance the maintenance of the former Russian courts and their personnel, and the appointment of Russia advisers and judges by agreement between the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Government will by no means satisfy the demands of Russians residing in China.

"(2) The final regulation of the relations between Russian and Chinese citizens can only be made by negotiations between China and the Far Eastern Republic, whose legal mission is now in Peking.

ASK FOR TREATY

"(3) The regulation of the relations between Russians in China and foreigners should be governed by a treaty between foreign Powers and Russia.

"(4) In the Diplomats' note we see a desire to force the Chinese Government to decide the question of the condition of Russians in China in the interests of foreign citizens, and not of Russians, totally ignoring Russia, the country chiefly interested.

"In view of the above we, seeing in the action of the Corps a continuation of the policy of foreign Powers to force their will upon the Russian people and support the reactionary parties, protest most vigorously, and declare that no agreement, and no treaty with the Diplomatic Corps, regulating the relations between Russians, Chinese and foreigners, unless sanctioned by the Far Eastern Republic, can be legal and therefore will not be binding upon Russians."

OPIUM THEFT CASE ENDS WITH JAIL TERMS FOR FOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

modity as opium would not have been chosen.

IGNORES INFERENCE

In reply to Mr. Davies' remarks regarding the complainant's alleged connection with opium shops, Mr. Fischer said:

"The defense has tried to implicate other people in this case. Reference was made to a case in the Italian Consulate which was dismissed and needs no further comment from me."

The court adjourned briefly and then rendered its decision.

The prosecution in the case at the first came into controversy not only with the defense but with the police, a representative of which protested that there was irregularity in the issuance of the warrant, which was not made returnable for five days—when the Italian Assessor should be sitting. Mr. W. S. Fleming, for the defense, also strongly objected on this point and in subsequent hearings of the case there were several sharp skirmishes between counsel.

Record Number Of Candidates For Cambridge Exams

A record number of candidates will compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations which are to begin tomorrow at the Town Hall.

The list this year numbers 170 students, representing most of the Shanghai schools, both Municipal and private. This is nearly fifty in advance of previous competing classes.

The examinations will start at 9 a.m. tomorrow and will continue throughout the day and week, beginning at the same hour each morning.

MUTT & JEFF — On The Level, Hasn't Jeff Got A Silly Idea Of Humor — By Bud Fisher

RESIGNATION OF NIEH AS CHAMBER HEAD IS REFUSED

Directors All Threaten To Retire Unless New President Remains

Efforts of Mr. C. C. Nieh, new President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to resign from his post at the reception given by the directors of the chamber in his honor yesterday failed when all the other directors threatened to resign unless Mr. Nieh consented to assume office.

Repeatedly Mr. Nieh asked to be allowed to remain as only one of the directors, but the emphatic reasons given by Mr. H. Y. Hoh, Mr. Y. M. Chien, Mr. S. U. Zau, Mr. Tien Shih-ling, Mr. Wu Yao-ting and Vice-president Ching Chen-ching why Mr. Nieh must accept the office proved thier request to be imperative and Mr. Nieh was finally forced to accept.

Mr. Ching presided. In his welcome address, he referred to the notable public service performed by Mr. Nieh and predicted a brilliant future for the chamber headed by Mr. Nieh, who has the loyal support of all the other directors.

GIVES FIVE REASONS

Mr. Nieh gave five reasons why he should not accept the presidency. He pleaded his lack of ability in handling big schemes, his lack of a world commercial knowledge, his refraining from paticipating in social affairs, his limited physical power and his lack of organisation power.

After dealing in great length with these reasons, he firmly offered his resignation and asked the assembly to elect another man.

Then following a speech by Mr. Tien, urging Mr. Nieh to reconsider his decision. This was endorsed by all those present and the assembly stood in earnest anticipation of Mr. Nieh's acceptance. Mr. Nieh persisted in resigning. Mr. Moh analysed at length the reasons given by Mr. Nieh, dismissing the first two as caused by the modesty of Mr. Nieh and showing the other three to be all the more reason why Mr. Nieh should accept.

URGED TO ACCEPT

However, Mr. Nieh was apparently resolved and was about to give more excuses when Messrs. Chien, Zau, Tien and Wu spoke one after another, pointing out the undesirable situation and embarassment which would be caused should Mr. Nieh be allowed to retire.

Because of the lengthy discussion over Mr. Nieh's attempt to resign, the business meeting, scheduled to follow the reception, was postponed till next Saturday.

FOCH AT CONFERENCE

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—Marshal Foch attended the sitting of the Ambassadors' Conference yesterday morning. The Conference chiefly considered the proposals for hastening the disarmament of Germany. M. Jules Cambon presided.

News Brevities

Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary, will address the men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 7.30 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Y.M.C.A. made an excursion to the Y.W.C.A. Social Service Institute yesterday.

* * *

The Coast Inspector informs us that Captain Evans of the s.s. Demodocus reports that at 1:15 p.m on December 9, 1920, he passed a derelect junk bottom up in Latitude 34°-29' N. Longitude 123°. 17' E. No trace of other wreckage was seen.

* * *

Mr. Robert Powell, Deputational Secretary of the China Inland Mission, will conduct the regular missionary prayer meeting tomorrow, at 5:15 at Union Church Hall.

* * *

Shareholders of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., will meet Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company will hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

A meeting of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The general meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

* * *

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory will have a general meeting on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

* * *

A special general meeting of the Overseas Club will take place at the Royal Asiatic Society Thursday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., will be held at its headquarters on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Wong Suh-yee formerly of the Y.W.C.A. Physical Training School to Mr. Chao Shi-fu of the Chung Mei Trading Company, Shanghai, was announced at a dinner given by Mr. Wong Kok-shan last night at his residence, 36 Scott Road.

* * *

The party is being given by the Social Service department of the American Woman's Club and every member is urged to attend and bring a Christmas gift of linen, cups and saucers, cooking utensils, or provisions.

* * *

Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai on the Fennisula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. liner Sicilia were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Nye, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. Palmer and Sergeant A. O'Dwyer.

* * *

The Nantao Chinese Chamber of Commerce held its annual election yesterday. Mr. Yao Tse-shih was elected president and Mr. Yao Mo-lien, vice-president. Only 19 votes were cast.

* * *

The donation party for the Foreign Woman's Home, 18 Baikal Road, announced for Wednesday afternoon, December 15 has been postponed until Thursday afternon, December 16.

* * *

Announcement has been issued by the Astor House management that a fancy dress ball and Christmas dinner dance will be given Christmas Eve when a number of handsome prizes will be given for original and artistic costumes.

* * *

Mrs. R. I. Herrick and Mrs. F. W. Van Buskirk will greet the guests at 2 o'clock and receive the donations.

TOMB FOR WARRIOR

(*Reuter's French Wireless*)

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Directorate of the Beaux Arts has selected one of the designs submitted to it for the tomb of the "unknown soldier" beneath the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. It is a simple slab of granite, protected by neither frame nor railing, and placed on a level with the ground.

Launch 'Cheng Ping' At Kiangnan Dock

Steamer Built For Tientsin-Pukow Railway Cost Taels 184,000

The steamer Cheng Ping built for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by the Kiangnan Dock was christened by Miss Wang Yoh-hsien, daughter of Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese peace delegate at Versailles. The owners were represented by Commodore Hsia of the Bureau of River Affairs at Pukow. The Cheng Ping was launched yesterday.

The steamer which will be used as a launch between Nanking and Pukow, measures 155 feet in length and 35 in width and cost Tls. 184,000.

Among those present were admiral K. K. Lang, Rear-Admiral Ho Ping-chang, Mrs. C. T. Wang, Mr. C. H. Wang and representatives of the local government bureaus.

HIS KNEES WERE SWOLLEN WITH RHEUMATISM

Was Pain-Racked Night and Day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove The Right Remedy in Colombo.

Most of the treatments for Rheumatism are directed at the symptoms and only temporarily relieve the pain and stiffness, if they give any relief at all. It is by driving the rheumatic poison out of the blood, which whilst purifying they also enrich, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove so permanently effective as a remedy for this malady. The testimony of Mr. B. D. Rodrigo which follows is but one of thousands received:—

"Some eight years ago I suffered terribly with Rheumatism," said Mr. Rodrigo, who is employed in the Office of the Superintendant of Police, Colombo, Ceylon. "This dreadful malady," he continued, "affected me principally in the joints, especially in my knees, which became very swollen and intensely painful. The glands on each side of my neck were sore and swollen so that it was only with difficulty that I could turn my head. At the same time I suffered with flatulence and had continual pains in the abdomen. At night I could get very little sleep.

"This continued off and on for three or four years, the pains in my legs becoming so bad at times that I could hardly get about at all; in fact once I was compelled to give up work for a month. Naturally I worried a great deal and became much depressed.

"It chanced that I picked up a booklet about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and this brought to my mind the fact that my sister had received much benefit from taking these Pills some years previously. I decided to see if they would do my Rheumatism any good, and, to my intense delight, found that after taking the contents of only one bottle there was a marked improvement. As I continued the treatment the swelling in my joints and glands subsided, and by degrees all pains and stiffness left me; the flatulence ceased and I could again enjoy a good night's rest. This happened about four years ago and I have had no return of the rheumatism since, thanks solely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

As a remedy for disorders arising from vitiated watery blood or disordered nerves and as a tonic for the whole system, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been pre-eminent for over thirty years. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free at $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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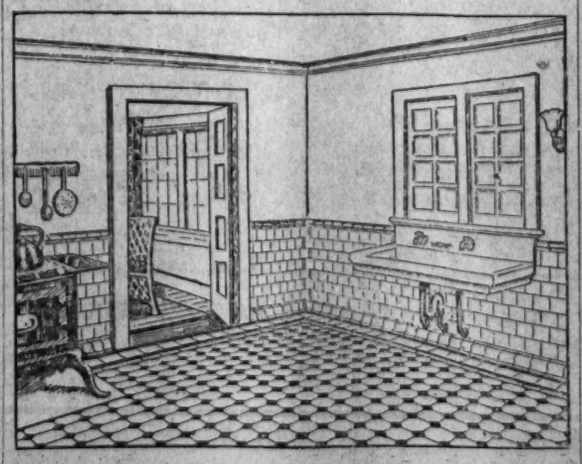

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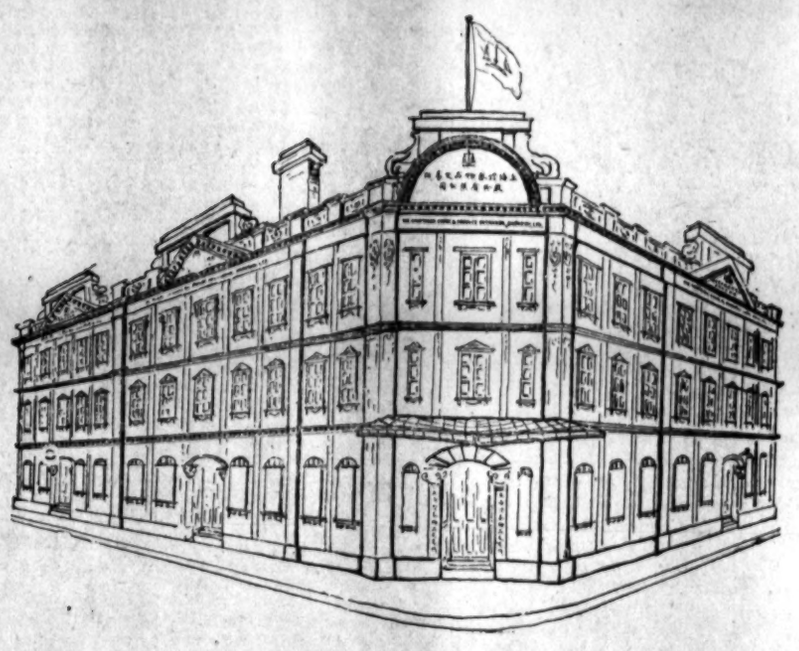

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Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Writer In Echo De Chine Is Caustic In Attack On Council Over Tram Issue

Action Taken In Extending Ultimatum Period Called "A First Class Funeral" By "Abused Ratepayer"

Writing under the head of "A First Class Funeral or Reflections of an Abused Ratepayer," and signing himself "A Poor Ratepayer," a correspondent in the Echo de Chine today lightly treats of the outcome of the public utilities controversy between the French Municipal Council and the French Tramways, Water and Light Company.

A translation of the article follows:

HISTORY OF CASE

First axiom.—The Municipal Councillors are unanimous.

Second axiom.—The strength of the French Tramways, Water and Light Company is gained from the weakness of the Municipal Council since the body is not permanent, its members are elected annually.

The history of the Municipality for the last few years gives convincing proof of these premises.

There is no necessity for going back to the Days of the Flood. Let us date our story from October 7 last.

With the present Consul-General presiding, supported by the legal advice of the attorney who is still retained, the present Municipal Council came face to face with a grave crisis as on the night of August 4. The body had decided to send its ultimatum to the Tramways Company. This ultimatum was the result of the existing situation. This crisis can be compared to others we find in history.

If in two months time the Company had not complied with the legitimate demands enumerated by the Municipality, the Council would then take over the administration of the Company.

Therefore, on October 7, the taking over of the company was foreseen and the date for action was set for December 9.

POINTS RAISED

Has the Company granted the demands made by the Municipal Council?

Concerning the first point—that the general management of the company must be from Shanghai and not from Paris—which no longer needs to be proved since the appointment of the Managing Director in Paris.

The Company has accepted nothing. This point need not be discussed. Even the official article signed by "A Group of Ratepayers" recognises this.

As to the second point—extension of the electricity department—Nothing has been changed. The Company is ostensibly always ready to make *tremendous* efforts. It is easily understood that the connection with the electricity department of the International Settlement is only a simple matter—providing for only about 70 percent of the current used in the French Concession—just a mere emergency measure.

Incidentally it has been proved that the proposed power station, when erected, will be far from sufficient to meet the demands of the French Concession. Where will the French Company get the current which it can not manufacture? It is none of your business for the company assures you once again that the connection with the International Settlement department is only temporary. Are you satisfied?

THE WATER SUPPLY

The third point—the waterworks—The company would double its 1914 installation. Nothing is said about guaranteeing purification or sterilisation. Are you satisfied?

The fourth—the tramways—The Company very generously offers to secure ten cars where 25 are actually necessary. New lines? Further extensions? Why worry about such things. Buy an automobile. As to electricity for heating purposes, motors and other advantages enjoyed by our neighbors of the International Settlement no mention is made and by even asking so much, you are too unreasonable.

But the Company has graciously condescended to cable, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the following:

"The Company is willing to send a representative to Shanghai but we are in no position to send this representative immediately."

Here, I submit, is something precise, quite capable of putting a stop to our dis-satisfaction. This will certainly give immediate relief to our grievances.

WHAT HAPPENED

Therefore on the fatal date, the ninth of December, the Council assembled in full, even as it did on the seventh of October, to carry out their ultimatum. And then it is learned that the only way of bringing about a change in the attitude of the company—the taking over of its administration—is no longer possible. Overwhelming legal opinion advised against it.

At 5:15 p.m. on October 7 the taking over of the Company's administration was possible. At 5:15 p.m. on December 9 it was impossible.

At the session of December 7 the Council decided to grant the Company a further delay of three months and issued the ultimatum that if the Company does not comply with the demands on this date, the Council will assume management of the Company.

Assumption of control of the Company was possible on October 7, was not possible on December 9, but will be possible on March 9 of next year. Can you figure it out?

And at the meeting next March a new Municipal Council will be presided over by a new French Consul-General.

EVERYBODY HAPPY

If the newspapers are to be believed, a victory has been won by the Municipal Council and another by the Tramways Company. Therefore everybody is contented and congratulations are in order.

Yet there must remain some simple way of adjusting the difficulties. It appears that the French Company purchases 70 percent of its current from the International Settlement department at a very reasonable price—less than three cents a kilowatt.

Why then force the French Company to build a new and expensive power station which, with the recommended Diesel system, could only supply a small portion of the current necessary at a cost much higher than *three cents*.

Look at it from our point of view, if you will. Although the company has not awaited the authorisation, let us authorise the company to get all the current it requires and all it will require from the electricity department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

But in exchange, let us see that we enjoy at least a few of the advantages enjoyed by our neighbors in the Settlement.

I can not see that this will be inconvenient. Of course our Municipal Council would then lose the opportunity to stage meetings featured by fireworks. But the residents of the Concession would certainly benefit.

But after all, who worries about the residents?

Really, it is beginning to look as though this acute situation only is destined to satisfy newspapers short of copy or which desire articles such as were written recently about "Lap Dogs of Shanghai."

Motor Wheel Chairs At Atlantic City

This motor-driven wheelchair, the first of its kind, made its appearance on the boardwalk at Atlantic City recently. The chair in which sat a wounded soldier attended by a nurse, came rolling along the famous boardwalk. The innovation attracted the attention of thousands at the famous resort. The chair is driven by electric motor power and is also built with an emergency brake which, when applied, will stop the chair immediately.

AUSTRIAN DOCTOR MAKES MEN YOUNG

Germs Injected, Inactive Corpuscles Removed; American Doctor Vouches For Success

Baltimore, October 25.—A new method of rejuvenating mankind, discovered by Dr. E. Steinach, an Austrian scientist, has aroused the interest of the whole of Europe, according to Dr. Ernest G. Marr, of this city, who made it known that the experiment has been tried on human beings.

A man of seventy years, Dr. Marr said, has regained the vigor and powers which he possessed at the age of forty.

The new method does not involve the introduction of any external organ into the human body, but is based simply on the injection of speriferous germs and the removal of inactive and non-reducing corpuscles.

Man, it is believed, will be able to regain the powers of youth by the new method which differs from the "monkey gland" theory in that organs from other animals are not grafted.

EXPERIMENTS IN HOSPITALS

The theory has been put to the test and found practical in most of the leading German hospitals. Most of the experiments have been conducted with rats, and every case, according to the reports brought by Dr. Marr, has been successful.

In the case of rats, the Steinach discovery has not only prolonged the life of a rodent from twenty-eight to thirty-six months, but also has caused a new growth of hair and a marked return of the rat's bodily vigor. The process, first tried on rats, has been perfected on humans. The operation is simple.

WILL INSTRUCT U.S. DOCTORS

While in Berlin, Dr. Marr was offered the opportunity to study the Steinach theory and personally performed the operation several times with success. He will deliver a series of lectures on the subject to members of the American medical profession shortly. He brought to America with him one of Dr. Steinach's books, in which the results of years of research work are outlined.

From a scientific standpoint, the discovery is said to be of inestimable value, not only in the matter of prolonging life but also in the matter of reproduction. Owing to the present depleted population of Europe, the discovery has become a matter of national interest in Germany; Austria and other countries which suffered considerable loss of man power through the war.

Death Of Cobbler Unproved; Sailor Beats Murder Case

Two Years Imprisonment For Assault Given Man Who Threw Chinese Overboard

Because absolute proof had not been given that a Chinese cobbler who had been thrown into the Yangtsze had lost his life, Homer Darke, ship's cook on the American gungoat, Elcano, who was charged with murder in connection with the incident in the United States Court for China, was found guilty yetsterday by Judge C. S. Lobingier of a charge of assault with intent and was sentenced to serve two years in prison at Bilibid and pay a five of $500.

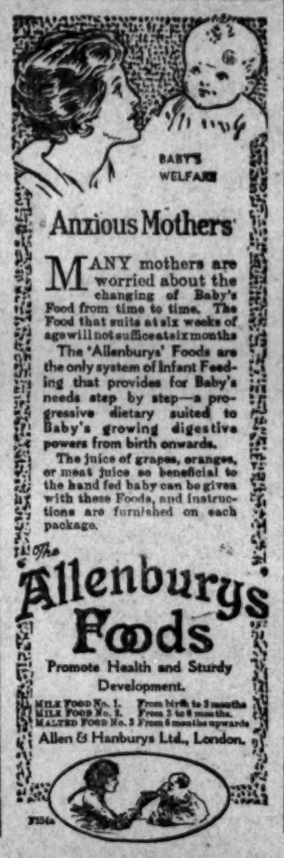
The incident that led to Darke's arrest occurred early in September when the Elcano was lying off Hankow. Testimony presented at the trial was to the effect that the Chinese cobbler had boarded the boat and in the course of dealing with a number of men of the gunboat some question had arisen in connection with money due to him. Witnesses said that Darke, largely as a prank, picked up the Chinese and dropped him into the river. The prosecution was unable to prove that the man had drowned and the conviction was obtained upon the lesser charge of assault.

Darke was defended by Mr. P. M. Linebarger and the prosecution was conducted by Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney.

Dr. Thomas B. Dunn Joins Local Firm Of Hiltner And Tenney

The medical firm of Hiltner and Tenney has recently added a new member to the firm, Dr. Thomas B. Dunn. The firm will hereafter be known as Drs. Hiltner, Tenney and Dunn.

Dr. Thomas B. Dunn has been in the United States Navy the past three years. He is a graduate of the University of California, B. Sc. 1913, and M. D. 1916. Dr. Dunn took special work in medicine and had his internaship under Dr. Herbert Moffet, who is one of America's greatest specialists in diagnosis and internal medicine. Dr. Dunn hopes to specialise along these lines so far as possible in Shanghai.



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The Despised Orphan Who Became The World's Greatest Inspirational Writer

By FRANCIS ZIA

BORN at Thornton Gore, New Hampshire, in the year 1850, Orison Swett Marden was deprived of his mother in his infancy and became an orphan at the age of seven when he lost his father. He suffered bitterly in the hands of a guardian who subjected the young lad to various privations. But what most hurt the boy was that every suggestion he made in the hope of getting an education was turned down with an air of contempt. "You'll never amount to a hill of beans anyway," remarked the guardian.

AMBITION STIRRED

A copy of Samuel Smile's "Self-Help" fell into the hands of young Marden. The reading of the lives of men who had to fight their way through tremendous difficulties in elevating themselves to positions of high distinction in spite of poverty and obscurity fired the ambition of the lonesome orphan who persisted in his belief that he could make something of himself once he got out of the woods to receive an education.

He entered Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, where he received schooling for a couple of terms. But to pay for his tuition, books, clothing, etc., and to provide himself with meals and lodging, he had to do chores, saw wood, milk cows, and wash dishes. By the light of a kerosene lamp in a tiny room in an attic many hours were spent in studies night after night.

EDUCATIONAL CAREER

He devised new methods for paying his own way after he was admitted into New Hampton Institute. With one razor and one pair of shears he earned nearly one hundred dollars during the first year. The first customer to Marden's barber shop was wild with the cuts the novice barber made on his face but Marden analysed his failures and made good. When he finished at the New Hampton Institute he entered the Boston University from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degrees of B.S. and A.B. He continued his efforts to acquire a better education and took courses in the Harvard Medical School and the Boston University Law School. He did doubly strenuous work and earned the degrees of M.D. and L.L.B.

ALWAYS WORKING AND SAVING

It was Marden's policy never to be idle, and his summer vacations always found him employed at some job regardless of the amount of money offered him. In this way he earned more than a living. As a hotel employee Marden found good financial prospects as a reward for his insight into human nature. He knew the peculiar wants of the customers. He was soon promoted to the managership of several hotels and had earned enough money to build for himself the Midway Hotel, the leading hotel at Kearney, Nebraska.

BIG DISASTER

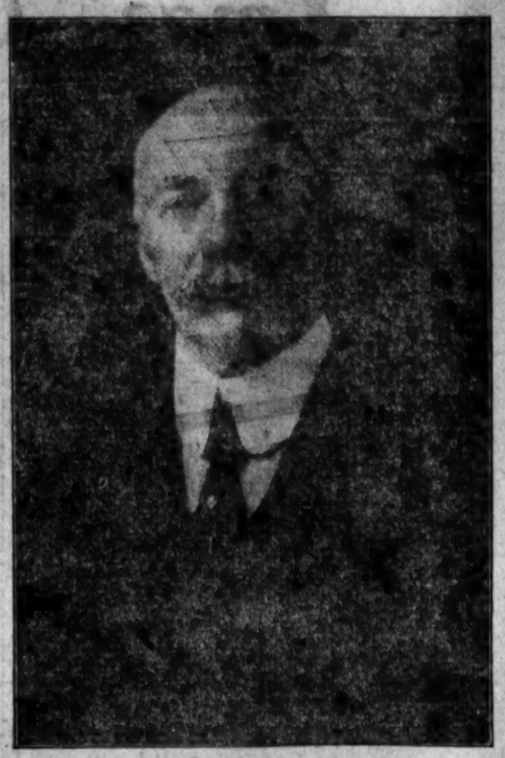
One morning the hotel was completely destroyed by fire. This event left Marden barely his life. But what most grieved him was the loss of a bundle of notes that he had been gathering for the long period of ten years. The notes consisted of a rich stock of inspirational illustrations, mottos and maxims, etc., which were intended to furnish him with the materials required for a book that he had been desirous for more than a decade of writing for the uplift of America's rising generations. What Samuel Smiles did for England, young Marden resolved to do for his own country.

VICTORY AFTER DEFEAT

Did Marden lose heart after this fatal accident? No. With a sum of 25 cents which was all the riches he had in the material world, he bought a note book. For weeks and weeks he resumed work in the loft of a livery barn owned by a friend of his, rewriting the book which had cost him herculean efforts.

MARDEN'S FIRST BOOK

In time "Pushing to the Front" was ready. The manuscript was done in triplicate and was sent to three publishers all of whom agreed to publish the book. At this time Marden was reducing his expenses to the minimum so that his weekly food bill was not more than a dollar.



Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the World's Foremost Inspirational Writer

DECLINES $10,000 JOB

One day he received a telegram offering him the managership of one of the Pacific coast hotels at an annual salary of ten thousand dollars. He turned down the proposition because he felt that his life work was to write books for the inspiration of young men and women.

WONDERFUL SALES OF "PUSHING TO THE FRONT"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. first published "Pushing to the Front" and it went through twelve editions during the first year. This work has had a marvellous sale and nearly one hundred and fifty editions have appeared in America and other countries. "Pushing to the Front" has been translated into no less than twenty different languages.

MARDEN STICKS TO HIS LIFE WORK

Faithful to his vocation, Orison Swett Marden has been keeping the world well supplied with his books and booklets none of which is the duplicate of any of the others. The titles come well-nigh to fifty.

DR. MARDEN'S MAGAZINE

Because the era of reconstruction has now begun with manifold opportunities that had never been witnessed before, Dr. Marden anticipated the need of an inspirational magazine that would furnish adequate encouragement to the thousands and ten-thousands of men and women and lead them to contribute each one his or her share to make this the greatest epoch the world has known. Marden editorials, standard fiction, interviews with the leading men who are shaping the destiny of the modern world, and artistic illustrations, are some of the features of "THE NEW SUCCESS."

OWNER OF 100 STORES THANKS MARDEN

Over 75,000 readers have written to Dr. Marden personally telling him how they have been helped by his writings. Perhaps one of the most stirring stories is this. One day a man called to see Dr. Marden saying that he just wanted to shake hands with him as a token of gratitude. He told Dr. Marden that some years ago he had attended one of the lectures given by the great writer, and also read the book "Pushing to the Front." He made up his mind, although he was at that time employed as clerk in a small store, that he would *own at least one hundred stores* after which he would personally thank the lecturer and author whose words and writings have helped him to make his dream come true.

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Dr. Marden's Monthly Magazine

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To succeed in your chosen calling

To bring success out of failure

To learn what your strong points are and make them stronger

To know your weak points and strengthen them

To overcome shyness, timidity, vacillation, fear, lack of confidence, of assurance

To be healthy, happy, optimistic, successful

To make stepping-stones of obstacles

To get a better situation and more salary

To go into business for yourself, to push, build up, improve or enlarge your business

To build up your character, reach your aim, double your income, establish your credit, make a name in the world, get an education, get an opening, increase your abilities, grasp opportunities

The "New Success" is regularly on sale at the Commercial Press, Ltd. The retail price is 30 cents (small money) per copy.

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Dr. Marden's Message to the Youth of China

(Written at the special request of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, China)

Only a few years before the Great World War, an event almost as colossal, but far different in its nature, had startled the whole civilized world.

Without a devastating war, without any of the appalling massacres, the wholesale destruction of the life and property of innocent people that have marked such revolutions in European countries, the ancient civilization of China awoke and, almost without a struggle, shook off the yoke of hereditary autocracy and took its place among the great forward-looking democratic nations of the world.

This epoch-making event, marking a new era in the history of the world brought the oldest and the youngest of civilized nations, the great Republic of the East and the great Republic of the West into a union of heart and sympathy and purpose that nothing else could have effected. Each feels that the other has something to give it that, working in mutual accord for like purposes, will quicken and stimulate all the progressive forces, spiritual and material, of the Orient and the Occident alike.

The great World War has brought the Occident and the Orient together as never before in the history of mankind. Together they fought against the forces of reaction and autocracy and won out in the struggle for liberty and democracy. Together they must continue to work for the preservation of these basic principles of progress.

The great forward movement, born of the blood and tears, the tragedies and horrors of the World War, must be carried to success by the generation of to-day. I have the utmost faith that the young men and women of the great Republic of China will continue to work heart and soul with the young men and women of my own beloved country for the establishment of the principles embodied in the League of Nations.

Because our institutions and our ideals—despite the differences of races and creeds—are so fundamentally alike, my heart goes out in an especial way to the people of China. Particularly am I interested in the young men of China, many of whom I know personally, as students in our leading colleges and universities. To those students, and to all in the great schools and universities of China who are preparing for their life work, I take this opportunity to send greetings. I wish to express to them my deep interest in their welfare and in that of their country. They are the great hope of modern China. To them the world looks to make her future even greater than her past. I am confident that they will, and I herewith extend to them my heartiest and most cordial good wishes for their success in the great work that lies ahead of them.

(Sgd.) **Orison Swett Marden**

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The Victorious Attitude	Mex. $3.60
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INDUSTRIAL CRISIS MENACES FRANCE

Many Thousands Out Of Work As Demand For Manufactures Slackens

RETAIL PRICES STAY HIGH

Government's Efforts To Reduce Unemployment Meet Little Response

Paris, Oct. 29.—In the great manufacturing city of Lyons 25,000 men are reported out of work, and this figure is only one of the many indicative of the great industrial crisis which is threatening France in common with other countries.

At Limoges, of the shoe manufacturing towns of France, some 8,000 shoe-makers have been dismissed. In the automobile industry more than 30 percent of the men are without work, and at Roubaix, the center of the clothmaking industry, while the factories are working only three or four days a week, there are many men and women who cannot find any work at all. The luxury trades, such as those dealing in furs and perfumery, are in the same position, and in the leather industry nearly 70 percent of the men have been dismissed.

At a meeting of workers' unions this afternoon some of the unemployment figures in the Paris area were given as follows: Metal workers, 35 percent; tailors, 40 percent; stonemasons, 20 percent; shoemakers, 60 percent; military tailors, 80 percent.

So far there have been very few demonstrations and processions, such as happened recently in London, and the Government has already spent some time considering measures of relief. These for the most part entail the transportation of workers to the devasted regions, and, apart from the usual reluctance of the French workman to leave his home and undertake any other than his special trade, there is manifest unwillingness on the part of men who spent five years in the army away from their families to comply with the suggestions of the Government.

The Socialist and radical newspapers are working up a campaign to provoke demonstrations, and on that side events seem to be moving toward a crisis.

On the financial side matters are becoming no less serious. In practically all industries the stocks accumulated have become enormously greater than the demand. Retailers complain that the public is refusing to buy at present prices, and at the same time manufacturers and holders of stocks are still refusing to lower prices. Fear of a sudden drop with resultant ruin is obvious in many quarters, and manufacturers are hanging on as long as possible.

Yesterday at the monthly sale of raw hides the market broke 40 percent lower than last month, and it is stated that the stocks are equal to double the French demand. Yet there is no lowering in the price of shoes.

At Roubaix the stocks of cloth are getting difficult to deal with, in spite of the lowered output due to the dismissal of workers and the short hours of those retained. Prices meanwhile remain at the former high level and something like consternation has been produced in the trade by the announcement that the Government is about to dispose of 1,500,000 meters of cloth at a cheap rate from stocks which were bought after the armistice to provide suits for demobilised soldiers. The majority of the men preferred to take a cash payment instead of clothes, and the stocks which were left on hand are now to be sold in pieces of 100 meters. How long the manufacturers will be able to hold the market in the face of two facts, the strike of the buying public and the amount of unemployment, is being discussed in all the newspapers.

Already the effect of lowering prices in England is beginning to show itself in spite of the high rate of exchange, and the crisis is expected to come here within three months. Speculators are busy endeavoring to get rid of stocks and are finding no purchasers, and among the general public there is unconcealed pleasure in anticipation of the crash which appears to be coming.

Nanyang College News Items

The acting president, Mr. H. H. Ling, has not yet returned from Peking. There is not any news as who shall be the new president from the Ministry of Communications.

The football game with St. John's is to be played on Tuesday, December 14, from 2 p.m. sharp at the latter's ground.

Profs. S. R. Sheldon and G. Thompson led the senior and junior electrical students to the Fearon Road Substation of the S. M. C. Electricity Department, Friday last, to study transformers and transmission problem; and also to see the old type machines.

The inspection troop went to the Nicholas Chu's Works, with Prof. H. S. Dickerson explaining all the details in mechanism, on Saturday.

Word was received from Prof. H. A. Vanderbeek, dean of C. E. department, from America, that he will return by the s.s. China sailing from San Francisco on January 8, next year. Mrs. F. J. Seeman will return also in February.

The old chimney of the boiler house in the college was pulled down and repaired last week, and consequently some periods of the machine shop practice were unable to work. The classrooms were heated with furnace beginning from last week for the cold weather.

The senior class of the railway administration department will have the final examination from December 14 to 24, and the graduates shall probably receive their diploma on January 1.

Obituary

Mrs. Emma Inveen Upcraft

The death of Mrs. Emma Inveen Upcraft of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Chengtu, occured early yesterday morning at the Red Cross Hospital. Funeral services will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Upcraft who was born in Elton, Ill., had served with the society for over 40 years in China in evangelistic work. She first came to Ningpo and for the last 30 years was connected with the society in Szechuen.

During the last few years, she had been doing special work among the high class Chinese ladies. In all her work, she was notably successful and leaves many among the Chinese to mourn her loss. She travelled a great deal in China and for a number of years lived in Yunnan. Her husband, the Rev. William M. Upcraft, died at Yunnanfu.

Three weeks ago, Mrs. Upcraft came to Shanghai indisposed and was unable to rally. She leaves a sister and her family who live in Pasadena, Cal., and a niece, Miss Bessie Bassett, who has been engaged in educational work for a number of years in Suifu and Chengtu, Szechuen.

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G. F. S. BAZAAR DRAWS CROWD

Annual Christmas Sale Is Success, Lady Fraser Heads Society

The Christmas bazaar given by the Girl's Friendly Society for the benefit of the Famine relief fund and the Society hostel fund at 22 The Bund yesterday was a marked success.

Lady Frazer opened the sale with a short address in which she told of the work which the members of the society did during the war for the soldiers and sailors.

Since then, Lady Fraser stated, the young women had followed their motto, "Bear Ye One Another's Burdens," by aiding various local charities and the famine sufferers. Half of the proceeds from the sale will go toward the fund for establishing a hostel in Shanghai for young women .

There were many booths displaying attractive articles, tea, music, fortune telling and conjuring as features of the affair.

The needlework booth was under the direction of Mrs. Manley and the Misses Manley, Madar, Radomski and Smith; the sweets, Mrs. T. Ward and Misses Soelberg and Ferguson; the fish pond, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Pollock; the home produce, Mrs. Swenson and Misses Bojesen; the Jumble, Mr. F. J. Norbury and Mrs. E. G. B. Lover; games, Miss N. Pitt and Master Pitt; the fifty cent table, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Vier and Miss Thompson; and the refreshments, Mesdames Chatley, Reeves, Grainger, Goldring. A playlet was given by Mrs. Madar, Mrs. Quincey and the Misses Davey, O'Driscoll, K. Manley, M. Johnstone and Mrs. Rawson. Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Ockwell assisted the young women in planning the bazaar.

Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, president of the Girl's Friendly Society, and Mrs. F. J. Norbury, secretary, will be succeeded next year by Lady Frazer, president, and Mrs. Chatley, secretary.

Community Church Notes

This morning at eleven o'clock the Community Church will hold its first service at the Columbia Country Club. "Life's Depths and Shadows" is Dr. Freeman's subject. Miss Myra B. Olive will sing. At five o'clock the usual afternoon service will be held in the Masonic Hall. It will be a pre-Christmas meeting. "The Crowded Inn" will be the subject of the afternoon sermon.

Monday afternoon will be the final rehearsal of the "Messiah" by the Church chorus at the Carlton. Tea will be served and ladies of the Community Church will act as patronesses.

A revival of the "Homeland's" New Year's calls is being planned to take place in the American Community on New Year's day from four until seven o'clock. The committee in charge has districted the city in six sections. The gentlemen in six separate groups will call at the homes in the given districts. The ladies are planning to serve light refreshments. It is hoped that all Americans will reserve these hours and aid in this endeavor to have the community become better acquainted.

PAN PACIFIC MEN MEET FRIDAY NOON AT CARLTON CAFE

Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce who has just returned from a six-months tour of Eurpe and America, and Mr. Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attache, will be the principal speakers at the tiffin-meeting of the Pan Pacific Association at the Carlton Cafe Friday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

Dr. C. T. Wang, China's delegate at Versailles, will report on the road construction in China on behalf of the roads committee of the association, of which he is the chairman.

Mr. A. W. Burkill, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, will preside.

A motion to amend the constitution will be introduced by the membership committee headed by Major A. Bassett.

The meeting will be over by 2 o'clock.

Xmas Offerings

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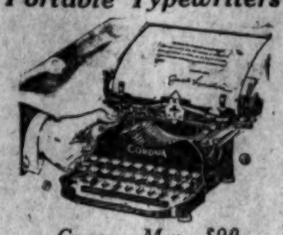

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OIL COLORS: The standard of quality in the paint trade of the United States for many years.
OLD ENGLISH PAINT OIL: Used for any purpose where linseed oil is recommended. Superior to Linseed oil in this climate, for many uses—such as Railways, Bulletins, Signs, etc., is quick drying, non-porous and moisture proof.
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ELASTIC WALL PRIMER: For use on plaster, cement, wood and brick surfaces. The proper undercoat for Sanitary Flat and Sanitary Gloss Enamel.
COLORED ENAMELS: In white and colors for interior decoration and furniture; produce a smooth and tilelike surface which can be washed.
FLOOR AND DECK PAINT: For interior and exterior use. Quick drying, tough and elastic; withstands the elements as well as hard wear.
FLOOR CRACK FILLER: Hard and non-shrinking; makes a smooth, even floor.
FLOW-KOTE WHITE ENAMEL: A high-grade white enamel with remarkable flowing qualities and great durability. Equally good for interior and exterior work.
WHITE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT: Flows smoothly and dries quickly, leaving a perfect surface for the application of enamel.
CONCRETE PAINT: An extensive line for cement, concrete, stucco, plaster or brick surfaces, is not affected by lime or alkalies.
DU PONT VARNISHES: A complete line of varnishes for every purpose, of a quality obtained by the use of the purest materials and the greatest care in combining them. Flow easily, dry hard and produce a smooth lustrous finish which is exceptionally durable.
KWIK-LAC: Possesses the same working qualities as shellac and is more economical.
PAINT AND VARNISH SOLVENT: For removing paint and varnish. Softens paint, varnish, shellac or wax with one application. Will not injure the wood surface.
LIGHTNING DRIER: Used in small amounts to produce desired drying qualities, mixes readily and will not curdle the paint or varnish.
BLACK ASPHALTUM VARNISH: Of exceptional value as a low-priced varnish for iron or other surfaces exposed to the weather.
CARPO BLACK: Low priced gloss black—proof against mild acid, alkali, and moisture.
WOOD FINISHING PRODUCTS: A complete line including wood stain, graining ground, graining compound and colors, paste wood filler, liquid wood filler, oil stains, decorative stains, penetrating stains and acid stains.
AUTOMOBILE REFINISHING PRODUCTS: A large line of paints and varnishes designed expressly for refinishing motor vehicles. The list includes auto enamels, ground coats, fillers and surfacers, colors ground in varnish, clear finishing varnish, top renewer, seat dressing, French Wax Finish, Pontoklene, fender enamel, lamp enamel, hard body varnish, wearing body varnish, Elastic Carriage Varnish, No. 1 and 2.
MACHINERY PAINTS: Are grease-proof and will stand high temperatures.
MACHINERY PAINT THINNER: Adds binder without gloss.
MACHINERY AND ENGINE FILLER: For preparing the surface of castings for paint.
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Central Garage Building To Be Opened Shortly, Is Most Modern In Far East

New Structure On Hongkong Road Has Equipment Seldom Seen In Automobile Houses Outside United States

The largest and most modern garage in the Far East and one of the most completely equipped in the world, nearing completion on the lot at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads will shortly be opened by the Central Garage Company. The service, construction and repair departments of the company have already been transferred to the new building and will start operation tomorrow.

Unique in the Far East for its size, equipment and facilities, the new garage will not only be of interest to the automobilist or the truck owner, but when complete will be one of the show places o' Shanghai. Its completion will mark another stage in the history of the automobile in the Far East.

TOTALS 80,000 SQUARE FEET

Covering five mow of land, the three-storied reinforced-concrete fireproof structure will embrace 80,000 square feet of space systematically allotted to the various departments. The building is the result of extensive investigation of garage accommodations in the United States in Europe and in addition the designers have added the necessary facilities peculiar to Shanghai. Every possible detail has been included in the construction of the building and its equipment.

Today the Central Garage Company, operating as it does the Central and China Garages, is the largest in the Far East. The Central Garage numbers 300 employes on its staff, 25 of whom are foreigners. One hundred and twenty automobiles are maintained exclusively for hire car service and this department will be conducted in the new garage even more efficiently than at present for six trunk lines will assure a reply when one calls "Central 3309" for a taxi.

THE NEW BUILDING

Mr. Charles J. White, manager of the Central Garage Company, said yesterday that the hire car service would be transferred to the Hongkong Road building in another week. Mr. J. B. Taylor will continue in charge. Closed cars, with clean white seat covers, and driven by uniformed chauffeurs, will be used exclusively at the new garage. In addition Mr. Taylor announces that a number of new limousines will be available for weddings.

The hire car offices, sales offices and storage compartments for private cars are located on the ground floor. There are 60 of these storage compartments, all steam heated and each with quarters for the chauffeur. In addition to the 60 motor car stalls there is space on the ground floor for storing 45 automobiles.

The first floor is given over to the main workshops which are equipped with a complete machine shop, welding and battery charging rooms, vulcanising rooms, stock rooms and fire godowns.

IS STEAM HEATED

The main offices, show rooms, telephone exchange, body-building and painting departments occupy the second floor while the roof will be used for testing cars.

The building is equipped throughout with steam heat and modern plumbing, a telephone branch exchange connects to all departments and there are passenger and freight elevators.

The personnel of the organisation which is completing the big garage includes: Mr. C. J. White, managing director; hire cars—Messrs. J. B. Taylor and N. Greenberg; tires and tire repairing—Mr. J. R. Harvey; service—Messrs. F. W. Schlobohm, J. D. Dymond, F. M. Howard, D. Whitman, J. Johnson, B. Yakovieff and V. Davodoff; accounting department—Messrs. E. M. Larcina, A. M. Ferriera, J. M. Almeida, J. R. Tordy, R. McLean and Capt. Warrack; used cars—Mr. J. W. Davis; general office—Miss Dissmeyer.

MANY AGENCIES

The agencies held by the company follow: American cars—Willys-Knight, Overland, Templar, Mercer, and Chalmers, and Detroit Electrics. British—Sunbeam, Armstrong Siddeley, Austin, Angus Sanderson and Morris Oxford. The Central Garage Company is also agent for Bosch Magnetos, Philadelphia batteries and S. R. B. Ball bearings, Firestone and Lee tires, Garford and Federal trucks.

With its enlarged facilities in all departments the Central Garage Company will be prepared to sell or give any service desired to local motorists.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Service Department is equipped in every way to attend to the needs of motor car owners here and the automobilist will find his wants supplied from a lamp bulb to a limousine body.

The work shops are situated on the first floor of the new building, and are easily reached either by the electric passenger lift or in the case of cars, by a sloping ramp which runs up the north side of the building. This ramp is graded one in ten and although at one time it was hoped it might prove an alternative to the Garden Bridge as a test hill in flat Shanghai, it is found to be easily negotiated oven by the oldest of cars on their lower gears. It is expected however that owners will be heard boasting if their cars climb the ramp in high. In the case of cars having broken down, a lift is provided to accomodate the largest cars or trucks. This will deliver cars to all floors and the roof.

EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT

The floor space has been arranged so as to divide into departments the various types of work encountered in the motor business. The forge and blacksmith shop, and the acetylene welding room are in separate fire-proof cubicles.

The machine shop, also partitioned from the main work shop, is equipped with the most up to date machine tools. Six Carrol Jamieson quick-change lathes are used for the greater portion of the work in hand, while a 14-foot engine lathe will take care of all the extra large and heavy machining. Two universal millers are used, capable of handling all types of gear cutting and shaping, so necessary in countries where manufacturers' spare parts are not always obtainable.

A description of the machine shop would not be complete without reference to another useful tool, the Oakley grinder, a highly accurate machine used for surfacing finished and hardened work, and for jobs where special accuracy is required. All the equipment is new and has been specially imported. A very high standard of work is thus obtained. The usual grinders, drill presses, and buffers are included in the equipment.

The entire work shop is laid out with special attention to lighting. Ample floor space is provided for efficient working.

BODY BUILDING SHOPS

Battery charging and repairing shops, electricians and copper smiths' shops, and an up to date nickel shop are also provided on the department principle, which insures the correct working space for the various trades and tends towards a clean and efficient work shop.

The body building and paint shops are on the second floor and here is found the chassis receiving the luxurious limousine or the sturdy truck. All types of body work are in hand, and tailors, upholsterers, copper smiths and carpenters will be found in their respective shops.

Air-tight and specially heated varnish cubicles are arranged in an excellently-lighted position, and the whole of the paint and body building floor space is covered with a dustless Terazzo flooring which effectively excludes any possibility of the finished car being damaged by that enemy of painters, dust.

ADMIRABLY PLANNED

The stock room is light and airy and is arranged for carrying in an efficient manner the enormous number of parts and accessories which the Central Garage handles. Over 10,000 pigeon holes are provided for the various small parts.

The whole Service Department shows that a large amount of thought and perseverance has been put into its equipment and arrangement and all motorists' needs will be efficiently and satisfactorily met in a shop so completely prepared to meet the automobilist.

The Szechuen Road entrance will be used for the tire service and tire repair departments, headed by Mr. J. R. Harvey, who has been in Shanghai for seven years, coming here after long experience in the United States where he was with the Goodrich Rubber Company and the Firestone Company. He has been three years with the Central Garage.

Firestone tires were first brought to Shanghai in October of 1917 and today they are the most popular tires in China, the sales far exceeding those of all other makes. In addition to the Firestone line, the Central Garage Company acts as agents for the Lee tires.

NEW DRI KURE PROCESS

Mr. Harvey announced yesterday that in the new garage the Dri Kure process of retreading is to be utilised, a great improvement over the old style of retreading whereby the entire tire is cured in a large steam chamber. In the new process, which has been installed at great expense, only about three inches of the tread will be rounded and built up with new rubber. Then it can be cured either in the non-skid or the ribbed pattern. Only a part of the tread will come in contact with steam and the side walls and heads remain cold. In the United States the process has been very successful, service stations successfully guaranteeing their work for 3,000 miles after treating the old tire at one third the cost of a new one.

A new guarantee policy is announced by Mr. Harvey. All new Firestone and Lee tires are to be guaranteed to give 5,000 miles service, against all possible defects in material or workmanship and will be repaired free of charge or adjusted on this basis.

REPAIRS GUARANTEED

Repairs are also to be guaranteed. Should a repaired tire not give satisfactory service a special discount will be allowed on a new type supplied.

A vulcanising room, located on the first floor, includes an electric rim-polishing machine and a fresh air compressor. Air is to be supplied free to all motorists and tested by guage pressure.

Tires will be removed and rims cleaned and enameled, either in aluminum or black enamel, which will add to the life of the tires and the tubes, and this service will be free to all motorists regardless of the make of tires used.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

Day and night service will be the rule of the new garage. Tires will be delivered and applied by experienced men at any time of the day or night. Tires sent for repair one day will be delivered the following day and no tire, whether new or repaired, will be applied to any rim without the rim having first been freshly cleaned and enamelled.

The Company, in providing for housing and facilities for the tire department, has spared neither effort nor expense and every possible adjunct to an efficient tire repair shop in the United States is made available to Shanghai automobilists through the decision of the Central Garage Company to build the most modern garage in the Far East.

Aged Indian Has Spent 36 Years In Prison

Charles Buckner, known as "Indian Dick," has the distinction of having spend more years in a California prison than any other man in the world. Buckner recently arrived in San Francisco after serving thirty-six years in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries for the killing of seven Chinese mine claim jumpers in El Dorado County, Cal. It is said that Buckner purchased a rifle to kill the Chinese. The rifle was guaranteed to shoot straight and when he missed one of his victims he returned to the store and is said to have demanded his money back.

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Goods Handed Over to the Railway by 6 o'clock in the Evening are Detrained at Destination Next Morning. Rates Quoted On Application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai-North Station.

Frequent Service of Trains to and from Kiangwan, Woosung, Nansiang (for Kading), Kunshan and Soochow, for Day Trips.

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"MOST MERRY XMAS
AND A
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR"

To prove our good wishes, we have prepared a special programme for you for the Christmas Season, a programme that we feel sure you will really enjoy. Please bear in mind that IT IS FOR YOU, and you should not miss it.

For particulars, see The China Press next Sunday

Embezzlement Charges In Boulon Case Analysed In Brief For Prosecution

Statement Presented In United States Court For China Following Trial To Be Replied To By Counsel On Behalf Of Accused

All of the varied circumstances of the embezzlement charges made against Mr. F. G. Boulon, former manager of the Shanghai branch of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and dealt with in the protracted trial of the case before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China are reviewed and analysed in the brief for the prosecution that has been filed by Maj. C .P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney and Mr. W. S. Fleming, who acted as special assistant United States Attorney and conducted the prosecution through the trial. The brief is now before the court and is to be replied to by Mr. R. S. Haskell on behalf of the accused not later than December 14.

PROSECUTION'S CASE

The complete text of the brief for the prosecution is as follows:

The defendant in this case, Ferdinand G. Boulon, is charged with the crime of embezzlement under two informations filed by the District Attorney. One charges that on or about June 25, 1920, he unlawfully and feloniously embezzled and converted to his own use moneys of the value of Tls. 12,250,-00, the lawful property of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., and that at the time of said embezzlement the said Boulon was the agent and attorney of the Company and had possession and care of the money by virtue of his employment and office.

The second information charges him with the embezzlement of the sum of Tls. 1,333.71, under similar circumstances, on June 28, 1920. The charges are based on Section 834 of the Code of the District of Columbia.

In order to support the charges, it is necessary to prove: First: That the defendant was the agent, attorney, clerk or servant of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. Second: That he was entrusted with the funds of his employer or had control of them. Third: That the funds alleged to have been misappropriated belonged to his employer. Fourth: that he converted them to his own use and benefit in fraud of his employer's rights. Fifth: That he acted with criminal intent. I will now take these elements up in the order.

DETAILS OF CHARGES

First. That the defendant was the agent or attorney. This has been fully proved by the Government's evidence, is proved by the defendant's own testimony and admitted by his counsel.

Second. That he was entrusted with the funds of his employer. As manager, he was chiefly responsible for the safe custody and control of the funds of his employer, and the same were paid out on his orders and directions. This is fully established by the evidence and was admitted by the defendant while under cross examination.

Third. That the funds belonged to the employer. The evidence in this case shows clearly that the check for Tls. 1,333.00 was drawn by the Asia Banking Corporation in favor of the company, and was a payment due the company of the profits realised by the company upon the sale of exchange previously purchased by the company from the Bank. The evidence shows and the defendant has admitted that in this transaction the Asia Banking Corporatoin could not have recognised any one but Gaston, Williams and Wigmore as the parties with whom they had contracted and the parties entitled to the balance due. It is clearly establishd then that these funds were the funds of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore unless the Court should become satisfied of the claims put forward by the defendant in his attempt to justify his conduct. Prima facie, however the moneys represented by the check were the property of the company.

Now as to the other sum of Tls. 12,500.00, this represented profits in exchange contracts made in the name of the company with various banks, and was the accumulation of what had been paid to the company by these banks. In this case, as in the other, the banks recognised only Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and did not know Boulon in the transaction at all except as the agent for this company. The funds remained in the company's account and were obtained by the defendant through a check drawn at his request by the accounting department of the company, and on his representation that the moneys were to be paid to Chinese to whom they belonged. Again we have established prima facie that the moneys were apparently the moneys of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and that they should be held to be such unless the defendant's claims that they were his are established to the satisfaction of the Court.

USE OF FUNDS

Fourth. That he converted the funds to his own use. The evidence shows that so far as the check drawn by the Asia Banking Corporation for Tls. 1,333.00 is concerned, the defendant immediately upon its receipt converted it to his own use by taking the check, endorsing it and procuring it to be credited by his own bank to his own account. As chief custodian of the Company's funds he came into possession of a sum of money presumably the property of the company, and failed to pay into the company's account but converted it at once, and the company as yet has never been credited with it. The conversion then in this case was immediate and complete.

As to the other check for Tls. 12,250.00, as chief custodian of the company's funds he directed his subordinates to prepare a check by which this sum could be withdrawn from the company's bank account. He directed, it is true, that it be drawn in the name of a Chinese firm, Yea Kong Yung, but it has been proven, we are sure, to the satisfaction of the Court, and has been now admitted by the defendant himself that Yea Kong Yung had no interest in the fund. The evidence shows that he attempted to get an employe of the company, one Tsu, to pass this check through his own Chinese hong's bank account, and procure for him Native Bank Orders for the equivalent; that Tsu said he was unable to do this and was then told by the defendant to take it to Yea Kong Yung and get them to do it for him; that he had done so, returning Tls. 12,000 the same day and the balance later, paying the whole sum with the exception of a small amount for interest, commission and coolie hire for handling the transaction, back to Boulon.

It appears that Boulon took the bank orders for Tls. 12,000.00 and paid the same into the company's account as a loan from him, taking the company's receipt therefor.

Presuming that the Court will find from the evidence in this case that the funds represented by this check were the property of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, and that the defendant had no interest therein, then the conversion is established at the moment Boulon converted the check into bank orders if it was not established the very moment he took possession of the check itself with the intent to appropriate the proceeds thereof to his own use.

The fact that he subsequently loaned the larger part of the moneys back to the company, of course, is no defense. On act of conversion is not excused by repayment subsequently of the moneys misappropriated. Much less would it be by repaying the moneys as a loan from the embezzler, in which circumstances the criminal intent is only more firmly established by the subsequent conduct.

CRIMINAL INTENT

Fifth. The criminal intent. All persons of the age of reason and not shown to be non-compos mentis are presumed to intend the reasonable and probable consequences of their actions. No proof of specific intent is required in embezzlement. When consequences show loss or damage to others as a necessary result of an act, the act is presumed to have been intended. No further proof of intent is required in an ordinary criminal offense than proof of the doing of an unlawful act. Sec. 12 Cyc. 152.

There are crimes that require proof of specific intent, as assault with intent to murder, burglary when the intent with which the unlawful breaking and entering must be shown, murder, rape and certain others; but in embezzlement no specific intent is involved.

The evidence for the government clearly shows that the funds were the property of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, and that the defendant without right took possession of and appropriated them to his own use. All of the five elements which I have mentioned as necessary to constitute this crime are disclosed by the evidence and proven to as absolute a degree of certainty as is possible in a judicial investigation based upon human testimony, documents and circumstances.

ANTICIPATES DEFENSE

What then are the defenses? These have not been stated, but I assume they may be claimed as follows:

1. That the funds were not Gaston, Williams and Wigmore's;
2. That the defendant was entitled to a commission and salary and was only drawing against these;
3. That he sustained the relationship with the firm of creditor and debtor and thus was not guilty of embezzlement;
4. That he did not intend the conversion;
5. That he did it openly and under claim of right;
6. That if through lack of attention by others he was able to get away with the funds, he is justified in keeping them.
7. That the transactions in any event were illegal and that the funds cannot be recovered;
8. That he refunded or offered to refund them.
9. That the evidence does not prove embezzlement, but larceny or obtaining money by false pretences.

Let us examine these:

First: That the funds were not the company's. The contracts of exchange in this case were made in the name of the company and on the company's credit and responsibility. The other parties to the contracts, viz: the banks, only knew the company in the transactions. It is admitted that the defendant if he wished could have contracted in his own name with the banks for the purchase of exchange, although it seems probable that he could not have operated to the extent of the operations of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore or any other well established American trading concern. However, he could have purchased directly from the bank and in his own name.

ON RESPONSIBILITY

Such being the case how can it be claimed that these contracts, made by him in the name of the company, understood by the banks to be the company's contracts and known by the defendant that the banks so understood it, were his own? He had no authority from the company to pledge their credit in this way, to involve them in very extensive financial transactions, except for their own account, their own responsibility and their own profit. He never by any writing upon which he could be bound, ever admitted himself as being responsible, and the evidence is that in practically every instance his subordinate employes did not know that he claimed any interest in the contracts whatever until the profit had been realised and there was no further risk.

The defendant makes the extraordinary and brazenly impudent claim that he, as manager, had a right to pledge the company's credit and to contract in the company's name not only in exchange but in buying and selling merchandise for his own account and profit. He apparently forgets the duty of an agent and trustee and the strict accountability for his operations with his principal's property and credit. He apparently forgets that as agent and trustee he could not use the company's money or the company's property for his own account and profit; no more could he use the company's credit for the same purpose, in spite of his impudent claims to the contrary.

To sustain his position in this respect would be to shake the very foundations upon which the laws of agency have been established and which are so necessary to the conduct of trade and commerce and the preservation of commercial morality and honor.

In this case not only the contracts, but the debits and credits of the banks were to Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The checks by which the banks paid over the profits were made in the favor of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. Neither the banks nor Gaston, Williams and Wigmore agreed to allow Boulon to trade in the name of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The evidence shows that the company from time to time chased exchange forward for open account, but whether or not they did so is immaterial. The defendant was their agent and his acts in their name were their acts. They were bound to the banks and could themselves hold the banks on these contracts.

Even if the defendant wrongfully pledged the credit of the company in these exchange contracts with the banks the company was nevertheless bound because he had the ostensible authority and the banks being innocent could hold the company. The benefit of these contracts, therefore, belonged to the company and could not be appropriated by the defendant.

AN ILLUSTRATION

An illustration of the same point will be found in the case where an agent purchases property, say a house and lot, with his principal's money or on his principal's name. To whom does the house and lot belong? Does it belong to the agent, or does it belong to the principal, and who is entitled to the rents, issues and profits of the property?

Can the agent claim them as his own, since the house and lot have been purchased in the name of the principal, or is the principal entitled to the property? The principles involved are so elementary and the answer so simple that it does not require a citation of authorities. Where is the distinction than between this and a contract of exchange? In the first instance the agent purchases a house and lot in his principal's name and on his principal's credit. In the second instance the agent purchases gold or silver for future delivery in the name of his principal and on his principal's credit. Can there be any question whatever as to the principal's right to the profits realised on either transaction? We will challenge Mr. Boulon and his counsel to establish a legal or equitable rule to the contrary of the proposition we advance.

Sec 13 Corpus Juris 136 Dowd vs. Holbrook, 67 S.E. 608 German Savings Inst. vs. Adae, et. al. 8 Fed. 106.

The evidence in this case shows further that so far as the Tls. 12,250.00 check is concerned the defendant had exchange contracts which apparently stood on the books of the company in the names of various Chinese and to their credit and which he sold out in order to realise a part of the profits, making up the amount of the check.

These entries of Chinese names appearing in pencil on a part of the exchange contracts and appearing in the books of the company, the Court will find, we are sure from the evidence, were made either by or at the direction of the defendant in this case for the purpose of concealing the frauds which he was perpetrating and to enable him to get away with the funds he wished to embezzle. An investigation of the matter and the evidence in this case discloses that the use of the Chinese names was mere camouflage, that the Chinese had no interest in the transactions, that in every instance the banks had contracted with the company and that the use of these Chinese names was an invention of the defendant for the purposes we have stated.

RAISES QUESTIONS

Again, with reference to the Tls. 12,250,000 check, if the funds were those of the defendent as he now claims and he wished to withdraw them from the company, why did he not have the check made out to his own name, or why did he not have the amount passed to his own credit at once and draw against it as he wished? His actions as related by himself on the witness stand with respect to this check are so unnatural, so extraordinary, and so earmarked with the evidence of fraud and wrong doing that they cannot now and never can be explained except upon the basis of fraudulent and criminal intent. Why in order to camouflage this deal did he direct the check to be drawn in the name of Yea Kong Yung? Why did he call Tsu in and ask him to convert it into bank orders? It was a bearer check and even assuming that he could have accepted it in its present form he might have passed it directly into his own bank account. Why in order to camouflage the matter further did he have Tsu put some Chinese characters on the cash voucher made in the name of Yea Kong Yung covering this check? The defendant has admitted that he had Tsu sign this cash voucher and yet Tsu was not the party apparently involved. Why did he falsely state to Mr. Swift, Mr. Denby, and others that this check represented profits in exchange due three Chinese hongs and which should be and were paid to them? Why did he state to the same gentlemen that he had borrowed an equivalent amount back from these Chinese because the company needed the funds and his own credit was better than the company's with the Chinese, and why did he go through the fiction of loaning this money back to the company? The answer is simple and certain. He did this because he wanted to misappropriate the company's funds, and his active but perverted mind developed this method of concealment. He did not expect an investigation at an early date and he hoped to have it forgoiton in the future. Upon no basis of honesty, fair-dealing or established business methods can these actions be reconciled with the defence in this case.

NO BOOK ENTRIES

Again, with reference to the check for Tls. 1,333.00, why were no book entries ever made of the purchase and sale of the exchange in this instance in the company's name? Why was the check received from the Asia Banking Corporation in favor of the company, not passed through the company's books? Why was every detail connected with the transaction so far as was within the power of the defendant to do so, concealed and suppressed?

(Continued on Page 14)

Give Books This Christmas

Beautiful New Books

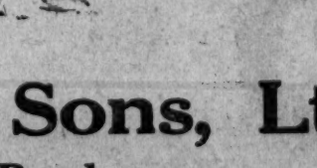
R. H. Davis: The Boy Scout and Other Stories for Boys	$2.00
J. L. Williams: The Adventures of a Freshman	2.00
W. H. Frost: The Court of King Arthur	2.00
John Martin's Big Book for Little Folk, No. 4	7.00
C. F. Kent and J. W. Jenks: Jesus' Principles of Living	2.50
H. R. Mackintosh: The Originality of the Christian Message	3.50
Z. A. Ragozin: Little Masterpieces	3.50
G. W. Patrick: The Psychology of Social Reconstruction	4.00
R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne: Toy Making in School and Home	7.00
A. Waley: 171 Chinese Poems	5.00
E. Carpenter: Pagan and Christian Creeds	6.00
O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories, 1919	3.80
Anonymous: A Business Man's Religion; A Personal Experience	2.50
N. M. Smith: The Three Gifts of Life	2.00
E. Streeter: As You Were, Bill	2.00
C. Edwards: Treasury of Heroes and Heroines	6.00
G. George: Splashme Doll Book	1.20
A. S. Roe: Stories from Chinese History, New Edition	2.50
B. L. P. Weale: Wang, The Ninth	3.50
L. Hearn: Talks to Writers	3.50
A. Marshall: Peggy in Toyland	5.00
I. Maclaren: The Upper Room	1.50
J. W. Smith: The Little Mother Goose	2.50
W. Camp: Training for Sports	3.00
H. Frost: Basket-Ball and Indoor Baseball For Women	3.00
L. Stoddard: The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-Supremacy	6.00
N. M. Butler: The International Mind	2.50
J. L. Laughlin: Credit of The Nations	8.00
J. P. Opdycke: English of Commerce	4.50
J. Galsworthy: In Chancery.	4.00
J. Gregory: Man to Man	4.00
M. Nicholson: Blacksheep! Blacksheep!	3.50
F. S. Fitzgerald: Flappers and Philosophers	3.50

Children's Books

Playbox Annual, 1921	$2.00
Chums	6.00
Chatterbox	2.50
Our Nursery Rhyme Book	2.50
Czecho-Slovak Fairy Tales	3.60
The Story Club	4.00
Black Beauty	3.50
Mother Goose Rhymes	1.75
Pirates	1.50
Buster Brown in Foreign Lands	.85
Buster Brown on His Travels	.85
Buster Brown's Jolly Times	.85
Father Tuck's Annual	2.60
Robinson Crusoe	2.00
Little Women	3.00
Songs Every Child Should Know	1.50
Legends Every Child Should Know	1.50
The Boys Own Book of Indoor Games	3.00
The Boys Own Book of Pets and Hobbies	3.00
The Children's Great Texts of The Bible	6.50
A Nursery Story of The Bible	5.00
Thee Children's Blue Bird	3.50

Useful Toys for the Children

The Little Housekeeper—A Box of Plasticine	$2.50
Harbutt's Plasticine—The Little Child's Delight	9.00
Harbutt's Plasticine—Modelling Set	.35
Crayola—Little Folk's Outfit	1.00
The Liberty Blocks	1.60
Konstructo Building Blocks	1.40
The Little Mind-Builder	3.60
Nurse's Outfit—A Complete Nurse's Kit	7.00
Phone—Set	12.00
Wireless Telegraph Outfit	13.50
Erector No. 1	3.60
Erector No. 2	6.50
Pencil Boxes	$1.00, 1.80, .75, .65



AND ACCESSORIES

In wide variety from the leading producers. A few sample selections are

Christmas Place Cards	35 cents
Christmas Mica Snow	30 cents
Christmas Wax Holly	80 cents
Christmas Post Cards	10 cents and
Dennison's Christmas Seals	10 to 40 cents per box
Dennison's Christmas Tags	25 to 40 cents per box
Dennison's Gummed Paper Ribbon	30 to 60 cents
Christmas Crepe Paper, assorted	50 cents and up
Christmas Paper Streamers,	30 to 60 cents

Interesting Games

For Afternoon and Evening Parties

A Sterling Puzzle	.70
Crytic Counsels	.70
A Great Universal Supply Store	.70
A Musical Romance	.70
Muddled Maxims	.70
Jumbled Jingles	$1.20
Tops and Tails	$1.20

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

30 North Szechuen Road

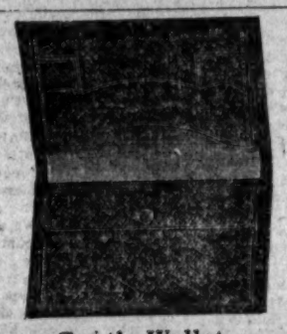
MY HEADQUARTERS ARE AS USUAL AT

WITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TOY DEPT. — FIRST FLOOR

For many years this has been my headquarters in China but this year they have the finest show of gifts ever made in this city. Toys, Games, Dolls, Trains, in fact, it is a treasureland of toys for the children.

THOUSANDS OF GIFTS ARE ON SHOW MAKING OUR TOY SECTION A VERITABLE PALACE OF DELIGHT FOR THE KIDDIES'

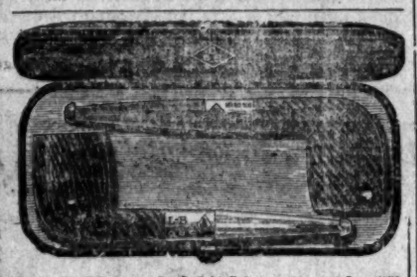


Gent's Wallet

No. 20-8. Of black sealgrain leather, lined, similar to sketch, has 1 large pocket. Size 8½ bv 6½ inches, 3 smaller ones, 1 for cards and 2 for stamps, Size closed 6½ by 4½ ins.
Price **$9.50**

Shaving Set

No. 400 Handsome nickel-plated stand, has one ordinary and one magnifying mirror, two bowls and shaving brush adjustable, full height 20 ins. Price $9 5



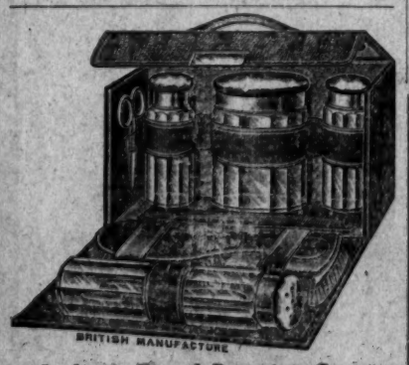
The "Orlik" Smokers' Companion

As sketch, containing two best quailty Briar pipes in leather case, lined chamois leather. Price **$22.50**

Ladies' Black Leather Hand Bag

No. 88/3. A neat bag with strong handle, nickel frame and fastening, lined moirette, contains a small mirror. Size closed 9 by 6 ins.

Price $10.50 each



Ladies' Fitted Dressing Case

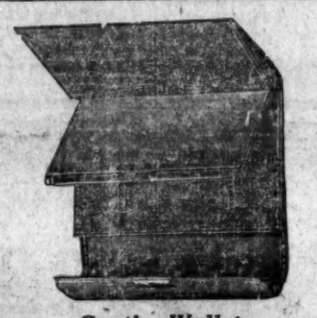
No. 313 Strong leather covered case with nickel fastening containing hair brush, comb, tooth-brush, mirror, nickel soap case, scissors, nail file and 4 nickel-top bottles, Size of case closed 8½ by 5 by 4½ inches.

Price $35.00

Ladies' Fitted Dressing Case

No. 400. Leather covered case, lined plush and moire similar to sketch but containing only hair brush, comb, mirror, nickel soap, powder and rouge boxes, nickel-top tooth-brush bottle, nail buffer, brush and file. Size of case closed 10 by 7 by 3 inches.

Price $25.50



Gent's Wallet

No. 275. Black seal leather case, similar to sketch but has three large pockets, 1 for cards and 1 for stamd size closed 6 by 3½ inches.

Price $3.00

Manicure Set

No. 284. Leatherette covered box lined plush and satin, very similar to sketch, but contining nail scissors, nail buffer, nail brush, nail file and 2 powder boxes. Size closed 7 by 4½ ins.

Price $5.00

Yardley's Eau-de-Cologne

Finest quality. In wicker case.
6 pint $10 50
2 ,, 3.50

Roger and Gallet's Ecu-de-Cologne

Jean Marie Farina. $1.50 per bottle

In Cut-Glass Bottle

Size 2 pints $8.50

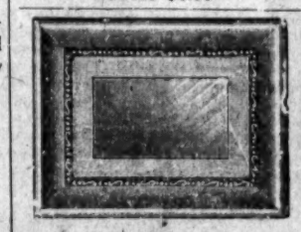
Gent's Military Hair Brushes In Leather Cases

No 777 Has 2 Black wood-back brushes, strong bristles. Price $6.25
No 883. Has 2 yellow polished wood-back brushes wood bristles. $8.00
No. 90 Has 2 Yellow polished wood-back brushes pure bristles. $11 50
No 955 Has 2 Yellow polished wood-back brushes, pure bristles $13.50

Tobacco Pouch

No. 156 A neat suede leather pouch, leather and rubber lined with strong fastenings Size closed 5" by 3 inches.

Price $8.00



The "Kingston" Photo Frame

A very nice red velvet frame very similar to sketch, but has narrow gilt beading round inside of frame. Size of opening 7½ by 5½ ins.

Price $2.50

Fold Up Music Case

No. 100. Made of black leather, lined moirette 14 by 12 inches. Size folded 14 by 5½ inches.

Price $4.00

Writing Case

No 312-l. A very nice case of seal grained leather has blotter, paper-knife, 6 pockets and strong lock and key. Size closed, 10 by 7½ ins.

Price $11.50

Bring the Kiddies in to see **THE "WAYLOO" ELECTRICAL EXPRESS** The finest Toy Shanghai Kiddies have ever seen.

Gent's Leather Collar Box

As sketch: Size. 7½ diameter, heigh 3 inches

Price $7.50

The "Gillette" Safety Razor

The world's finest shaving device. Complete with 12 blades in handsome nickel, ivory or leather case.

Price **$8.50**

Ladies' Hand Bag

No. 77-8. Similar to sketch. Leather bag with strong handle, nickel frame and fastening, lined moirette, contains a mirror and purse. Size closed 7½ by 7 ins.

Price **$10.50 each**

The 7 O'clock' Safety Razor

Complete in case, with strop and 6 finest lancet steel blades.

Price $3.75

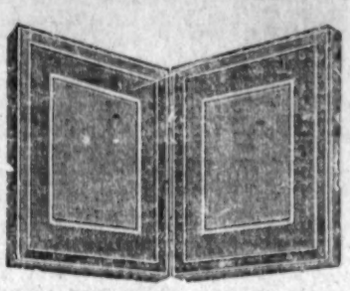
The "Big Four" Stropper for Gillette Blades

Instantly sharpens all four sides of the two edges of the blade, makes an old blade new and a new blade a better one

Price **$6.50**

FOUNTAIN PENS. 14 ct gold nibs

The "I.C.S." Pen ..... Price $1.50 each
,, "Dexta" ,, ... ,, $2.50 ,,
,, "Blackbird" ,, ... ,, $2.25 ,,
,, "Parker" ,, ... ,, $4.25 ,,
,, "Conklin" ,, ... ,, $4.25 ,,
The "Swan" Pens Prices 3.45, 4.50, 7.00 and 9 50 each.



The "Cardiff" Photo Frame

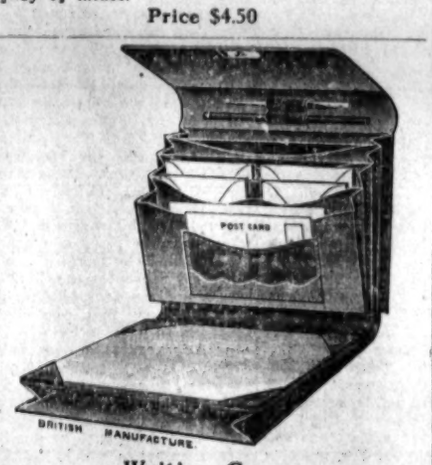
A neat aluminium edged frame with dark Grey moirette mount similar to sketch but oval in shape Size of opening 7½ by 5½ inches.

Price $4.50

The "Queen" Photo Frame

A pretty double imperial frame, fancy gilt edge, with fancy work canvas mount. Size of opening 7½ by 5½ inches.

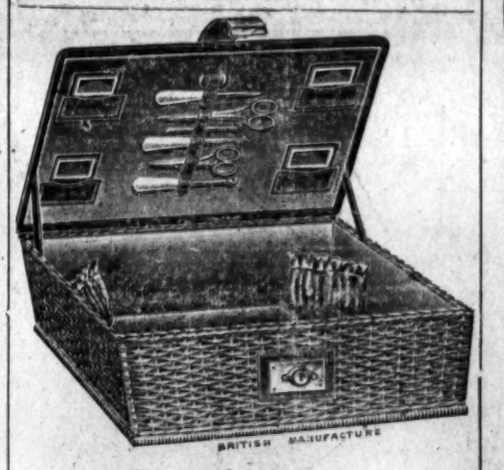
Price $4.50



Writing Case

No. 61-71. Strong leather case, lined leather, has blotter, address book, penholder, 6 pockets and strong lock and key. Size closed 10½ by 8 inches.

Price $20.00



Fitted Work Easket

No. 7 1/3. Very similar to sketch, strong wicker basket; lined satin, containing scissors, Button hook, stiletto, Crotchet-hook, Thimble and 2 packets of needles, has 2 pockets in corners. Size closed 10 by 8 by 3½ inches.

Price $16.00

Gent's Combination Purse and Cigarette Case

No. 212. Splendidly made of suede leather containing a large pocket for notes, one for cigarettes one for cards and two for stamps.

Size closed 4½ by 2½ inches

Price $3 50

Glass Scent Spray No. 100. Similar to sketch, with rubber bulb. Price **$1 50** **Scent Spray** with nickel force pump. In two sizes. No. 213 $2.25 No. 334 $4.75

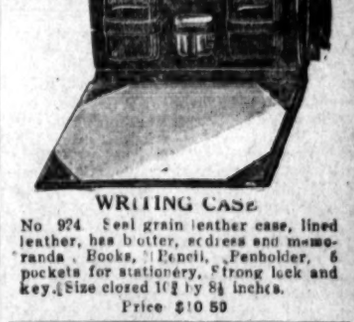
The "Twinplex" De Luxe Stropper

For sharpening dull Gillette safety razor blades. In handsome plush lined case.

Price $8.50

JEWEL CASE

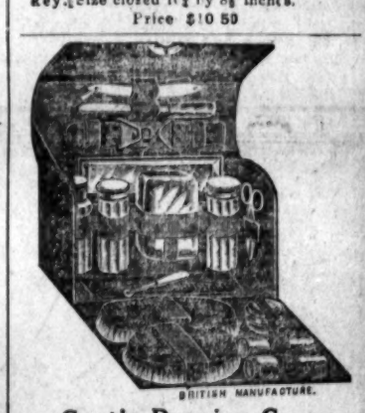
No 212. Very similar to sketch, seal grain leather lined velvet, has tray, strong lock and key and hinges. Size closed 7½ by 5½ by 4 ins. Price **$5.50**



WRITING CASE

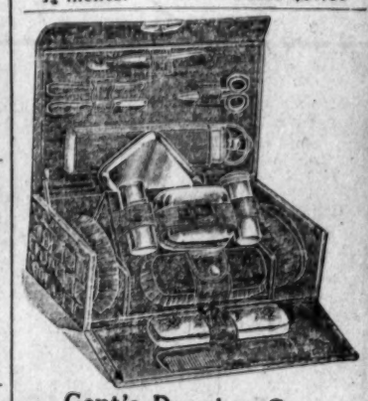
No 924 Seal grain leather case, lined leather, has blotter, address and memoranda, Books, Pencil, Penholder, 6 pockets for stationery, Strong lock and key. Size closed 10½ by 8½ inches.

Price $10 50



Gent's Dressing Case

No. 144. Black seal grain leather case, lined leather. Very similar to sketch but containing a military hair brush, razor strop, scissors, nail tweezers, comb, mirror, 5 nickel top bottles, tooth brush, shaving soap and powder cases. Size of case closed 9½ by 5½ by 4½ inches. **Price $37.50**



Gent's Dressing Case

No. 222. Crocodile eather covered case. Very similar to sketch but containing two hair brushes, clothes brush, comb, razor strop, loop for razor, shaving brush, nickel shaving stick and tooth brush containers, nickel soap case. Size of case closed 11 by 6½ by 3½ inches.

Price $39.50

Cigarette Holder

No. 1113. Bone stems, silver-plated ends. Length 3½ inches.

Price $2.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Terms Cash — NANKING ROAD — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** — SZECHUEN ROAD — **No Credit**

HOURS OF BUSINESS. 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Embezzlement Charges In Boulon Case Analysed In Brief For Prosecution

(Continued from Page 12)

The answer to this also is obvious, he was doing an unlawful thing, he knew he was doing it, and he was attempting to cover up the evidence of his crime.

Second. The second point upon which the defendant may rely is: That the defendant was entitled to salary and Commission and he was merely drawing against these when he appropriated the funds. If this is his argument, then the facts are against him. If he were merely drawing against salaries and commissions, the exchange profits in a number of transactions previous to those involved in this case would not have been transferred from the company's account to his own account. He would not have camouflaged the payments in several instances by the use of Chinese names on the contracts or in the books and on the check for Tls. 12,250.00; he would not have lied about it when he was brought to account in the investigation prior to his being charged; he would not have induced Tsu to falsify the records by signing the cash vouchers which had been made in the names of other parties. He has in fact taken moneys far beyond what is due him; but even if this were not so he could justify his position because even if he were a creditor of the company he could nevertheless in a different capacity as trustee of their funds embezzle the same as he has done in this case.

HIS POSITION

Third. That he sustained the relationship of creditor and debtor to the company. This may be advanced as a defence. If only this relationship existed and he had applied moneys coming to him as a creditor from Gaston, Williams & Wigmore on account of their indebtedness to him, it would be all right. So far as salary and commission are concerned, that relationship existed, but he was also the agent and trustee. He received the exchange profits this way; he was entitled to no commissions on them. He did not merely take from their funds generally and apply on account of any indebtedness claimed by him from them, but he misappropriated the profits on these exchange transactions by applying them to his own account, still claiming in addition thereto his salary and commission. The law is absolutely clear that under these circumstances in spite of any claim to the relationship of debtor and creditor one can embezzle funds which are obviously trust funds coming into his possession, and that is what the defendant has unquestionably done in this case.

See Commonwealth vs. Jacobs, 13 L. R. A. (U.S.) 511.

Fourth. It may be claimed also that he did not intend the conversion. We have already discussed the question of criminal intent. Clearly under the law this is proven from evidence disclosing an unlawful act. Nothing further as to this we submit is necessary.

Fifth. It may be argued also that he did it openly and under claim of right. Let us examine this. Did he do these things openly and under claim of right? The facts in the case overwhelm him and his claims as to this. He held the exchange contracts in most instances from the books until a profit was realized. He entered into no contract himself with the company to take over this exchange at the time of the company's contracts with the banks or at any time. He camouflaged the matter in many cases by the use of Chinese names. He now states that his initials and certain Chinese names written on some of the contracts in pencil were written by him because, for the first reason, the contracts were his, and secondly, in other cases they had been guaranteed by Chinese. But as he held these contracts in nearly every instance in his own possession until profits were shown, he could have, and unquestionably did, enter his initials on them in pencil at the time he handed them into the accounting department, because he wished to misappropriate the profits realised. Had there been no profits realized no initials would have appeared on the contracts. He withheld absolutely from the books all reference to the contracts connected with the Tls. 1,333.00 check; he withheld any entry or reference to this payment from the books. He procured the endorsement of this check by means not in customary use by the company. Until an investigation was made there was not a written figure or word in the company's accounts or records to give a disclosure of the transaction. He concealed the interest which he now claims in the Tls. 12,250.00 check. He had it written in a false name and directed false book entries to conceal it; he lied about it when requested to give an explanation and subsequently repeated his lies in a letter addressed to the Vice-President of the Company and written by him the day after his interview with the Vice-President and others as previously stated.

While concealment is evidence which can be and frequently is put forward in proof of a crime, and it is doubtful if ever there was a case with stronger evidence of concealment than we have here, still the mere absence of concealment is no defence if in fact the defendant committed the embezzlement.

See People vs. Connolly 38 Pac. 42.

OTHER POINTS

Sixth. That through lack of attention by others he managed to get away with the money. If his argument is that through carelessness, inattention, slackness or any other reason other employees of the company permitted or overlooked the acts which he was committing, our answer is that he was chief custodian of the company's funds; that he was chiefly responsible for their safe custody and keeping; that the others were under his direction and control, and that he cannot defend upon the theory that since it escaped the attention of the others he is not guilty of the offence charged.

Seventh. That the contracts of exchange with the banks were illegal in any event, being merely speculative transactions and that the profits realized cannot be claimed by the company. That these transactions were merely speculative transactions we do not think can be assumed, unless we accept the defendant's statements. Every firm carrying on business here from time to time purchases exchange for future delivery in anticipation of cargo arriving or some possible need for it. Mr. Beason has stated that the company often had on its books open exchange, which means exchange which had been purchased for no specific purpose, but due to favorable market conditions and in anticipation of its future use.

The banks would not have permitted the purchase of this exchange for merely speculative purposes, and it could not be a gambling transaction so far as they were concerned unless they knew that the company was back of it. Mere purchases of shares of stock, merchandise or gold or silver for future delivery is not gambling, and we venture to say that the company in the regular course of its business could and would have availed itself of the exchange so purchased for it by the defendant if the defendant had not sold it and misappropriated the profits. But even if the transactions themselves were illegal the defendant is not absolved from the accountability for the proceeds and not absolved from guilt.

See 15 Cyc. 508.

CONCERNING REFUNDS

Eighth. That he refunded or offered to refund the money. This also may be advanced as a defence. It is not a defence. He returned to the company, it is true, Tls. 12,250 of the amount of the larger check but not as a repayment of monies belonging to the company, but as a loan from him. The conversion was complete when he took the check, more so when he changed it for bank orders, and more still when he returned a part as a personal loan, this is not refunding, but even repayment or offering to repay furnishes no defence.

See 15 Cyc. 507-508.

Ninth. It may be also claimed on behalf of the defendant that his acts were not embezzlement, but if proven would in law amount to either larceny or the obtaining of moneys by false pretences. Such a defence would be inconsistent with the defendant's own testimony and his claims that his acts were done openly and under claim of right. To begin with, larceny involves the taking by stealth of moneys or property of another, of which the taker was not the custodian.

In this case, however, the defendant has shown by the evidence and by his own statements to have been the chief custodian of the company's funds. Under his Power of Attorney, he stood in place of the company, and when the company's funds came into his possession from any source whatever, they remained the company's funds, and he remained the custodian thereof.

This applies with particular force to the cheque for Tls. 1,333.00 as well as to the cheque for Tls. 12,250.00. In either case they represented the company's funds, and when they were cashed as in the case of the Tls. 1,333.00 cheque, or converted into native bank orders, as in the case of the other cheque, the cash in the one instance, and the bank orders in the other, were the property of the company.

NO FALSE PRETENSE

So far as having obtained the moneys by false pretences is concerned, it is inconsistent with the facts in the case. The defendant, under his Power of Attorney, stood for the company; he was their chief representative and had final control of their affairs here. He could not have made false pretences to and deceived himself, as this is what would have to be shown in order to develop a case of obtaining money under false pretences.

We believe we have answered whatever may be urged in defense here, but there are one or two other matters to which we wish to direct the Court's attention. In the first place the Court will find from the evidence that defendant involved the firm in very large exchange transactions. According to his own admissions these amounted to £142,000 in four months time. Had the market gone against the firm very serious losses might have resulted. He apparently only sold before his departure the contracts upon which a profit was shown.

In order to embezzle these amounts late in June he had to dispose of practically everything the company had at that time in exchange upon which a profit could be realised. The Tls. 12,250.00 profits was realised from a number of contracts previously entered into. He apparently sold a large sum of gold and then with the assistance of the accountants was able to take from various places in the accounts enough of the company's previous purchases against which he could set off the amount of his sale and realise the profits.

He made up the account as shown by the figures on the envelope before the Court and directed the accountant how to make the entries and how to draw the check. He affects an air of responsibility and fair dealing and says "that he holds himself responsible for any losses sustained on any of the other contracts." He wishes the court to believe that he anticipated these losses and before going away, in order to protect the company, asked Chinese to guarantee these contracts. But the circumstances are against him. There is no guarantee in connection with any contract, there is nothing upon any of the contracts but pencilled memoranda made by the defendant himself, and which mean nothing to anybody but himself.

NO CONTRACTS

He did not himself enter into a written undertaking with the company to hold himself responsible for any loss sustained in these transactions. Nowhere is it disclosed by the company's records that he had or claimed to have any interest in the transaction themselves. The fact unquestionably was, as I stated at the preliminary hearing, that the defendant helped himself to the profits of the contracts showing a profit and left the company holding the bag on these for which no profit was shown. At the time of the preliminary hearing a number of these contracts if taken up with the banks at the time would have shown serious losses. It has not been through any effort of the defendant in this case that the company does not stand to lose on them. Fortunately the market has since fluctuated and they can be cleared without loss. But the defendant's claims that these contracts belong to him and that he had directed the company to sell them out on his account, the company very properly regarded as an impudence on his part and disregarded his unlawful claims and directions.

Another matter where the defendant attempts to justify himself is in the production of a receipt for Tls. 12,000 signed by himself and which he says he gave to a certain Sha. Now his present claim as to having borrowed this Tls. 12,000 from Sha is at variance with his previous statements to the officers and counsel of the company as to how he applied the Tls. 12,250 check and from whom he had borrowed the money in order to make up the Tls. 12,000 loaned by him to the company; statements the falsity of which was disclosed upon investigation, as has been clearly shown by the evidence in this case. But let us deal with this receipt. If we are to take Mr. Boulon's word for it, this is evidence of a loan made to him by a certain Mr. Sha.

QUESTION OF RECEIPTS

Now Mr. Sha whoever he may have been, according to Mr. Boulon is now dead. The defendant has not produced proofs to show the payment of the money due Mr. Sha, nor has he even claimed that he has made such payment. A little consideration of the defendant's claims with respect to this receipt will raise many doubts in the mind of any thoughtful person. In the first place, where did Mr. Boulon obtain this receipt and from whom did he get it? If it represents a loan from Mr. Sha to him, it is the evidence by which the payment could be claimed by Mr. Sha. Now it has not been asserted or proven that Mr. Sha died during the course of this investigation and that he had previously returned this receipt to Mr. Boulon in order to enable him to make out his defense. Any one who knows the Chinese people or even with a good fund of common sense and a little experience with the world will know that a document of such great importance as this one is, if it is presumed to be genuine, would not likely have been surrendered to Mr. Boulon, because it is the only means by which he could have been required to refund this debt, if such a debt had existed.

Understanding the Chinese, we know that in circumstances such as these, those near and dear to Mr. Sha would not have surrendered this receipt except under the most extraordinary circumstances and certainly would not have voluntarily handed it over to the debtor, especially when the debtor is defending himself in charges involving criminal and fraudulent conduct on his part.

Where then, if Mr. Sha is dead, is his executor or administrator? Where are the Sha family council, where are the elders of this clan, where are his wife or wives with their numerous offspring and various claims to perferential rights? Where are his kinsman to the fourth and fifth degree? Where are all of those who display so much interest and regard so seriously the settlement of his estate and the distribution of his assets?

Oh shades of Mencius and Confucius and of all the Shensies and Immortals, to what depths of unhappiness and dispair have the Sha family fallen that they have neglected this beautiful opportunity for a good old family row over the settlement of old Mr. Sha's estate and the possession of his valuable papers! We have looked in vain within the four walls of the court room for any member of the Sha family or any kinsmen or clansman of his. Can it be that in a matter of such great importance to Mr. Boulon, as well as to the family Sha, no one takes sufficient interest in this large and unsettled claim or in the welfare of old Mr. Sha's trusted and valued friend and confident, Ferdinand G. Boulon, to attend these proceedings? Can then it be that this receipt which Mr. Boulon has signed and which he produces from his own files is a fabrication written and produced as another false token of the falsity of his own position?

ASKS CONVICTION

In conclusion I wish to say that the public, the banks, and all responsible commercial houses have an interest in this case. A public example should be made of one of the perpetraters of this class of fraud which has grown to be too common in this community. Many a failure in Shanghai and China of a business concern has been the result of misplaced confidence by directors and stockholders in managers of the stamp of Boulon. A manager of a commercial house here, holding a general power of attorney, as did Boulon, is in a position where the utmost honesty and fidelity to his trust are required, and if this trust is abused, as it has been by the defendant before the court, great losses result and the stockholders are the ones who suffer. If the defendant is found guilty and an example made of him, it would have a most wholesome effect in this community and would make for the preservation of commercial morality and honor.

The evidence in this case will show that not only was the defendant corrupt but that by his corrupt example at least one other was corrupt,—a man who had otherwise an unblemished reputation and who when called upon to account made no concealment of his connection with the transaction. The effect of the evil influence of a man of this type, placed at the head of a large commercial house, is far reaching. It cannot help but have a demoralising effect upon many members of the staff.

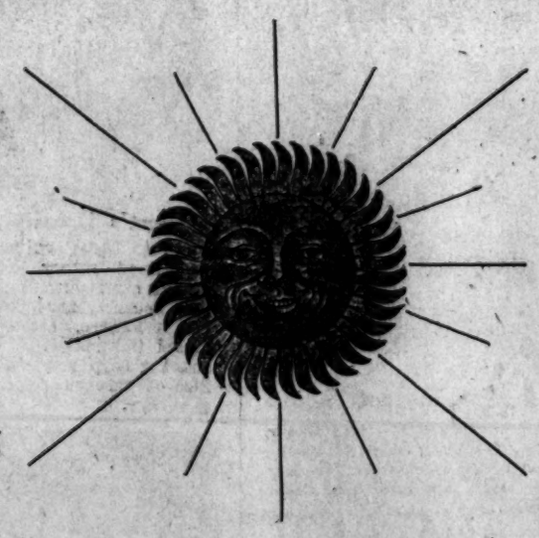
The defendant in this case was not in want, he was not on a meagre salary unable to obtain the necessities of life and this through force of circumstances was tempted to do something which he realised was wrong, but as in many cases of embezzlement, possessing the intent to make good when he was able. He on the other hand enjoyed a large salary. He had G.$750.00 per month payable to him at a exchange rate of 70. In other words the equivalent of $1,500.00 per month or more, and up to the end of last year a very substantial commission on the business in addition. Enough not only to keep him but to permit him to live in opulence and to accumulate. No excuse of want or poverty can avail him here either in defence or in mitigation.

A careful examination of the evidence in this case, a careful observation of the defendant while testifying as a witness in the case, a consideration of his own statements in the light of the principals of commercial morality and honor, in the light of ordinary business in the light of his own admissions and of the proven evidence in this case, will show that the defendant is not only guilty beyond any reasonable doubt whatever, but that he is by choice, natural bent and instinct a criminal of a very dangerous type.

We therefore respectfully request that a verdict of guilty be entered against the defendant and that the court impose such punishment as to the court shall appear to meet the requirements of the case.

Dated: Shanghai, Dec. 9, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,
W. S. Fleming,
Special Assistant United States Attorney.
C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney.



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The Story Of Shih Mei-yu, First Chinese Woman M.D., Is Romance Of Early Days

Dr. Mary Stone, Founder Of Danforth Hospital, Daughter Of Converts, Begins Work Here; Is Director Of Bethel Nurses School

At the close of the Taiping Rebellion which for 13 years, from 1852 to 1865, had swept over the greater part of China, leaving only devastation and destruction in its path and costing the loss of 20,000,000 lives, there were two brothers, members of the literati class, in the Province of Hupeh, whose ancestral home lay in ashes.

Finding themselves thus compelled to seek some means of livelihood they made their way to Kiukiang across the Yangtsze, the gateway to the Province of Kiangsi. At that time, Shanghai was the only open port in Central China, and the whole Yangtsze Valley had hardly begun to be touched by the foreign missionary.

Indeed, it would hardly be possible to conceive of a more unpropitious time to propagate the Christian religion than during this period when China was resisting with all her power, though ineffectually, the opium traffic forced upon her at the cannon's mouth. If ever the Chinese appellation of "foreign devils," as applied to the invaders of her soil from the Western World, was justified, it was at this time.

THE CHANGING TIMES

It is difficult for the foreigner, visiting China today for the first time as he travels up the Yangtsze—that mighty river destined to become one of the greatest commercial waterways in the World—in one of those splendid modern steamers that Western civilisation has introduced, to realise that it is comparatively but a short time since the hatred of the foreigner which found its tragic culmination in the "Boxer" uprising, was practically dominant throughout China.

Nevertheless, at the time of our story one or two missionaries had ventured some 400 or 500 miles up the Yangtsze River into the interior, and while one of the two brothers mentioned above was casting about in Kiukiang for some means of support, a newly arrived American Missionary in this ancient walled city, with its transporting view of the magnificent range of mountains only ten miles to the South, was just as anxiously searching for a Chinese teacher. By a singular providence these two men were brought together.

The only available text-book at that time as a means of inter-communication was a Chinese New Testament. To the Chinese teacher this was for some time a sealed book. But one day it found in the life of the missionary an interpretation of its mysterious power that called forth his utmost wonder and surprise.

HOW KNOWLEDGE CAME

The customary lesson had been omitted that day. There was an ominous hush in the humble dwelling and a shadow on the countenance of the missionary. The Chinese teacher understood it all. There in the adjoining bedroom the missionary and his wife were bending in anxious suspense over the form of their one child, a beautiful flaxen-haired, blue-eyed little girl of four years, burning up with fever.

There was no physician to turn to in all that region. At last the dreaded moment came, when the spirit of the child took its flight.

The Chinese teacher, sitting in the adjacent room, his heart filled with a sympathy he could not convey in words, cast a glance through the open door and saw the grief-stricken father and mother silently kneel by the bedside of the little one, who had been the one bright ray of heavenly sunshine amid the blackness and loneliness of the heathenism all about them. There was no passionate outcry of uncontrolable grief, no loud wailing and weeping, so customary in heathen homes, when death's dark shadow falls upon them, but only a quiet uplifting of their tear-filled eyes heavenward with a prayer whose strange calmness the Chinese teacher could not understand.

FIRST CONVERT MADE

It was a mystery utterly beyond the reach of his philosophy. But through the deep gloom of this great sorrow the light of the Christian believers' quiet resignation and radiant hope shone into the heart of the teacher and it was not long before he, too, found in Jesus Christ the way to God and the source of all peace and comfort. He and his wife became the first converts to Christianity and he himself a Christian teacher and pastor to his people, whose faithful labors extended over a period of over thirty years. Their first-born child was also the first Chinese girl in Central China who grew up with unbound feet.

It required no little courage on the part of the parents, but especially of the mother, to defy the deeply rooted custom of her country, cruel though it was, and endure the angry denunciations of their neighbors and listen unmoved to the tale of the dire consequences that would surely overtake them in vengence for their foolish act. The only thing that made her waver in her decision at times was the fear that by thus flying in the face of the universal custom, she might lose her Christian influence among her fellow countrywomen.

FAITH DEFEATS TRADITION

But her faith and reason triumphed over this fear. The little girl also had to endure the ridicule and taunts of her playmates, but being fleet of foot, could easily outrun them and thus turn the tables on them with her merry and derisive laughter.

At the age of seven her father brought her to the Mission School for girls that had meanwhile been started in Kiukiang and said to the lady missionary:

"Teacher, I have brought my little daughter to you, for she is now old enough to be studying. Since I have become a Christian I have realised as never before the awful suffering of the women of my country and have seen what a blessing the American doctor here has been to my people. Here is my little girl. *I want you to make a doctor out of her.*"

REQUEST STUNS TEACHER

The missionary was fairly stunned by such a request and could hardly believe her ears. It had been hard enough to induce even a few Chinese parents to send their daughters to her little school. To give even the most elementary education to a girl, who according to the teaching of Confucius, their greatest sage, was "a soulless, mindless creature" was utterly foreign to their thinking. But to educate a girl for one of the learned professions—that was preposterous. But seeing the far-reaching vision of the father for his child, the missionary took the bright-eyed little girl by the hand and said: "Pastor Shih, leave her here, and we will see what we can do for her."

Ten or twelve years later the little girl, Shih Mei-yu, had completed the course of study in the Mission School and sailed with her teacher to America. Four years later she graduated from the Medical School of the State University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich., the proud possessor of her well-earned diploma as an "M.D."

FATHER'S VISION REALISED

The vision of her father was fulfilled and she sped back to China to bring to her people the blessings of her medical knowledge and skill—to be known to the world as *Dr. Mary Stone.*

It would take a volume adequately to portray the wonderful career of this woman, whose rare natural and spiritual gifts have enabled her to accomplish a work that has spread her fame throughout her own country as well as the United States. She illustrates in her remarkable career the dor mant capabilities of the Chinese race, irrespective of sex. But no doubt the element of heredity also enters largely into the secret of her success, as she can point to a pedigree extending back over 2,000 years. This genealogical record fills twelve large volumes, which are naturally guarded with great care. In all that record she is the first and only woman whose name has been deemed worthy of a place.

BEGINS HER WORK

Beginning her medical work in a little Chinese house in Kiukiang, Dr. Mary Stone has had the satisfaction of seeing it grow into the splendid proportions and widely extended influence of the present Danforth Memorial Hospital, the result of twenty-five years of faithful and self-sacrificing labor.

For several years the number of patients treated has averaged 27,000 per annum.

Associated with her for the past 15 years in the most intimate friendship and sympathetic co-operation has been Miss Jennie V. Hughes, former Principal of the Knowles Bible Training School, adjoining the Hospital. Together they have prayed and planned and worked for the spiritual, intellectual and physical welfare of the womanhood of China, the two supplementing each other in a marked manner by their individual aptitudes and gifts. Thus the medical and educational work of these two women has been co-ordinated in a most practical and sensible way.

SISTER JOINS WORK HERE

A year ago, Dr. Phebe Stone, younger sister of Dr. Mary Stone, returned to China after nine years of absence in America, having graduated first at Goucher College and then in Johns Hopkins Medical School. She has been substituting for her sister as Superintendent of the Danforth Memorial Hospital during the past year, resigning her position at the expiration of her term of contract in order to join her sister in the new work recently opened so auspiciously in this city in the fine large residence property at 17 Arsenal Road (West Gate) under the name of "The Bethel Nurses Training School."

A central dispensary has also been opened at the corner of Boulevard de Montigny and Rue du Consulat in the French Concession. The hosts of friends of Dr. Mary and Dr. Phebe Stone and Miss Jennie V. Hughes are congratulating them on the splendid prospects ahead of them.'

•From "Chinese Heart Throbs." by Jennie V. Hughes. Fleming H. Revell Co. New York, Chicago, London, $1.50.

U. DONOUGH OUTIS.

British Beauty Charges Husband Held Captive In California

Mrs. Margaret Tregelles, beautiful former London stage star, whose sensational charges in her suit against Miss Cameron Shute, wealthy English woman, have created a great deal of interest in California. Mrs. Tregelles, according to a report from Los Angeles, declared that Miss Shute has spirited her husband away and holds him a captive at La Jolla, Cal.

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Hapgood Hears Debs Tell Hate Of Violence

Is Opposed To Our Present Form Of Government; Believes In Peaceful Change

'HEART BEATS FOR MISERY'

Cites Franklin's 'There Never Was A Good War Or Bad Peace'

Norman Hapgood, former United States Minister to Denmark, famous editor, author and critic, has interviewed in the Atlanta penitentiary, Eugene V. Debs, who was Socialist candidate for President, who is "Prisoner No. 9653." In the interview Debs's abhorrence of violence to achieve his principles is clearly shown. This is the final instalment.

Eugene V. Debs

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

Debs was in prison once before. It was in 1895, at the time of the West Pullman strike. Mr. Pullman himself was so flagrantly in contempt of court that even severely capitalistic newspapers were shocked, but he never went to jail. Debs did.

They tried him for violence and dropped the case, but they got him on contempt, which often means that a Judge can exercise arbitrary power to punish men he doesn't like. Debs had not been a Socialist when that Federal Judge sent him to a jail. He had been a Bryanite. He came out a Socialist, but not savage.

I do not think he ever hated a single human being, or even advised a single act of revenge. If he spoke of "that suburb of hell called Pullman" it was not hatred of any man—it was a heart beating for misery that it knew and darkness that it understood. When he got out of jail he said: "If all the common people united and asked for the appointment of a Federal Judge their voice would not be heeded any more than if it were the chirp of a cricket." Debs is fair, and recently he has said that there is one exception to the Supreme Court's tenderness for money. I think there are three exceptions, but that is another story.

SAW NO BRIGHT SPOT AHEAD

At that time, twenty-five years ago, he saw no bright spot on the bench, and is it surprising? He had led in two successful strikes against conditions that even we conservatives now see to have been inhuman, and suddenly a Judge intervened and shut him up on a technicality. Debs said: "At this juncture there were delivered, from wholly unexpected quarters, a swift succession of blows that blinded me for an instant and then opened wide my eyes—and in the gleam of every bayonet and the flash of every rifle the class struggle was revealed. This was my first practical lesson in Socialism, though I was wholly unaware that it was called by that name."

Debs has sympathised with the I. W. W., and many people therefore think he sympathises with sabotage and violence, but what he sympathises with is the outcast in the Western lumber camps, and if well-dressed readers of these words want a scientific basis for Debs's emotion let them read the books Professor Parker and John Graham Brooks have written about the I. W. W., or Brooks's new book, "Labor's Challenge to the Social Order."

DEBS STANDS THE TEST

As to violence Debs, in spite of the greatest provocation to be discouraged with reason, says and says again things like this: "I am opposed to the form of our present Government; I am opposed to the social system in which we live; I believe in the change of both but by perfectly peaceful and orderly means."

Testifying about the Pullman strike he said: "Never in my life have I broken a law or advised others to do so."

And again: "A man who will violate law is against the interest of labor."

In questioning Debs so fully about his view of violence I was far from wishing to put Debs in a hole. I simply wanted to put before him what is in the mind of every frightened bourgeois in the world. Debs has over and over again made admirable answers to this line of thought when he has come into conflict with the powers that rule. When one of Grover Cleveland's investigating commissioners asked him whether the combination of the working people into one big union would not give them a dangerous power, Debs answered:

"A little power is more dangerous than great power," and I think he said something when he said that. I believe Debs is really in sympathy with "American institutions," as they are called, if we carry out those institutions in good faith. Debs says: "I believe in the right of free speech in war as in peace." Daniel Webster said precisely the same thing.

Debs was put into prison this last time for opposing the war. Not for recommending violent interference with it, but for frankly avowing his disbelief in any war whatever. He wants to know why Lincoln was not put in prison for opposing the war against Mexico, and the cool answer is that they had no espionage act then. As the French say: "We have changed all that." He takes his stand on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says: "Congress shall make no law. . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

FRANKLIN BEAT HIM TO IT

But although this country is no longer in any actual sense at war the gentle and peace-loving Debs is in prison for having disbelieved in war. He has pointed out that Benjamin Franklin beat him to it when he said: "There never was a good war or a bad peace," and he has even gone so far as to argue that Jesus did not say "Kill one another." "If it is a crime," he concludes, "under the American law, punishable by imprisonment, for being opposed to human bloodshed, I am perfectly willing to be clothed in the stripes of a convict and to end my days in a prison cell."

Yes, he is aching to get out and have his say before election, but if need be he is perfectly willing, as apparently the American nation, speaking not only through its Attorney-General but also through public apathy and newspaper apathy, is willing also that he should remain in prison, while in an election a great party is deprived of its leader—a party that in England, in France, in Italy, in Germany, in Belgium, in Czecho-Slovakia, in Europe generally represents the greatest constructive effort of the world. And that party is said to number altogether sixty million souls.

Now, gentle reader, stop and think. It makes little difference perhaps whether this one noble American dies in a prison cell. It may make a great difference that we are a reactionary, intolerant nation, and that the love of justice is not in us, rather the cowardice that brings about the very evil it would escape.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What will the historian of 2,020 say of us? I think something not unlike the following: "In America the immediate results of the great war were very different from those that came a quarter of a century after. In 1919 and 1920 the reaction and oppression that usually follow wars were at their height. Every explosion, every labor trouble, was used as an excuse for persecution and the suppression of opinion.

"This bigotry and use of force, social, financial and governmental, must be looked upon as a reason, probably the principal reason, that industrial troubles were so frequent during the succeeding years, and that the industrial revolution, when it began to take definite shape, was so much more a class matter than it might have been in a country as prosperous as the United States if there had been a little more political intelligence.

"In the second and third years immediately succeeding the war the most famous of the many cases of oppression was the retention in prison of Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate for the President. It is clear to historians now that he was obviously nominated because he was in prison.

"All sorts of subterfuges and technical excuses were given for the persecution, but they need not be taken seriously by the historian of the twenty-first century.

"The outstanding fact is not the personality of the Attorney-General, or the concentration of the President's mind on other things, but public indifference about the most thoroughly established laws of political freedom. There was a dull resentment everywhere, and shockingly little thought. The newspaper reports of the Russian revolution mostly look to us now like ill-written melodramatic versions of the descriptions, more than a century and a quarter earlier, of the Revolution in France. Conditions in Germany, England and the smaller countries of Europe were wholly misunderstood largely from lack of interest.

"Although even then the Socialist parties in most countries were powerful and were looked upon with hope by many observers who had no interest in the doctrine made famous by Karl Marx, Socialism in America was still described in the most schoolboy terms, as if it were mere envy and disorder, a foreign disease from which America could be protected by boycott of the idea.

"The Italian revolution to us of a century later has such an interest, caused a flood of stereotyped editorials about an order, which was increasingly unpopular in America as it progressed. Every setback that it received, notably in the dramatic temporary reaction of 1921, was hailed with relief in phrases of highsounding ignorance. It was in a different form the Russian story retold, and the precursor to what happened in Spain, Germany, Holland, Great Britain and over the world. The American mind scarcely began to study the situation in its essential elements until the campaign of 1922, but the campaign of that year, and especially of 1924, showed that a real movement had begun."

The historian's passing reference to the revolution in Italy reminds me that Debs foresees its slow course. "Before the war," he said, as the end of our hour grew near, "practically no real Socialist thought of questioning the soundness of Karl Marx. But Marx never foresaw anything like what is happening in Italy now. He never foresaw a situation in which there was no general revolution, but where workmen in individual factories simply took over those factories.

"I am afraid it will fail soon, because I fear those who will hold their ground are too few. The majority will yield to talk about moderation. The trouble with such words is that they are often used successfully to bring about an abandonment of a great duty. It was this appeal that kept the workingmen in the great nations from preventing the war of 1914."

WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Now, before giving the parting picture of Prisoner 9653, beloved by every other number in the penitentiary, let me put in a few general considerations about this case. It will stand reflection, since it is one of the outstanding governmental crimes of modern times. This is not the occasion for me to discuss the general philosophy of Mr. Wilson, or why his mind, which is concentrated on a few essential cases, leaves so much of importance to subordinates, and thus lands us in certain policies of Palmer, Burleson, and State Department officials. They only aspect of Mr. Wilson's history that is essential to a brief survey of the Debs case is that he left it to the Attorney-General, with the result that it deserves to rank in history with such celebrated cases as those of Wilkes, Ferrer and Dreyfus.

Debs himself thinks a great deal of the part that martyrdom has played in history. He likes to refer to Socrates and to Jesus, and if he were addressing a more special audience he might bring in Copernicus, Galileo, Joan of Arc, Huss, Savonarola and the Salem witches, while discussing the solemn hostility shown by the pillars of society to Descartes, Darwin and Pasteur. It might point out that in one country, the country that in the last century has shown the most original genius, the three foremost names, Pushkin, Tolstoi and Dostoievski, were censored by the Government, and two of them were imprisoned. In that way did the Tsars prepared the way for Lenin.

BOYHOOD OF HARD WORK

I have said that while Debs has won, by hard work and

(Continued on Page 18)

EXPECTATION

What is Expectation? It is the basis of all gratification. You are happy because you Expect your salary. The explorers greatest delight is his prospect of returning to civilization. (The conventions of which, strange to say, weary him). The newly married: their greatest joy: contemplating their first child .... and so we see that all pleasures come from expectation. Therefore add to your joy by having to count upon A Tibetan Fox Skin .... You can only do this by ordering one now. Remember its A TIBETAN FOXSKIN, and not under 45 inches in length. Price Prepaid $25. Send Chinese Postal Money Order to Mr. Elly Widler, Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, China.

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" Paris, L'Origan large
" Paris, L'Or
" Paris, Styx
" Paris, Ambre-Antique
GUERLAIN; Paris, Gardenia
" Paris, Yicky
" Paris, Take it
" Paris, Shore's Caprice
" Paris, Super Ducci
" Paris, Senorita
HOUBIGANT, "Ideal" small
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" Quelques Fleurs
" Quelques Violettes
" La Rose France
" Oeillet de Roi
" Parfum Inconnu
" Mes dèlices

HOUBIGANT, Premier Mai
" Royal Bouvardia
" Royal Houbigant
" Parfum D'Argeville
" Ideal, large
" Ideal, largest
D'ORSAY, La Rève
" Chevalier
" La porte bonheur
" Toujours fidèle
" La Rose
" Miniature Size
ROGER-GALLET, Fleurs d'Amour
" " Gloire de Paris
" " Reve Fléurie
" " Nemora
" " Paquerette
" " Peau d'Espagne
" " Salvia

ROGER-GALLET, Violette de Parme
PIVER, Pompeia
" Azurea
" Trefle Incarnat
" Safranor
" Floramye
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" Violette
" Gueisha
" Rose Soleil
GABILLA, Bouquet
" Rose
" Lilas
" Folie Passion
" Tout le Printemps
" Colombine
" Tango
" Violette de Gabilla
DELETREZ, Esora

DELETREZ Lais
" Sports Fleuri
RIGAUD, Mary Garden
PINAUD, Corrida
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" " Noblesse oblige
" " Pour etre aimèe
" " Corolis
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" Paris, Rose sans fin
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" Paris, Parlez lui de moi small
" Paris, Parlez lui de moi large
" Paris, Le Jasmin, Muguet, Lilas
" Paris, Le Chypre
CARON, Paris, L'Infini
" Paris, La Rose precieuse

CARON Paris, Mimosa
" Paris, Narciss de Caron
" Paris, Narciss noir
" Paris, Modes 1930
VIOLET, Paris, Fleur de Jasmin
" Paris, Parfum a la Marechal
" Paris, Parfum Cydalisetine
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Hapgood Hears Debs Tell Hate Of Violence

(Continued from Page 17)

serious concern, a considerable degree of book education, his real education comes from what he has seen in his own life, and this is what he has seen:

"Standing here this morning I recall my boyhood. At fourteen I went to work in the railroad shops; at sixteen I was firing a freight engine on a railroad. I remember all the hardships, all the privations of that earlier day, and from that time until now my heart has been with the working class. I could have been in Congress long ago; I have preferred to go to prison. The choice has been deliberately made. I could not have done otherwise. I have no regret.

"In the struggle—the unceasing struggle—between the toilers and producers and their exploiters, I have tried as best I might to serve those among whom I was born, with whom I expect to share my lot until the end of my days.

"I am thinking this morning of the men in the mills and factories; I am thinking of the women who, for a paltry wage, are compelled to work out their lives; of the little children who, in this system, are robbed of their childhood and, in their early, tender years, are seized in the remorseless grasp of Mammon and forced into the industrial dungeons, there to feed the machines, while they themselves, are being starved body and soul. I can see them dwarfed, diseased, stunted, their little lives broken and their hopes blasted, because, in this high noon of our twentieth-century civilisation, money is still so much more important than human life. Gold is God and rules in the affairs of men.

'NOT THE ALMIGHTY'S FAULT'

"The little girls, and there are a million of them in this country—this, the most favored land beneath the bending skies, a land in which we have vast areas of rich and fertile soil, material resources in inexhaustible abundance, the most marvelous productive machinery on earth, millions of eager workers ready to apply their labor to that machinery to produce an abundance for every man, woman and child—and if there are still many millions of our people who are victims of poverty, whose life is a ceaseless struggle all the way from youth to age, until at last death comes to their rescue and stills the aching heart and lulls the victim to dreamless sleep, it is not the fault of the Almighty, it can't be charged to nature; it is due entirely to an outgrown social system that ought to be abolished not only in the interest of the working class but in a higher interest—of all humanity."

In very truth, that is why Debs, with his sixty-five years, his gentle service, and his kindly face, wears a prison garb today. And it is why the other men in his cell, and in other cells, truly reverence him as they do.

What does he think of this prison system, as applied not to him but to the unfortunates for whom it was designed? He says: "A thief making shoes in a penitentiary is engaged in more useful and therefore more honest labor than a 'free' stonemason at work on a palace whose foundations are laid in the skulls and bones and cemented in the sweat and blood of ten thousand victims of capitalistic exploitation, in both cases the labor is compulsory. The stonemason would not work for the trust magnate were he not compelled to."

HIS FELLOW PRISONERS

And Debs once said to his friend, Karsner: "Only my clay is here, and that might just as well be here as anywhere else. I can live here with my soul at peace; I can live on the increment of the love of my comrades and friends in the world outside these walls. But these men—and I know many of them by their first names now—were once workmen. For the most part they have been used and exploited. When they had nothing more to give, had given their all—soul and body—and strove at last to make the best of a bad bargain and erred, society then put them out of sight. They were no good any longer. They could not be used any longer. Put them away! They are unclean!

"Think of the monstrous crime of punishing the brother we have deformed for the wrong he has suffered at our hands! Think of torturing his body and deforming his soul for having had the awful misfortune to be the dehumanised victim of our own inhumanity. Is it any wonder that in a perverted, wicked system the basest passions are aroused, hate and lust fill the world, and fire and slaughter ravage the race?

HAND OF THE FATES

"I belong in prison. I belong where men are made to suffer for the wrongs committed against them by a brutalising system. I have talked about the thing and these social conditions all my life, and now the fates have given to me the opportunity to practise what I have preached. I belong to this stratum of society.

"I would not harm a hair in the head of any human being on earth, but before I pass beyond I would like to have all the plutocrats, the profiteers, the exploiters of labor and their mistresses in their satins and their jewels—all those who believe this is a just social system and who support it—to sit in a great grandstand, and I would then parade before their seeing eyes this pageant of misery—the criminals, the sick, the halt, and the blind.

"I think that any man or woman who could witness such a spectacle without feeling his and her just share of social responsibility for it all must surely have a heart of granite, and have become as gross and as dehumanised as they make out these poor souls to be."

What have other men thought of this prisoner, this convict now in prison garb? Brand Whitlock holds a post of honor in the world, and he has compared the movement in this country headed by Debs to the movement that was headed by Lincoln in 1860. Here are a few lines from that true poet and beloved individual, James Whitcomb Riley:

"Go, search the earth from end to end.
And where's a better all-round friend
Than Eugene Debs?—a man that stands
And just holds out in his two hands
As warm a heart as ever beat
Betwixt here and the Mercy Seat!"

And another American poet, Edmund Vance Cook, has written:

"We may bind and make you mute,
We may stripe you in the suit
Of the meanest felon, Aye,
We may scourge and crucify
But your soul, sublime serene,
Who can crucify, Eugene?"

HAPGOOD'S CONCLUSIONS

As I left the prison my heart was heavy, and yet underneath there was exultation. It was heavy that this persecution of a rare spirit, so courageous and so good, should come to pass in my country, in the full light of the twentieth century. It exulted that there are millions of men like Debs, unspoiled by luxury, unafraid; perhaps, if you like, too simple in their beliefs, who yet are fit to bring the world to a higher life, because they have known hardship and evil and seek the good. I had been in jail—yes, but in the presence of a Martyr, who may die soon, but whose spirit will go marching on.

Debs stood there in the hall. He had stepped quickly and lightly from the reception room and then back a few steps toward the unseen depths of the prison. He was mingled with other men, but I saw nothing of them. His hand was uplifted, that smile was on his face. His hand was uplifted, partly like a benediction, partly like the greeting of a soldier to a friend. To me it was in fact a benediction; in truth, a greeting from a friend.

A woman and child waiting to see some common criminal were sitting in the hall. What of the father? I left the awesome building, and the huge door swung closed behind me.

Find Ingenious Knife-Gun On Man Arrested In New York

This ingenious weapon, a knife-gun, was found on a prisoner being searched in the West Side Court, New York City. It has the appearance of a pocket knife, but in reality is a revolver, firing a 22 caliber bullet. What appears to be the blade of the knife is the trigger. The bullets are inserted in a hollowed-out blade in the handle and are discharged through the front.

TRILLION RUBLES SOVIET'S DEFICIT

Washington Sees Evidence Of Desperate Plight In Moscow Statistics

Washington, Oct. 10.—Figures which are regarded as clearly revealing the desperate condition of Soviet finances in Russia reached Washington today in a report based on an article appearing in Ekonomitcheskaya Zhizn, or Economic Life, published in Moscow, on September 28, according to which the Soviet budget for 1920 shows an income of from 150,000,000,000 to 160,000,000,000 rubles, and expenditures of from 1,000,000,000,000 to 1,150,000,000,000 rubles. This is the credited showing, with estimates from two departments missing, and reports received from fifty different commissariats.

According to the report received today, these figures on the condition of the Bolshevist Treasury were arrived at by consolidating the statistics sent in from the various departments and the fifty different commissariats. The Departments of Justice and National Economy had not reported their estimates at the time of the publication of the article.

The report gives sample budgets of the various departments as follows:

Department of Food, 174,000,000,000 rubles.

Department of Education, including propaganda, 100,000,000,000 rubles.

Department of Communications, 70,000,000,000 rubles.

Department of Agriculture, 62,000,000,000 rubles.

Department of Social Affairs, 62,000,000,000 rubles.

Department of the Interior, 40,000,000,000 rubles.

The report continues:

"The emphasis placed by the Bolsheviki on propaganda is considered evident from the fact that the budget contemplates an expenditure for propaganda and education practically equal to the combined expenditures for agriculture and the interior. Further evidence that the financial situation is daily growing worse was revealed at the meeting of the commissaries in charge of the different banks of Petrograd, called on October 8. The main subject of discussion was the lack of paper money. It was disclosed that the demand for paper money, which in the first week of September had been 2,500,000,000 rubles, had increased in the first week of October to 5,400,000,000 rubles."

The central bank of issue, according to the report has consequently been unable to grant the recent demands for paper notes and has been forced to establish automatic preference for military needs. Formerly, the demand for paper money was met in considerable part by individual banks, but now they cannot supply more than 15 percent of the demand and the central bank of issue has not been able to absorb the remainder.

Another factor in the situation is declared to be the growing depreciation of paper money, which had led to insistent requests by the people for paper currency. It has just been decided to meet this situation by enforcing the decree of the Central Executive Committee and require payment for certain settlements to be made in kind, with goods, instead of money.

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Wu-Han Y.M.C.A. News Notes

A boxing team has just been formed in Wuchang for the benefit of members and others interested in the form of physical exercise. Boxing exercises will be on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

• • •

The fourth institute of National Dialect has recently been organised in the Wuchang "Y," where three Chinese secretaries experienced in that dialect are volunteer teachers. Secretary Y. H. Sung completed a course in national phonetic script at Kuling; H. T. Liu is a graduate of Teachers' College in phonetic script; while Mr. S. Y. Chang is graduate of a Mandarin school in Peking.

• • •

A lecture on temperance was dedelivered at Wuchang by Miss Frances Wong, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union who has recently returned from America and is at present conducting a temperance lecturing tour in China. Miss Wong is a native of Taihu district, Anhwei. She is a close friend of Dr. Mary Stone of Kiukiang, who is now in Changsha. Several lectures had been booked for the Hankow "Y," but her illness compelled her to leave for Kiukiang.

• • •

The Wuhan Music Club held its first meeting this fall in the Hankow Y.M.C.A. last Friday, when in spite of an annoying drizzle many members were present. The following were elected to look after the Club affairs for the ensuing year: Mrs. H. J. Shu, Chairman; Mr. K. Y. Woo, Vice-Chairman; Mr. N. K. Ip, Secretary; and Miss Elizabeth Liu, Treasurer.

• • •

A troop of boy scouts has been organised in the Hankow School of Commerce, and is called the Third Troop of the Hankow Boy Scouts Association. About 30 students have joined.

• • •

The Physical Department of the Hankow "Y," now under Mr. Frantz, has added to its activities a boxing team for members. There are now twenty members in the team, and a special coach has been engaged to conduct the classes.

• • •

At the suggestion of Executive Secretary T. K. Hu of Hankow, an English Bible Class is being formed for the benefit of English speaking Chinese.

• • •

Mr. W. P. Mills of Hankow is now serving in the capacity of secretary on the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee. He is putting epergetic efforts for the relief work which keeps him always busy.

• • •

By the coming of Miss Helen E. Newton to Hankow, a course of bookkeeping has been added to the curriculum of the School of Commerce of Hankow. There are now six boys taking the course.

• • •

A school for laborers has been opened in the Industrial Y.M.C.A. at Chiaokow, the center of minor industries near the suburban district of Hankow on the Han River. Secretary J. H. Liu, who was formerly in France doing Y.M.C.A. work for Chinese laborers, is in charge of the school.

• • •

There are now 4,358 members in the Wuhan Y.M.C.A., making this Association the second largest in China. This is the record membership enrollment in the history of the Association.

• • •

Some 200 members of Wuhan were invited by General Feng Yu-hsiang to attend the dedication of his Army Y.M.C.A. at Seven-Mile-Creek. Different members of the Wuhan "Y" staff have gone there at certain times to assist in the games, moving picture shows and other activities. This is the first Army Y.M.C.A. organised entirely by Chinese.

• • •

The building committee which has been appointed to represent the International Committee of New York in the construction of the new building for the Wuchang Association is made up as follows: Dr. Yen Teh-ching, Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Chairman; Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, President of Boone University, Vice-Chairman; H. S. Chuck, Manager of the Pacific Trading Company, and Mr. Arthur M. Guttery, Wuhan General Secretary, Co-Treasurers; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, General Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; Mr. C. B. Horner, Manager of the Dollar Lumber Company, Hankow; and Mr. K. S. Li.

• • •

N. K. Ip, B. S., from the Pennsylvania State University and Master of Forestry from Yale University in America, has joined the Wuhan Industrial Department. Prior to going to the States for higher education, Mr. Ip studied at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

• • •

C. Yen, Mining Engineer of the Shansi Provincial Mining Bureau, is visiting Hankow stopping at the Hankow Y.M.C.A. He has been sent here by the Shansi International Famine Relief Committee to look into the possibility of getting funds from this center.

• • •

The Wuchang Association is now carrying on its work for the time being in temporary rooms at the rear of the lot; the offices are the old hostel rooms, and a tent has been erected which serves as an auditorium.

• • •

The following classes are included in the "gym" schedule of W. E. Frentz, Physical Director of Hankow: Day and night schools, Chinese young businessmen, boxing classes, Boy Scouts, business men, foreign navy men, and members of foreign communities.

• • •

The Famine Relief Fair held in the Hankow Y.M.C.A. by Hankow Christians last November netted about $13,000. The sum will be sent to the North China Famine Relief Society of Hankow to be administered to the famine areas.

Mining Resources Of Soviet Russia

The following article is translated from the Moscow Economic Review, dealing with the prospects of exports in mining products and the general conditions of the mining industry in Soviet Russia:

Before the war Russia exported in great quantities asbestos, iron, manganese and other ores, platinum, coal, petroleum, coke and their bye-products. These exports occupied about 6 percent of the total exports of Russia. Their relation in percentage was as follows:

Cement	0.17%
Asbestos	2.08%
Coal and coke	1.38%
Ores	22.29%
Platinum	16.73%
Petroleum and its bye-products	57.35%

In view of the change in the economic conditions of Soviet Russia and also in those of the countries consuming Russian raw materials, the mining products of Russia are bound to become a still more important factor in her foreign trade. Besides the products above quoted, it is expected that she will be in a position to export gold, magnesite, colored stones and jewels.

The Nicopol mines alone produced annually 3,500,000 poods (about 40,000 tons) of manganese for export via Nicolaiev Odessa and the western frontier. At the present time these mines can produce still more for export without handicapping in the least the steel industry of the Republic. Considering the large amount of metals consumed by European countries for military purposes there will be a general demand for supplies. The enormous quantity of magnetic iron ores in the Urals in this instance will play an important part in the foreign trade of the Russian Soviet Republic. The only problem now is the lack of adequate means of transportation. In this respect the Krivoy-Rog (Bent Horn) mines in South Russia are more favorable. They will yield thousands of tons of ores for export. The ores are already being exploited.

The export of platinum amounted to 400 poods (about 7½ tons) per annum, according to the Customs Statistics. But considering the amount smuggled out of the country, the actual exports must have been greater. There is at present appreciable quantity of pure platinum ready for export.

All the gold produced in the territory of the Soviet Republic can be exported for it is useless as far as exchange is concerned. According to information from Bodaibo in West Siberia, it is estimated that 1,000 poods of gold can be washed out from the ores there.

The jewelry and cut-glass business in Ekaterinberg is being improved. There are several hundred poods of unfinished stones. According to present methods it will take a number of years to cut them, whereas modern scientific methods require a very much shorter time. The emerald fields of Beloyarsk will mean a great asset to the Soviet Republic, if a sufficient number of energetic persons will set to work.

The magnesite fields of Satinsk yield 10 percent of the total product of the world, Austria being the largest producer (about 12,000,000 poods per annum). With this supply of magnesite Soviet Russia will be in a position to meet the demands of Scandinavia, Finland and her Baltic neighbors.

The production of asbestos is nearing the pre-war rate. The sorting process in the Bajenovsky is better than that of Canada.

Germany To Control Industry And Prices

Bavarian Minister Says Country Will Soon Be Divided Into Districts

Munich, Bavaria, October 10.—Minister of Economics Scholz, after conversations with the Bavarian Premier and business men, has given the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten a statement in which he declares that Germany soon will be divided into a number of districts for the purpose of economic control of production imports and exports, the allotment of raw materials and the stabilisation of prices.

The Minister declared that the Government was ready to do everything possible to put German industries on some economic footing and to promote world commerce. The Bavarian business men with whom the Minister talked are quoted by the newspaper as having heartily approved the Minister's plans when they were assured that Bavarian industries under control would not suffer in competition with the trade of other German States.

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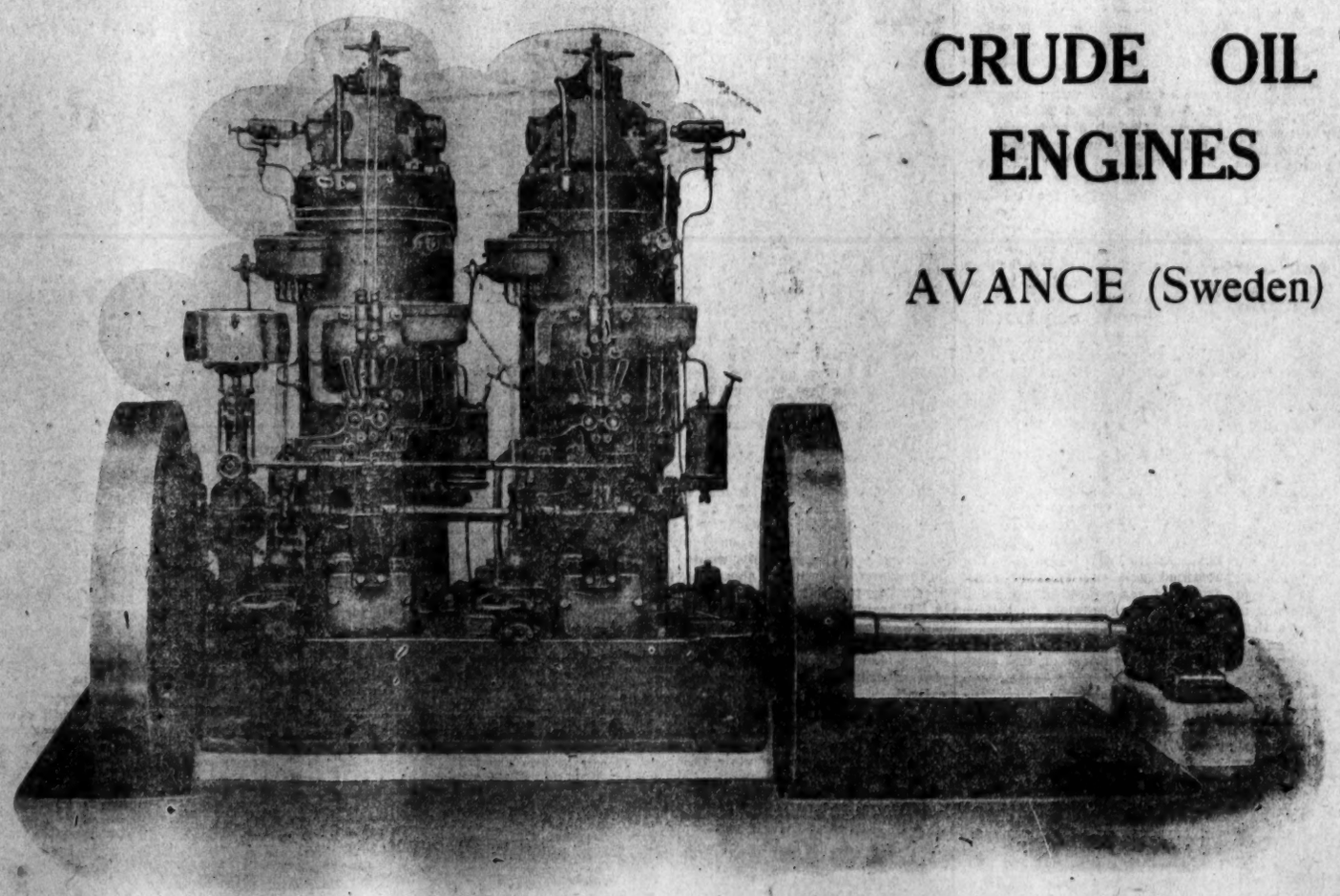

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WEATHER

The rising pressure in the West may improve, or clear up the weather. Very variable breezes to the North of the Formosa Strait. Moderate or fresh monsoon in the South.

DEATH

UPCRAFT: At the Red Cross Hospital, Saturday morning, Mrs. Emma Inveen Upcraft, of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Chengtu, Szechuen. Funeral at Bubbling Well Cemetery, at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. 34236.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 73; Lloyd in E flat; Lessons Isaiah xxv, 1-9; S. Luke iii, 1-17; Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord" (Purcell); Hymns 46, 51, 48; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalms 76, 82; Walmisley in D minor; Lessons Isaiah xxviii, 5-22 Rev. xxi.; Hymns 362, 217, 274; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 73; Lessons Isaiah xxv, 1-9, S. Luke iii, 1-17; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns 50, 203, 315, 53; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The Coming of Christ." Psalm 27; Jubilate Deo (Stanford); 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The Incarnation as a Motive." Psalm 118. Anthem "And I Saw Another Angel" (Stanford).

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God the preserver of Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Community Church. — Luther Freeman, D.D., Pastor. 11:00 a.m., at the Columbia Club. Dr. Freeman will preach; Subject: "Life's Depths and Shallows." Miss Myra B. Olive will sing. 5:00 p.m., at Masonic Hall. A Song Service. Special Music. Dr. Freeman speaks on "The Crowded Inn"—A Christmas Message.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Woman's Appeal For Mercy And What Happened Then

Pennsylvania Town Wants It Known It Is Not Uncharitable Or Unchristian To English Girl

BY ARNOLD PRINCE
(New York Tribune)

THE atmosphere of New Castle, Pa., is one of labor. You notice it most at night. Two of the largest tin plate mills in the country are there, in addition to several steel factories. At night the flames from the furnaces light up the sky. Clouds of vapor, dull brown, greenish yellow, red, roll about the dark stacks. The gas from the plants drifts through the town, acrid to the nostrils and to the stranger slightly distressing. You have a sense of labor, stripped to the waist and toiling in the glare of the pits.

And somehow the atmosphere seems peculiarly fitting to the crime, repellent and fascinating, that recently was committed there. An outcome of brutal passions, it was brutally expressed. One of the solid, substantial citizens, tiring of the dull round of home life, sought to vary the monotony of existence by taking two married women and a man on what was described as an automobile joy ride.

A FIGHT IN THE DARK

Later the host was found beaten to death on the highroad upon which he and his companions had set out in such gay spirits a few hours before. His killing was the culmination of an appalling fight in the darkness with the other man over something or other not yet made clear, but this was not what attracted the attention of the country.

What focused the eyes of the country was what came after. One of the married women, a Mrs. Ada McIntyre, appealed through the newspapers for mercy at the hands of her neighbors and fellow townspeople. At most, she contended, she had been guilty of a slight indiscretion. She had had nothing more than a harmless lark in mind when she started out on the automobile ride and she begged the people to be charitable. She had already received considerable punishment. Her landlord had ordered her, her husband and their infant daughter to vacate the house they were living in, and wherever she went people pointed her out and made audible remarks.

Would they not give her a chance? she pleaded.

Then she went to church, but instead of finding spiritual consolation there the minister, so she asserts, said she was no Christian. Some of the sensational newspapers in reporting the incident said he thundered at her, and that, pointing her out to the rest of the congregation, he reminded her that she was outside the pale and so underserving solace and protection of the church.

A MINISTER WITH COURAGE

It wasn't long before the minister—he is the Rev. S. E. Irvine, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church—heard from many parts of the country. I read some of the letters he received, and I can only say that showing them at all was an indication that he possesses more than the usual amount of moral courage. He gave his side of the case, but I should like to let that go until the last in order that the reader may have a comprehensive idea of the situation.

It was really amazing the furore the incident attracted throughout the nation, and probably the best explanation for it came from the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a friend of the Rev. Mr. Irvine, whom I met at his house. We had started out in an automobile to get from some of the prominent members of the First United States Presbyterian Church a verification of what actually had happened at the service, and while the rain pelted against the windows of the swaying limousine the minister talked.

He is a slender person, of a spiritual cast of countenance, and it was plain that the incident had made a tremendous impression upon him.

THE CHURCH'S PROBLEM

He commented upon the avidity with which the case had been seized upon throughout the country. The Christian Church, he added, was confronted by a peculiar problem. There were many who were eager to swell the tide of disbelief. Many might forget the name of the minister involved, but few the charge that the Church had turned a needy and a penitent woman from its doors.

The extraordinary attention Mrs. McIntyre's charge had obtained and the flood of criticism that had poured in was significant of the readiness to believe evil of the Church, he said.

He certainly was right as to the nature and volume of the criticism. Here is an excerpt from one letter which will give the reader an idea of the general trend. It was written from Peoria, Ill., on October 21 and signed J. W. McMillar, who suggested that hell was fairly well-filled with Christians like the Rev. Irvine:

I have cut from the newspapers the inclosed clipping (giving an account of the alleged incident in church) and have read same with abhorrence. To think that the people and the children of any community should be coached in Christian ideals by a so-called man of God such as you are!

Don't you think hell is full of just such kindly Christians and lovable characters as you appear to be?

You, thinking that this was what the rabble wanted, con-

(Continued on Page 25)

BERNHARDI, UNRECONSTRUCTED

BY T. R. YBARRA

War in the Future.—Based on the Experiences of the World War (Vom Kriege der Zukunft—nach den Erfahrungen des Weltkrieges) by General Friedrich von Bernhardi, author of "Germany and the Next War." Berlin, 1920: Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn.

BERHARDI is still Bernhardi. The famous champion of "Might Makes Right," the believer in war for its own sake, stands two years after the war where he stood two years before it. His new book, "War in the Future," just published in Germany and not yet translated into English, is basically the same as his world-renowned "Germany and the Next War."

He who declared shortly before the outbreak of the great conflict that Germany had to choose between world power and downfall has found in the last six years no reason for altering his fundamental beliefs. Following the course mapped out by him in his earlier volume Germany chose the path which she thought would lead her to world power and drove straight to downfall.

Bernhardi fought throughout the struggle that brought the collapse of German ambitions, took careful note of the tremendous changes wrought by the new conditions of warfare and has set them down fully and skillfully in his new volume. On the material side nothing has escaped him; on the moral side Bernhardi, like the Bourbons, has "learned nothing and forgotten nothing."

He declares the basic essentials of the science of war the same as in the days of Epaminondas and Hannibal, yet he fully recognises the tremendous scope of the modifications introduced in the methods of waging war. In all that concerns heavy artillery air craft, fortresses, poison gas, field telephony, the new strategic and tactical tasks imposed upon commanders of armies by the fact that now they deal not with comparatively small trained armies but with "nations in arms," Bernhardi shows himself anything but a slave to tradition; instead, he is an alert, up-to-date man, keen to harness the new to the old wherever possible, yet never bound to the old simply because it was the accepted way of doing things.

But when it comes to the moral side of war, we have the old Bernhardi still. For him the League of Nations, the idea that any nation will ever forego an advantage simply through considerations of right, are idealistic tommyrot. He is still the disciple of Machiavelli. The conception of open diplomacy he dismisses with scorn. The function of diplomacy, he declares, is to deceive; statesmen and diplomats are merely secondary actors in the world-drama where Generals play the leading roles. His conception of the role of a nation's government during a war is essentially that expressed by Ludendorff in his latest volume—it should be completely subservient to the military arm.

Bernhardi, like Ludendorff, believes that the German Government, by not obeying its military leaders with the utmost humility, brought about Germany's military collapse. The two of them, in their new books, are living proofs of the fact that the spirit of Prussian militarism is scotched but not killed. No better instance of the Prussian capacity to aim at the utmost perfection on the material side of life while consistently ignoring the moral side could be desired than the latest product of Friedrich von Bernhardi's pen.

At the start of his new volume he pitches his song in quite a humble key—one gets the idea that the war that brought Germany's downfall has chastened even Bernhardi. He writes:

"There is no longer a German Army. The few men whom we are allowed to hold under arms by the terms of peace cannot be reckoned as such. Our colonies are gone. Our fleet lies at the bottom of the sea. To prepare for war now, even theoretically, would be madness, since it is a sheer impossibility to think of conducting it. It would be a crime to try to bring about war now when peace has just been concluded, when all efforts should be directed toward strengthening our nation economically."

Having set down those chastened words, Bernhardi proceeds to take up, one by one, from a purely military point of view, the changes in the methods of waging war brought about by the unprecedented magnitude of the recent conflict. It is all done in the interest of the student of war, no matter of what nationality. But soon the old devil in him bestirs itself again.

"The idea that nations will live together in peace is a beautiful dream!" he exclaims, "Always, as long as men are men, power will determine the political and cultural importance of nations in its broadest sense, since power, when all is said and done, is the root of all spiritual and moral progress."

That sounds more like the author of "Germany and the Next War." But it is merely a foretaste of what is to come.

Again Bernhardi turns to purely technical matters and fills several chapters with most interesting deductions from the World War. He lays down rules for the guidance of commanders in future wars; he shows how the tasks of artillery, infantry, cavalry and all other branches of an army have been greatly changed and complicated by the experience of the most terrible of all wars. He devotes pages of careful analysis to the airplane and other products of our own day which suddenly leaped to overwhelming importance between 1914 and 1918.

Often he pats himself on the back while writing of things which he foresaw before the war, and which came true during the fighting; at other times he has the honesty to confess that he, like others, was mistaken in this or that assumption. He complacently points out how he was an unheeded prophet crying in the wilderness, hints darkly that it will be even so with the new lot of sage precepts now being set down by him.

And then, all of a sudden, he leaves the domain of material warfare, gets into the political and diplomatic field, and is transformed from the practical, conscientious student of the science of war into the unscrupulous cynic who shocked the world by writing "Germany and the Next War."

"It is a common mistake, one that appears all too often, to assume that a political policy can, by itself, accomplish something, that it is in itself a power," he says. "In reality it can accomplish something only when it can avail itself of a power whose effect is feared by the enemy nation. That it often achieves things incommensurate with its real strength is to be attributed solely to the fact that the enemy is either deceived as to this real strength or that he does not consider the issue at stake worth going to war about.

"The art of diplomacy consists principally in causing this deception, while at the same time safeguarding one's own interests, or in applying one's own strength correctly. It is a matter of indifference whether the question at issue concerns one's own strength or that of another nation from which an attack is feared or threatened. From this arises the self-deception under which diplomats labor; they consider as a success of their own methods that which is solely due to an error or to reluctance on the part of their opponents. Thence, though, also arises their effort to cause this erroneous assumption. On this point one must be perfectly clear, since it will then often be possible to arrive at understandings with neighbor States.

"When, however, one does not bear this point of view clearly in mind and fails to deceive one's opponent as to one's real strength, one will often be surprised to find one's self confronted with a war, as happened to Germany at the beginning of the World War. Therefore, before one starts a political game, one must ask one's self whether, in case of need, one is willing and ready to take up arms. If this is not the case, or if, during the course of events, the situation changes in favor of one's opponent, one must stop and save whatever can be saved.

"That is the general principle and it is only apparently non-moral. . . . The necessary deception can be aroused without a single untrue word—therein lies the art of diplomacy. Prince Bismarck understood this art, and for that reason he stands unapproached in the list of great diplomats, and it occurs to nobody to look upon his acts as morally wrong. . . .

"Negotiations without weapons are like notes without instruments, says Frederick the Great, and he was undoubtedly right. The game of diplomatic skill hinges always upon real or apparent strength, and whoever thinks that anything can be achieved in diplomacy by civic ideals will sooner or later find himself bitterly deceived. The average man is by nature concerned with his own advantage and has no thought of giving up anything simply because such an act is right in itself or can redound to the benefit of somebody else. This also has been proved by what has followed the World War; proved, in fact, in such a manner as to make it absolutely a crime to believe otherwise.

"War is nothing but a continuation of politics by other means. . . . There is no room for magnanimity in this game; in fact, such a thing would be a crime against one's own nation."

Military preparations for a war, continues Bernhardi, must be made in the open, in order to impress the enemy; political preparations, on the other hand, must be made in secret, "as our opponents wished to make them, though with not very striking success, if anybody wished to see." Germany, avers Bernhardi, made no such secret political preparations for the great conflict. She might have sought an agreement with the United States, is his next astonishing observation, "since this was not impossible."

As for the province of diplomacy once war has begun, Bernhardi stands exactly where Ludendorff stands. He admits that it must still try to keep other nations from entering the war on the side of the foe, but even here its every act must be carried out with the consent of the chief army command. He writes:

"In all other ways the sole duty of diplomacy is to help the military leaders as much as possible and in a way approved by them. Diplomacy must subordinate itself unconditionally to the wishes of the military commanders and give up completely any idea of doing anything without consultation with them. . . . Statesmanship must confine itself to paving the way for military success or utilizing it, but only along paths pointed out by the military authorities. Where this does not occur cases might arise of military and political methods being aimed at achieving a like result, yet being applied in an entirely different spirit, which might lead to an entirely different result.

"Therefore, whenever possible, political and military leadership should be in the same hands; in order, however, that this may be possible military and political qualities must be united in one man. Frederick the Great was such a man; he knew how to keep the political and military influences working upon the conduct of war in wonderful harmony with each other. . . .

"Where that is not the case, the political power—which in the old Prussia would be the King—must know enough to stand aside and leave the decision of what is to be done to the head of the military operations. To the latter the statesman must unquestioningly subordinate himself, since harmony between political and military acts is the main thing and military demands take precedence of political demands. In view of this, the military leader must be a picked man, but, even if he is not, it is always better that one who is not an expert should lay down the broad lines of political action than that statesmanship and military science should be at odds with each other."

The question of making peace also concerns the military leaders primarily, declares Bernhardi. Statesmanship and diplomacy must come upon the stage only when the commander of an army decides that the time has come for purely military acts to be eked out by the help of their humble servants. Germany's downfall, he declares, was partly due to failure to observe this rule.

Bernhardi has no thought that Germany shall fulfill the conditions imposed upon her by the Treaty of Versailles; that would be tantamount to having her renounce for all time the striving toward military supremacy which to him and those who think like him is the very breath of a nation's life. This is what he says:

"Despite the present peace terms the U-boat weapon must be developed to the utmost. That this and the formation of an army are possible is proved by what happened in the years after 1806, when Prussia, under the very eyes of the French garrisons on her territory, trained 200,000 men instead of the 42,000 allowed her.

"This historical example proves once more, as do so many other examples, that every political policy which aims at achieving anything must always be, so to speak, an offensive policy."

And then, lest any one forget the cardinal point upon which all political action a la Bernhardi must base itself, he hastens to add:

"Since political action is in every way dependent upon military power, it must concern itself before all else with the development of military power to the utmost in order thus to broaden the scope of politics. The latter must always keep the initiative, but political leaders must always have clearly in mind that they can do this only proportionately to military power. Therefore, the greatest possible development of the latter is the principal duty of the statesman.

All of which, in Bernhardi's eyes is something entirely alien to the innocent German mind, for he closes this interesting chapter thus:

"Our opponents fully recognised the truth of this."

He ends his book with words in the true spirit of Prussia, which breathe a threat for the future, which show that Bernhardi confidently believes that Germany's downfall is nothing permanent, but may be changed by the Germans of tomorrow into world-power if they know how to utilise his teachings.

"I know full well that just now we are entirely dependent on the wishes of our enemies, that we are absolutely powerless to raise a real army now that our present Government has delivered us over, with hands tied, to the arbitrariness of our foes. I know full well that it is to the present interest of our opponents to keep us helpless as long as possible. But I also know that a nation of nearly seventy million people, which can increase its numbers to a considerable extent if the Germans of Austria are united with it, cannot be permanently kept under, that it cannot be reduced to becoming the nation of slaves which it seems just now.

"I know also that the course of politics changes; that the moment will come, all too soon, when there will be need of us on one side or the other; that, when it comes, things will turn out favorably for our restoration. I hope that the Germans, who now seem sunk in selfishness and the pursuit of pleasure, will stand up again like men; that there will arise a purified nation, worthy of its great forefathers, able to look upon war as it really is.

"As for me, I shall hardly live to see this great moment. My life-course has been run helping build up the nation which now lies in ruins. But I write confidently for the future. Men of a day yet to come will be capable of appreciating that which I here set down, and my words, which until now have always fallen on unheeding ears, will prove to be seeds that do not fall upon thorns. With that belief I lay down my pen for the present.

"Germany will arise again; she still has a great future before her!"

Peace Of Europe Hinges On Reparations Question

BY GEORGE GLASGOW
(Prominent British Writer Living in Paris)

France's attitude in regard to the reparations question is ironical, to say the least.

On the settlement of this question, the fixing of the amount due by Germany, hangs the peace of Europe. Yet France, instead of welcoming a conference which, like that of Geneva, would settle the problem at the earliest date, refers the matter to the Reparations Commission, although this Commission has already proved its incompetency.

France has been the most determined enemy of the Red Regime, but she does not realise that the red peril does not come from Russia, outsprings from the general chaos of European economics. By refusing to participate in measures which would clear the situation as soon as possible, France really prepares the ground for the red peril she is so afraid of.

France takes the position that the text of the Versailles Treaty is sacred and must be carried out to the letter. In her worship of this theoretic solution of European affairs she stubbornly refuses to consider the danger which is menacing the social and economic structure of all Europe.

Financial experts dread a huge financial collapse. If this should happen, where would be the efficacy of the Versailles Treaty? Instead of talking so much about "safeguarding the liberty of new nations," would it not be better to protect the stability of Europe?

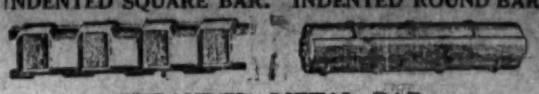
The crying need of the moment is to bring Europe back to a peace basis.

All nations are in the throes of industrial and social unrest, the war having broken down the machinery of the whole system. An attempt to fight the red peril is merely an attempt to fight one of the manifestations of the universal malady. The only sane policy is to try to eradicate the roots of the evil. The only method of doing this is by making work and peaceful endeavor possible.

The obstacle to economic reconstruction of Europe lies in the Allies' (or rather France's) attitude to Germany and Russia. Until these two countries are admitted into collaboration with other nations, Europe will go from bad to worse, from labor agitation to red regime.

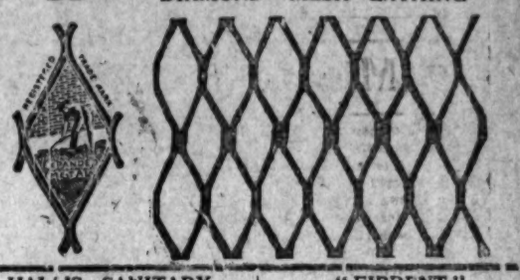
It is absurd to say that neither Russia nor Germany is fit to join in collaboration with other nations in Europe. Such a statement shows an inability to distinguish between cause and effect. Neither Russia nor Germany nor the rest of Europe will ever be good for anything until normal relations are resumed. This policy is neither idealistic nor dangerous. It is the policy of common sense.

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.



EXPANDED METAL BAR.

"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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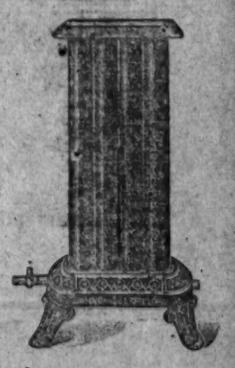

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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

III. What do you mean by your Mountainous Fugues?

We have come to the end of our attempts to clear up some of the mysteries of the Sonata and Symphony. There remain other departments of music, before we come to "Tone Poems" and "Program Music." We have to answer the question Browning asked of Master Hughes of Saxe-Gotha: it is a question many a listener has asked before and since.

• • •

For the appreciation of the fugue is the "acid test" of musical appreciation. Can a man understand a fugue? Admit him at once to the honorable company of intelligent listeners; he must perforce have the root of the matter in him. (We do not refer to the fugue "crank," who will listen to nothing that is not a couple of hundred years old in style).

"See the church empties apace," says Browning, as his imaginary organist plays "hard number Twelve," and there is, indeed, nothing so effectual for clearing out the congregation. "A fugue," says some American humorist, "is a piece in which the voices one by one come in, and the people one by one go out."

That, by the way, gives us the clue to the vital secret of fugue appreciation—a fugue is a piece in "voices," and these must be listened for. It may be an instrumental piece, but still we speak of it as being in two, three, four, or five "voices." The form is difficult and the humorist was not far wrong in spite of the popularity of such famous fugues as the St. Ann's, and the "Great G minor," played last Sunday on the orchestra in the Town Hall, with wonderful (and to purists, fearful) "improvements" by Prof. Abert.

• • •

Fugue is originally and essentially, a choral form. Whether composed for choir or for organ harpsichord, piano, string quartet or orchestra, in the fugue we find a certain number of 'parts' or 'voices' maintained pretty strictly throughout. In other words a fugue must be heard as a number of simultaneous lines (horizontally drawn) not as a succession of vertical (harmonic) masses of tone. This is what was meant when we said that Wagner's weaving of *motifs* was more allied to Bach than to Beethoven. A fugue is a piece of woven fabric with a certain number of threads running through it (long-wise). In a Sonata or Symphony you will find a momentary use of this weaving process; in the fugue it is employed throughout. The fugue is Counterpoint (part-writing) *in excelsis*.

• • •

The next secret is this—the Fugue is made out of a 'subject.' So were the Sonata and Symphony movements, so were the March and Nocturne and Air with Variations previously mentioned. But the Subjects of these latter were quite long, fully organised, *harmonised* 'tunes,' and the Fugue Subject is a mere snatch of melody—a bar or two of a single line of notes, such as could be played on one string of a violin or even with one finger on the piano.

• • •

Suppose the Sonata and the Fugue to be sermons. The Sonata-sermon begins with a reading of two long passages or two incidents from Scripture which are thrown into contrast with each other at the outset (Exposition), discussed in detail (Development), and then re-read in the light of the treatment they have just received (Recapitulation). The Fugue-sermon, on the other hand, is a thoughtful exegesis of a single fragmentary 'text'—a few words of Holy Writ, in themselves almost without definite meaning apart from the lines of thought they are capable of suggesting.

We have got to this point, so far—A Fugue is in so many voices and it is founded on a fragment of melody, called a 'Subject.' A third characteristic must now be made clear. Each voice enters in its turn with the Subject, alternating from one key to another. (We call the responsive entries in another key by the name 'Answer'—hence the humorous definition and the point of Browning's poem:)

First you deliver your phrase
—Nothing propound that I see,
Fit in itself for much blame or much praise
Answered no less, where no answer needs be:
Off start the Two on their ways.
Straight must a Third interpose
Volunteer needlessly help;
In strikes a Fourth, a Fifth thrusts in his nose,
So the cry's open, the kennel's a-yelp.
Argument's hot to the close.
There is the 'Exposition' of a Fugue. The listener's business (if the phrase may be allowed) is, as in the Sonata, to acquaint himself with the musical material out of which the piece is to be constructed. He must grasp the 'Text' or he will be lost in the 'Sermon.'

• • •

Now we have to get away from the reiteration of the single theme, as our old rule of 'Variety and Unity' comes into force here as in every piece of music. We have now a short passage, happily called an Episode after which we are prepared to return to our Subject. There is, as we have seen, a double aspect of variety in music: variety of *material* and variety of *key*. The Episode gives us the former, and the re-entry of the subject gives us the latter sort of variety. Browning appears to be describing the first Episode in the verse that follows those already given:

One dissertates, he is candid;
Two must discept—has distinguished;
Three helps the couple if ever yet man did;
Four protests; Five makes a dart at the thing wished:
Back to One, goes the case bandied.

"Back to One goes the case bandied," alludes to the re-entry of the Subject after the Episode. Actually, it need not be One, but some other voice that sings again the return. More episodes, fresh groups of entries of the Subject, some few notes of the subject taken up closer and closer by the other voices make up the rest of the Fugue. Variety of treatment and Unity of Subject, material and style. And that is a Fugue!

• • •

A fugue may have lots of other devices, it may be interesting and resourceful, dull and pedantic; but still it is a fugue if it fulfils the conditions outlined above. In the hands of a master it may be curiously exciting. There are fugues which do not fulfil some of the conditions, (even famous ones). This keeps the form from becoming a fixed formula. The very first Fugue of Bach's '48' (The Well-tempered Clavier) has no episodes, but is a string of entries from beginning to end.

• • •

Other fugal devices need not detain us long. The 'Counter-subject' is the tune which the opening voice sings against the subject when that is being begun by the next voice. Each voice may continue with this new tune in succession; and it may be heard either above or below the subjects. The 'Stretto' is a *stringing up closer* of subject-entries, so that they overlap each other.

Lastly, what is called a 'Pedal' may sometimes produce a thrilling effect. The organist is directed by the composer to hold on a low note with his foot whilst his fingers execute the upper voices of the score. The effect of a long pedal is to produce a feeling of rising climax; a sense of suspense before some new treatment of the main theme (a final entry or group of entries of the subject).

The monentary holding of a fixed note is called a Pedal, even when no foot is used for the note, in a piano, orchestral or choral fugue.

Whole books are written about the Fugue; but enough has been given about it to enable a listener to know what to expect, and as one's expectations have a lot to do with one's enjoyment, these few facts should be something of a help.

• • •

The thing to do now is either to play or to hear some of Bach's Piano or Organ Fugues, exercising oneself in the detection of the subject whenever it appears and noting as much as possible any other features of the piece. Enough practice in intelligent listening enables all this observation to take place subconsciously, and then the listener becomes aware of the emotional content of the work (for despite its ingenious construction a good fugue is emotional), and he has become a perfect listener. In any case understanding and appreciation are increased by the mere fact of knowing that (a) a Fugue is a piece in *Voices*, (b) that it is founded upon a tiny melodic *Subject*. Many set Fugues are preceded by a Prelude, usually easy to follow, or by a Fantasia.

Short passages in fugal style occur from time to time in Sonatas and Symphonies. These are called 'Fugato.' Freely written Fugato appears in one of the final Variations of the Heroic Symphony of Beethoven explained in the last article.

• • •

The next article will be on "Program Music."

• • •

Today's Band Concert at 5 o'clock: Bohemian Composers, Smetana and Dvorak.

Wednesday, 15th: Apollo Theater, 9:15, Tschaikovsky's works (postponed from Saturday, 4th.)

Ten Dollars

BY SAM HOLLMAN

Romance, like poker chips, has no home. It hangs its varicolored hat in the alley back of Schmidtberger's delicatessen as often as it does in the shadow of the Taj Mahal or in the secret palace of the Dalai Llama. But in the sixth precinct of the Fourth Ward it may be recognised only by the adept.

The average hunter of the written heart-throb doesn't know whether the Taj is in Pittsburgh, Kan., or in Pittsburgh, Pa., and all that he knows of the Llama is gathered from a picture he once saw of a woolly goat leaping from crag to crag in the Andes, but then romance and geography never did pal together.

In Schmidtberger's alley Romance comes without trappings. There is no burning of joss sticks to fever the imagination, no odor of sandalwood to dilate the nostrils, no original houris to third-speed the pulse.

Out of her earnings the Peerless Department Store allowed Mazie $8.00 every Saturday night. Five of it went to Mrs. Rooney for a certain number of calories a week and a hall room where she yawned without stretching for fear of bursting her knuckles.

One certain Saturday night Mazie came home late. Mrs. Rooney met her in the hallway.

"Your friend has been asking about you."

"Who? Joe? Is he any worse, poor kid?"

Mrs. Rooney sniffed.

"There ain't nothing wrong with that guy. He's just homesick. You're making him think he's in bad shape by coddling him. I'll bet if you quit carrying food to him he'll get his feet under the table darn quick."

But Mazie was already half way up the first flight of stairs. At the end of the third she halted before a door of a hall room like hers and knocked.

Joe was on the bed. He welcomed Mazie with a pallid smile.

"You look better, Joe," said Mazie, cheerily. "You'll be all right pretty soon. Here, put this over you. You'll catch cold."

"You're a wonderful girl, Mazie. I guess I'd die in this place if it wasn't for you."

"You're just a great big farm' kid," rejoined Mazie. "You need someone to take care of you." and for some unaccountable reason the hardened objective of several flirtatious offensives blushed.

"I guess you're right," agreed Joe. "I think I'll go back home. I ain't just built right for the city."

The rich color left Mazie's cheeks.

"Oh, stick it out, kid; stick it out," Joe shook his head.

"No, I got to go back. Listen, Mazie; will you do me a favor? You've done so much for me I don't like to ask it"—

"Shoot," said Mazie. "Go as far as you like. This is pay day—I mean"—

"No, no," interrupted Joe, rising on his elbow. "I don't want any money from you. What I do want is almost as bad. I want you to pawn something for me. See this fob? It's a present from—some one. I ought to be able to get about $10 for it, don't you think?"

"Aw, listen, Joe—don't go away. I'll miss you. Be a sport—stick it out. Don't let a little homesickness make a coward out of"—

"Coward!" repeated Joe. "No, it ain't that. I got to go. It's something else. Do you think you can get $10 for it?"

Mazie took it over to the chiffonier, where the light was better. A letter lay there. Mazie's eyes swept over the last few lines: "So you must come back right away. Lovingly, Alice."

It's pretty," murmured Mazie, turning her pale face toward Joe. "You ought to be able to get $10 for it. There's a place a block away. I'll go there right away."

In the hallway Mazie looked more closely at the fob. On the back was engraved. "From Alice to her Joe.' In half an hour she was back in Joe's room.

"Here you are, Joe; here's your $10."

Joe was gazing at her curiously.

"What are you looking at, my eyes? It's awfull windy out."

Yet the curtain lay inert over the open window.

Joe left the next morning before Mazie awoke.

"Your friend got well pretty quick," remarked Mrs. Rooney. "I guess going home is the only cure for homesickness."

"Yes, I guess so," rejoined Mazie. "Oh, Mrs. Rooney, I'll have to stand you off this week, I guess. I lost my purse with my whole week's wages and $2.00 I had saved up."

"Lost it," grunted Mrs. Rooney. "Oh, all right. Mazie, you've been pretty good pay."

"And Mrs. Rooney," continued Maize, you know Joe's address, don't you? Mail this fob back to him, will you? I found it in the hall. It's only worth about a dollar, but he may want it."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap.	Rem
TODAY.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Ichang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
TOMORROW.							
Japan Ports	W'noura M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Yusang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwonsning		17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	W'noura M.		17.00				
Chefoo	Yusang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Foochow	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, December 14.							
Hongkong	Szechuen	..	11.00	..	..	..	
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	12.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Chefoo	Chekiang	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	.	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, December 15.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Chili	T	..	‡7.30	..	..	..
Marseilles, Ports	do				c8.00	..	..
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	do	‡7.30					
do	Devanha	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., Europe	†Alabama M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	Pyrrhus	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday December 16.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, December 17.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	†Fushimi M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	†Fushimi M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan		17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Saturday, December 18.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Russia	..	12.00	..	..	..	11.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Europe	E. of Russia	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Sunday, December 19.							
U.S.A. Via S. Francisco	*W. Carmona	17.00					

*Parcel mail only.
†Specially marked correspondence only.

A Parcel post at 3.30 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post at 5 p.m. on Dec. 11.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

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MARK TWAIN PUT IN HALL OF FAME

Five Other Men and Alice Freeman Palmer Elected Among American 'Immortals'

RECOGNISE PATRICK HENRY

Roger Williams, Saint-Gaudens And The Discoverer Of Anaesthesia Honored

New York, November 7.—The report of the official canvass of ballots received from the electors of the Hall of Fame in the fifth quinquennial election was made public yesterday by the Senate of the University of the State of New York, disclosing that Mark Twain had been placed among the American "Immortals." In the absence of Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, Ambassador to Italy, the election was in charge off Mrs. William Vanamee, as Acting Director.

The names of 177 men were voted for, the six following being chosen: Samuel Langhorne Clemens, James Buchanan Eads, Patrick Henry, William Thomas Green Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Roger Williams. Twenty-seven women were nominated, the successful candidate being Alice Freeman Palmer.

Among those who received votes, but not enough to elect, were Noah Webster, Walt Whitman, Edward Everett Hale, John Brown, Henry M. Stanley, John Paul Jones, Philip Henry Sheridan, William Maxwell Evarts, Grover Cleveland, John Jay, William Penn, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, James A. MacNeil Whistler, Susan B. Anthony, Martha Washington and Pocohontas Rolfe. Louise May Alcott was an unsuccessful candidate, as were Joel Chandler Harris, Cyrus Hall McCormick, John Ericson, John Hay, Theodore Thomas, Alice Cary and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

HALL OF FAME ELECTORATE

The electorate of the Hall of Fame consists of ninety-six men and six women. In the election just closed the electors were university and college Presidents, 27; professors of history and historians, 18; scientists, 11; authors and editors, 14; public officials and men and women of affairs, 19; past and present Justices of national or State courts, 12. One elector cast a blank ballot.

Biographical material prepared by the Hall of Fame concerning the newly elected is as follows:

"Samuel Langhorne Clemens, American humorist, is more generally known by his pseudonym, Mark Twain. He was born in Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835, and died in Redding, Conn., April 21, 1910. After a brief schooling he was apprenticed to a printer in 1848 and worked at this trade in Philadelphia, New York and in the West. While he was a pilot on the Mississippi River he was greatly taken with the cry of the leadsman in taking soundings, and when he began writing he signed himself "Mark Twain," the cry of the leadsman being "By the mark, twain."

"After leaving the Mississippi he tried mining in Nevada. In 1862 he edited a newspaper in Virginia City, but soon tired of that and went to San Francisco where he was a newspaper reporter. For a time he edited a newspaper in Buffalo, but tired of this and settled in Hartford, Conn. In 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Tom Sawyer,' conceded to be his best books, he appears as a master of humor and pathetic suggestion with a great creative genius. Among his better-known works are, 'The Innocents Abroad,' 'Roughing It,' 'The Gilded Age,' 'Life on the Mississippi,' 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,' 'Puddin' Head Wilson,' 'How to Tell a Story,' 'Autobiography of Mark Twain' and 'The $30,000 Bequest.'

HE BRIDGED THE MISSISSIPPI

"James Buchanan Eads, American engineer, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., on May 23, 1824, and died in Nassau, New Providence, March 8, 1887. He began life as a clerk in a dry goods house in St. Louis, in 1833, and then secured work on a Mississippi steamboat in 1839. He early designed some useful boats for raising sunken steamers and in 1861, when called to the aid of the Federal Government, he constructed within 100 days eight iron-clad steamers for use on the Mississippi and its tributaries. He built an arched bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis in 1867-74. His work for improving the south pass of the Mississippi Delta was successfully completed in 1875-79, and his great plan for deepening the river as far as the mouth of the Ohio piers or jetties has been demonstrated to be entirely practicable. In 1884 he received the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, being the first American citizen to whom this honor had been awarded.

"Patrick Henry, American orator and statesman, was born May 29, 1736, in Hanover County, Va., and died June 6, 1799, in Charlotte County, Va.. Henry's first speech which singled him out as an orator was made in 1763, in the famous Parsons' Cause. In 1765 Henry was elected to the House of Burgesses and offered a series of resolutions to the effect 'that the General Assembly of this Colony have the only, sole and exclusive and power to levy taxes.' It was during a debate on these resolutions that he used his famous and often quoted sentence, 'Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell and George III.—' and then Henry, answering shouts of treason from other members of the House, calmly continued: 'And George III. may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it.'

"Henry represented Virginia in the first Colonial Congress, and on March 23, 1775, in a speech in St. John's Church, Richmond, Va., he used the phrase, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' He served altogether four terms as Governor.

FOUNDER OF RHODE ISLAND

"Roger Williams, advocate of religious liberty and founder of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1607 and died in Providence, R. I., in March, 1684. He came to this country in 1631. It was not long before he had trouble with the Church and civil authorities, and in October, 1636 he left Salem, Mass., to seek a refuge from the tyranny of his Church brethren. With four companions, he sought a place away from the persecution of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, and named the site he selected Providence because of 'God's merciful providence to him in his distress.' In 1656 he opened Rhode Island to all seeking religious freedom, and especially to those who were driven out of Boston.

"Alice Freeman Palmer, American educator, was born in Colesville, N. I., on February 21, 1855, and died in Paris, France, December 6, 1902. She was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1876, and the next year became a teacher of the classics and mathematics at Geneva Lake, Wis. From 1877 to 1879 she was Principal of the high school at East Saginaw, Mich., becoming in the last-mentioned year Professor of History in Wellesley College in 1882 she became President of that institution, which position she retained until her marriage, in 1887, to Professor G. H. Palmer of Harvard University. In 1892-95 she served as non-resident dean of the women's department of the University of Chicago.

"William Thomas Green Morton, an American dental surgeon and discoverer of the process of anaesthesia, which he called 'letheon,' but is now known as ether, was born in Charlton, Mass., August 19, 1819, and died in New York City on July 15, 1868. Dr. Morton's patent for his anaesthetic was granted in November, 1846. Dr. Morton communicated his knowledge of the new process to Dr. J. C. Warren, and anaesthesia, or ether, was made public through an operation performed by Dr. Warren at the Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846. The French Academy of Sciences gave a Montyon prize of 2,500 francs to Dr. Morton for the application of his discovery to surgical operations.

"Augustus Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on March 1, 1848, and died in Cornish, N. H., on August 3, 1907. Saint-Gaudens was a sculptor of originality and freshness, who adopted the best standards of French taste and execution without being bound to tradition. Among his better-known works are the President Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park Chicago; the bas relief the 'Adoration of the Cross by the Angles,' the Shaw Monument in Boston and the Diana on top of the tower of Madison Square Garden. What perhaps is the most strikingly characteristic of all his ideal statues is the 'Puritan' at Springfield, Mass. The Sherman equestrian statue at the southeastern entrance of Central Park is the last of a series of five in which the most notable is the remarkable statue of Farragut in Madison Square Park."

Chemist Makes Clothing Moth Proof

Fred A. Howard, noted chemist of South Easton, Mass., has compounded a solution to make clothing and furs moth-proof. According to Mr. Howard one application will chase the moth a mile away. The solution is odorless and does not injure the fabric or discolor the garment in any way. The solution is one of the many useful discoveries Mr. Howard has made.

Topics In Brief

If people are the right kind of people, any form of government can be made to work.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

This Wall Street explosion was more serious than we thought at first. Not only was the Sub-Treasury badly damaged, but a haberdashery was wrecked.—*Raleigh Times.*

There are thirty thousand poets in Japan, which is another reason for California to worry.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

REICHSTAG LAUGHS AT EXTREMISTS

Demands To Know Which Is Independent Party When Ledebour Speaks For It

Berlin, Oct. 19.—"In the name of the Independent Socialist Party," said Ledebour in the reopened Reichstag today, "I demand that the order expelling the Bolshevist Russian delegates, Zinovieff and Losowsky, from Germany be immediately canceled."

There was general laughter coupled with shouts of: "Which Independent Socialist Party?"

Ledebour answered: "The only real old Independent Socialis. Party, myself and fifty-nine friends here."

But the other twenty-two Independent Socialist members protested vigorously that they alone had the right to speak for the Independent Socialist Party, from which Ledebour and his reactionary friends had seceded at the Halle congress and therefore might call themselves anything but "Independent Socialists."

The House hugely enjoyed the confusion created by the result of the Halle congress, where a large majority of the delegates decided to accept Bolshevism as presented to them by the above-named Russian emissaries, Zinovieff and Losowsky, while Ledebour and Ditmann and their friends left Halle protesting.

Ledebour, continuing amid protest and more laughter, warned the German Government that though he and his friends had not approved Bolshevism as the government system in Germany, they must insist that the representatives of the Russian Soviet Republic be respected and no force used.

Only a member of the German National Volkspartei thought it necessary to reply to Ledebour by moving that the two Russians be at once ejected from Germany.

The incident adjourned Ledebour's resolution till tomorrow.

As a result of the Independent Socialist secession the minority is now represented by fifty-nine members, while the majority has only twenty-two votes in the Reichstag. The minority claims to be the rightful owner of the party organ, Freiheit, because, as Ledebour and Ditmann explained, they subscribed the capital with which the newspaper was founded, but Eichhorn told The New York Times correspondent that the majority did not dream of conceding possession of the Freiheit to Ledebour and his friends because almost every Independent Socialist contributed his mite toward the party organ.

The Independent Party organ at Halle was simply seized forcibly by Eichhorn and his friends and it is feared, indeed expected, by Leader Ditmann that the German Bolsheviki under Eichhorn's lead will make similar attacks on the Freiheit's publishing and printing office.

Low Freight Rates By Water Expected

The Japanese and foreign shipping companies affiliated with the Far Eastern Freight Conference in London are in communication with regard to a proposal to lower freight rates on certain special articles, from Japan to London, by 30 or 40 percent.

The proposal is due, it is said, to the realisation that if freight rates are maintained high at a time when prices are generally declining, it will interfere with trade and commerce, and it is accordingly designed to stimulate trade by lowering freight charges.

The negotiations between the shipping companies concerned have not yet emerged from an informal stage, but in shipping circles it is predicted that the proposal will be realised in some form or other.

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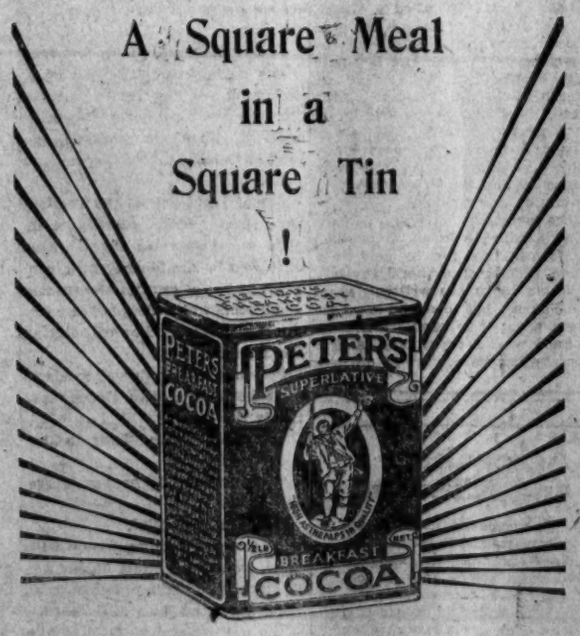

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Japan Press Comments On League Of Nations

Nippon's Contingent At Geneva Largest Of Any Owing To Experience At Paris

Commenting on the position of the League of Nations in world politics, the Imperialist Kokumin says: "Though the League of Nations was nothing new in conception it was hoped that the scheme would take due form when it was backed up by President Wilson of America, the greatest Power in the world, and the Americans, the most influential nation on the globe. On his return home from Paris, however, Mr. Wilson has miserably broken down politically. Mr. Harding has been elected President, and the Republicans, openly opposed to the League of Nations, being in a great majority in both Houses of Congress, the League of Nations has been killed, as boastfully declared by a section of American politicians. But that is only the case in so far as the United States is concerned. The Treaty is finely maintained by Japan, Britain, France and Italy, only it lacks completeness because of the opposition of America and the non-participation of Germany and Russia. But Germany will join the League shortly and Russia will also follow suit when her political conditions are more or less settled. The only question is then whether America will persist in opposing it. In our view, the Republicans are not so much opposed the League of Nations as to the arbitrary proceedings of President Wilson at the Paris Conference. The Monroe Doctrine has undergone a change. The Americans of today have almost lost sight of its spirit and they are really interfering with foreign affairs of their own initiative, and actively exhibiting the Imperialism of which they are possessed. Nor can they seriously object to the ideal of the League. Besides, America is now in a position of diplomatic isolation. In order to extricate herself from this unenviable position, the Republican statesmen, when they come into power, will find it inevitable to come into line with the other Powers in some way, though a sudden change of front at present may be impracticable."

NOT MUCH TO BE HOPED

"To the Geneva Assembly of the League of Nations," says the Asahi. "40 out of the 45 member Powers have sent their delegates, who with their suites must total 1,000. It is said that the Japanese contingent is most numerous and they have taken possession of the greater part of a large hotel. This is owing to a lesson learned at the Paris Conference last year, when the Japanese delegates were small in number and unprepared in many respects, while President Wilson had a large staff of experts with him and an appropriate proposition or elaborate report was immediately ready at a mere word from him. So Japan sent the largest number of delegates of any country to the Washington Labor Conference last autumn, and the same has been done with the present Assembly. As to the results of the Conference, however, we doubt whether it can do much. In spite of all that has been said about its insptitude, the Council of the League has done much in the way of organising various appliances of the League, such as the secretariat and registry bureaus, and so on, while in the way of practical politics it has appointed a delimitation committee for defining the Saar district; it has appointed Sir Reginald Tower to draft a constitution for Danzig, and so forth. For all that, their actions have been of minor importance, the duty of doing something fundamental for the maintenance of the world, of course, devolving on the Assembly of the League which is now in session. In other words, (1) it has to enforce the principal of compulsory international arbitration and devise its organ; (2) it has to determine standards for the proposed reduction of armaments; and (3) it has to induce all the great Powers to join the League. These must be the most important items with which the League Assembly should concern itself. But with America, the proposer of the League and one of the greatest Powers in the world, still holding aloof, can Britain and France fix upon any organ of international arbitration finally and conclusively? Can the Powers proceed to reduce their armaments despite the fact that America remains a great Continental naval Power. Hardly. This is why we cannot hope for much from the present conference."

ADMISSION OF GERMANY

The Nichi-Nichi says: "Already forty Powers have joined the League. With the exception of the United States, which cannot participate in the League because of her internal circumstances, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are the only countries which are not yet admitted to the League for considerations connected with the Peace Treaty. Some of these have already formally applied for admission or are about to do so. And it would seem that the Assembly of the League can have no reason to refuse them. As to whether Germany is, or is not, to be admitted to the League, it seems that the Governments of Britain and France are at variance in this respect. France is afraid that when Germany is in she may adroitly use the League in order to evade her liabilities under the Treaty of Peace. While there may be something in this, it is doubtful whether it is advantageous for the Powers to pass fundamental resolutions affecting peace without the concurrence of Germany considering that she is a friend to the Allies as a result of the Peace of Versailles and is still an important Power in the political stage of Central Europe in spite of the national exhaustion resulting from the war. Besides, the League is one thing and the Treaty of Peace is another. It is inadmissible to confound the one with the other in order to keep Germany out of the League. The League is sometimes set down as a mere academical concern. Apart from such big questions as the proposed reduction of armaments, however, what has been done by the League in the name of its Council is by no means inconsiderable. With time and united efforts it will certainly grow into something great. It is premature to pass serious criticism on an institution which is not even one year old. It is true that the non-participation of America has sterilised the League in a sense. But that is no reason why the other Powers should be diverted from their original purpose and bury the League themselves. Peace is not wanted for the United States, but for the world. They should therefore pursue their premeditated course without any regard to the attitude of America. Further, not a few people object to the League on the supposed ground that it interferes with the sovereignty of States. But it is not necessary to take so rigid a view of the matter. There can be no doubt whatever of use for the prevention of war when it operates within reasonable bounds. The world has derived considerable benefits from the establishment of the Hague tribunal in 1907. Even though the present session of the League may not touch the question of reduction of armaments, yet, that the League will be effectual in peacefully solving international disputes has been proved by the suggestion given by the League Council for the solution of the trouble pending between Finland and Sweden concerning the Aaland Islands."

THE DYING LEAGUE

The Yomiuri emphasises the general attitude of the nation towards the League. "In the course of a speech delivered at Marion City the other day," it says, "Mr. Harding said that the League was dead. As a matter of fact, however, the League is not exactly dead, but no one can deny that it is dying, or at least that it is extremely delicate and there is little hope of its growth. Nor is this merely because America has not participated in the League. A gloomy view is held of its prospects because in the countries which are the members of the League, more especially, in Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the greatest shareholders of the concern, and in Japan in particular, public sentiment is extremely cold towards the League and there is a tendency to hold it in contempt. The Treaty of the League is, of course, a dead letter and it can only be vivified by the public opinion of each signatory Power. This is the reason why powerful League Associations have been organised in Britain, France, Italy, etc. With the object of bringing home the spirit and principles of the League to the Nation at large it is with the same object that a similar association was also organised in this country some time ago. In fact, more than half a year has elapsed since its formation, but what has it done? The members were invited to a dinner by Premier Hara some days ago, and the function was duly reported in the papers. Of the activities and achievements of the society, however, nothing is known. This is chiefly owing to the lack of sense of political responsibility and political morality on the part of the lights and leaders of society in this country. The association is presided over by Viscount Shibusawa with Baron Sakatani and Dr. Soyeda for its Vice-Presidents. These are all respectable gentlemen for whom we have the greatest admiration and there is nothing to be said against them. But is it not for Prince Saionji and Viscount Makino, who were largely instrumental in making Japan a big shareholder of the League, to lead the association? If any persons are personally responsible for making the League a success, it is they. If the League is dying, as it certainly seems to be, is it not their duty to bring it back to life again? When Marquis Komura returned home from Portsmouth, he said that it was his duty to settle the affairs after the war and almost immediately started for Peking despite the remonstrances of his colleagues and despite the severity of the season though he was half dying of sickness, and managed to wind up the pending affairs somehow. Whether the result was a success or a failure, his great sense of responsibility and his fervent love of his country elicited tears of admiration from his colleagues, Katsura, Terauchi, Oura and others. Now, it may be asked whether Prince Saionji and Viscount Makino have the courage to represent the Empire again in the Assembly of the League, for the formation of which they were directly responsible. This may perhaps be to expect too much from them. If they are not equal to the task, however, they may at least make it their business to guide and develop the League Association within the country."

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Health, Beauty And The Home

The Kitchen's Tools

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

EVERY woman, bride or not, has a deep interest in things for the kitchen. Unfortunately, however, in many cases kitchen tools are chosen which do not fit the needs of this particular home. I have had women come to me after a lecture and say, "Have you a list of utensils for the kitchen?"—just as if it were possible to make a universal list any more than it is to create a universal dress and have it appropriate to every wearer.

But there are guiding principles of good choice in utensil selection, just as in dress or anything else, and they may be summed up in the following questions: Do you really need this particular pot, pan or tool? How often will you use it? Is it well made, with no poor edges, and of the right material for its purpose? How long does it take to assemble, wash and put together? Have you storage place for it?

In the first of these questions we strike the fundamental of wise, thrifty buying. No matter how well made, how efficient and how excellent any article may be, if you don't need it, then don't buy it! For example, a breadmixer is a most labor-saving tool and one that many housekeepers will do well to acquire; but if you are only two in the family, if you live where there is a good bakery near, it may be that a breadmixer would be a useless purchase or gift.

I once visited a model kitchen, sponsored by a public utility of note in one of our largest cities. On the floor I saw a large receptacle fitted with an immense screw and handle, such as type-cases have. After vainly trying to guess what it could possibly be used for, the obliging attendant explained that it was a duck-press. What a needless device for the average kitchen! I remember it as a striking instance of the folly of filling a kitchen with things which will not be frequently needed and used.

Even if you do need a certain thing, how often will you use it? Everything we buy should be viewed as an investment. If we wear a $40 dress only ten times, it costs us $4 each time we wear it, and that is a pretty high rate. But if we can wear it eighty times that will be only fifty cents a time. When we buy things for the kitchen we should ask ourselves how often they will be used, because the answer to this is the only means of determining if they will be worth what they cost.

We use a washing machine only once a week, but we suppose that it will last so long that even at this low usage it will prove a good investment. We may use a tray-table on wheels so many times a day that its purchase is well justified. But if we lay out too much money in fancy moulds, pans, cutters, asparagus boilers and other articles which are used but seldom, then we are being extravagant and only laying up "dead storage" for our pantry shelves. It is a splendid rule not to purchase any kitchen article which cannot be used at least once a week.

No other country has as wide a manufacture and distribution of household devices as our own. The trouble is that we aim for quantity often at the expense of quality. This is clearly shown in the finish of much kitchen equipment, especially in articles of galvanized metal, tin, etc. Note the handles of the pots you buy. Are they smooth, with no curves for the lodging of dirt, easy to grasp and comfortable? Be sure to buy no utensil which is rough, difficult to clean or awkward to the hand.

Each material has distinct advantages, and the purchaser-to-be must know what these are. To-day tin is used for the smaller pieces which do not come near the heat. Glass has superseded earthenware for all baking, because it is easier to watch, prettier, and may be used both for cooking and serving, thus saving the buying of expensive serving dishes. Iron or cast aluminum is best for frying or heavy cooking. Spun aluminum makes the most desirable all-round cooking pots and pans, while a few pieces of white enamel are good for milk and fruit cooking.

The broader the base of the pot the quicker it will heat, thus saving fuel. The narrow-based high utensil is most wasteful of heat. The smaller the utensil one can use the less heavy will be the dish-washing and the less the shelf space required. By all means consider the purpose of the pot when buying, and select the size best adapted to what is to be cooked in it as well as to the size of the family.

Another point to be considered is whether or not the housekeeper employs servants or will do most of the work herself. If a typical servant is employed, it is far less necessary to buy expensive labor-saving devices, because it is a proved fact that the typical household worker does not appreciate them and often refuses to use them. It is also plain that what will please one servant will not another. If the mistress is also the maid her preference can be met right at the start, and no sum is too high to invest in saving her time and strength and effort.

Famous Beauties of Stage and Screen, No. 18—CLAIBORNE FOSTER
(Photograph by CAMPBELL STUDIOS).

A Woman's Eyes

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

THE greatest menace to a business girl's beauty is that of eye-strain. The danger that this eye-strain will produce wrinkles between the eyebrows, will inflame the lids and cause the eyelashes to fall out is great. It will also dim the brightness of the eyes and produce the tired expression of the old or of those who are devitalized by age or overwork.

These tendencies she must counterbalance by greater care than the woman in the home usually gives to her eyes. Since the strain during business hours is excessive she should not add to that the further strain of reading on trains or by lamplight. The best use she can make of her eyes for beauty's sake while upon a train is to close them. She can coax her brothers or a sister or some friend who does not have to use her eyes constantly to read to her at night.

More than that, she can save the strain upon her eyes by closing them for a few seconds at a time several times during the day. They, as well as the face, must have their daily bath—better two daily baths, one in the morning and one in the evening. The baths may be of equal parts of witch hazel and warm water, or of warm water into which a half a dozen grains of boric acid have been sprinkled, or a full cupful of rosewater.

And the girl who would keep her eyes beautiful must have plenty of sleep. She should sleep at least eight hours a day—more if her system requires it. If she can take a quarter or a half an hour's nap after coming home from business and before her evening meal, or before going to the theatre or the dance, she will find her tired eyes have regained much of their lustre.

Before I finish my advice about the eyes I must not forget to give still another formula which is excellent for bathing them: Salt, ½ grain; sulphate of zinc, ½ grain; rosewater, 4 ounces. Mix with an equal quantity of water and apply with an eye-cup.

A particularly good habit to form is to bathe the eyes night and morning with witch hazel and warm water mixed in equal parts, or with an ounce of boracic acid in a pint of rosewater.

Use an eye-cup, turning the eye upward and opening it so that it will be laved by the contents of the cup. When wiping the eyes use a soft cloth—oil, linen or silk—and wipe the lids toward (not away) from the nose. This will help to prevent the wrinkles about the eyes, also the wrinkling of the eyelids themselves. If the eyes happen to be inflamed, washing them in equal parts of witch hazel and camphor water will be found beneficial.

A "cold" in the eye is most annoying and liable to be expensive. You get up in the morning, look in the glass and find that one of your eyes—or maybe both—looks much inflamed. If you do nothing about it the condition may not pass away for a number of days, and meanwhile you are more or less disabled.

Very possibly, in alarm you go to see an oculist. That is all right. He cures you. But you have an alarming bill to pay afterward. Perhaps you don't mind the bill or the trouble of going to the doctor's. Though it is likely that you would be less satisfied if you knew that you could easily have cured yourself much quicker and without any expense at all to speak of.

If you have a "cold" in your eye you can get rid of it within a few hours by bathing the eye freely and often with a solution made by putting two drops of formaline, that you can buy at any drug store, into a teacupful of water. It may be used with an eye-dropper or an eye-cup. But it is even more effective to allow somebody else to pour it into the eye by squeezing again and again a rag or a piece of absorbent cotton saturated with it.

A "cold" in the eye is really nothing but a germ infection. Formaline kills the germs. But don't use formaline in any stronger solution than two drops to a teacupful. If you should get it into the eye in the pure state you might destroy the sight. At least, you would suffer frightful pain.

Incidentally it may be said that the best eye-water known to oculists for the treatment of sore eyes or lids is made by mixing ten grains of boracic acid and five grains of tannic acid with one dram of camphor water and enough ordinary water to make a total of six ounces. The ingredients are cheap, purchased from the drug store, and you can prepare them yourself if you prefer.

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4 That literally scores of successful men such as those quoted here have gladly recorded their appreciation of this training for the sake of the influence which their names may have with other men.

A Moment of Decision

This page does not seek to present additional facts or arguments. No additional facts are required; and the Institute wants no man enrolled in its Course who needs to be persuaded by argument. It is a straightforward appeal to the thousands of able men who have said: "Today I mean to investigate." It is a request for a moment's decision which may mean the biggest thing in your career.

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Woman's Appeal For Mercy And What Happened Then

(Continued from Page 20)

demned from your pulpit this poor, broken-hearted woman, who is a wife, a mother and a citizen. What was her crime? Nothing compared with that of her traducer, a so-called preacher, one who should have counseled his flock to bear with her until they had some evidence that she was really guilty.

A NEW YORKER'S LETTER

As the Rev. Mr. Irvine laid no restriction on the publication of the letters received by him, there is no breach of faith in printing this. In fact, he himself gave out a second letter, which came from New York City. It read:

503 East 180th St., New York City, October 20, 1920.

Rev. S. E. Irvine,

New Castle, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your attitude in the case of Mrs. Ada McIntyre is particularly repugnant to those who have even the slightest acquaintance with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Do you know that there is not one living soul on this earth who has not "strayed from the Master's path," even including the Rev. S. T. Irvine, who by his own act in connection with the above affair has not only "strayed" himself, but has dragged those who looked to him for spiritual enlightenment down with him?

Do you know that it is not your duty, that it is distinctly forbidden to you to judge anything or anybody? Do you know that it is your duty to "save that which is lost" and not to drive it away?

Do you know that the mere act of wearing your collar backward entitles you to no special dispensation, but rather that you are held to greater accountability than ordinary folk. Do you know that the Christ, whom you profess to serve, refused to condemn a woman of the lowest type?

"Who, then, are you to condemn a woman who is merely guilty of a mistake? Do you know that you are ordered to "let your light so shine before men that you will glorify your Father which is in Heaven," and not to display a brand of Christianity which casts a blot upon your Church, your city and upon the Master who said "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone"?

I hope you did not know these things; that it was in ignorance you did this thing, but I would suggest that a knowledge of the subject upon which you are a preacher might, at least, prove helpful.

Very truly yours,
Charles J. Uminger.

Clergymen from several cities wrote to the Rev. Mr. Irvine, expressing their disbief in the charge brought against him, but urging him in the cause of the Church to set himself right.

FOR THE ENGLISH TO READ

No less a celebrity than W. L. George, the British author, who is in the United States, on a visit, wrote, saying he, too, had read about the McIntyre case in the newspapers, and would the Rev. Mr. Irvine amplify his views on the wrong committed by Mrs. McIntyre, so that they might be incorporated in a book of impressions of America which Mr. George was writing?

It is one of the trite phrases of a certain kind of journalism to say that "never before in history" had such and such a thing happened, but certainly it is well within the facts to assert that never in its experience had the city of New Castle, with its 50,000 inhabitants, won more widespread publicity. And the feelings of its leading men and women became more and more involved when the newspapers all over the country took up the case editorially and a new flood of articles appeared condemning the preacher and calling attention to the harm he had done to decency in general and religion in particular.

SUDDEN NOTORIETY

We have learned how quickly any happening can become a subject of national consideration in America, and surely no better illustration ever was provided than this. The bewildered Mr. Irvine woke up to find that he had become known from coast to coast over night. The city of New Castle, which had not had much attention since the outbreaks of the recent steel strike, found itself on the front pages of all the dailies, and the general tone of some of the articles was almost as uncomplimentary to the women who were said to have drawn aloof from Mrs. McIntyre, as to the preacher.

It was a rather perplexed town, therefore, that I found when I visited New Castle a few days after the memorable happening in church. For it must be understood that New Castle prides itself on its number of churches—there are about eighty in the city—and its general reputation for Christian charitableness. Ira D. Sankey, the famous singing evangelist, the associate of Dwight L. Moody, was born there, and one of the first thing I was told after my arrival was that the building which is now occupied by the Y. W. C. A. was the gift of his family to the city.

The women of the city pride themselves on being members of a Christian community and were not pleased by what had been said about their readiness to turn on a representative of their sex who was in trouble and needed help.

THE START OF IT ALL

New Castle, as already suggested, is a mill town. It is only about ten miles east of the Ohio boundary line and about fifty miles north of Pittsburgh. It takes about fourteen hours to go there by railroad from New York. Like most other cities in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, it is frequently visited by fogs—which outsiders invariably mistake for soft coal smoke—and the air is never entirely free of the hum of vast numbers of human beings at work.

Although several days had elapsed since the murder had been committed, the crime was still a subject of public discussion. The facts, briefly, seemed to be these:

On the day of the crime Mrs. McIntyre, with Mrs. Harriet Olds, a friend, and Roy Phillips, the latter's brother, were at what is known as the Carnegie playgrounds when the citizen in quest of excitement and recreation arrived. The citizen was J. C. Abraham, a member of one of the Protestant churches in the community, although it was asserted later at the trial that he was introduced to Mrs. McIntyre, at least, if not to the others, as Mr. Brown.

Abraham was in his automobile, and he invited the others to go riding with him, and they set off down what is known as the New Wilmington road. Champagne and whisky were produced, and some time later the two men got into a fight, but over what probably will not be known definitely until the trial next month. In any case, there was no doubt the fight was savage, as virtually every shred of clothing was torn from Abraham's body. There was a terrible wound on one side of his head and few places on his body which were not covered with bruises. Phillips was arrested on a charge of murder and is in prison. Mrs. Olds was accused of having been an accomplice to the crime, but was freed on that charge, although she is held under $1,000 bail as a material witness for the trial of Phillips. Mrs. McIntyre also was held under $1,000 bail as a material witness.

HUSBAND BELIEVES IN HER

The McIntyre family is not particularly prosperous, and lives in a frame house on one of those winding hill roads which are frequently encountered among the mills and mines of Pennsylvania. Scotty McIntyre, the woman's husband, is, however, well known in the city, having lived there all his life. Something of his character may be guessed from the fact that he has worked under one superintendent in the mills for twenty-five years and has no intention even yet of looking for another place. He is more than twenty years his wife's senior and, whatever the attitude of the neighbors, has implicit faith in her loyalty to him.

"Forgive her?" he echoed in response to a question. "Of course, I forgive her. Or I should say there was nothing to forgive. Why," he made a challenging motion with his head as if in defiance of public criticism, "I'd trust her with my life. That's how I stand, and I don't care who knows it."

The details of the automobile ride, the murder and what came after were still in a highly controversial state when I got to New Castle, but all were in agreement that the murder caused a sensation.

MRS. MCINTYRE'S APPEAL

A second stir resulted when, a few days later, this letter from Mrs. McIntyre was printed by The New Castle News, one of the two evening newspapers of the city:

I am writing this letter to The New Castle News in the hope that through your paper the people of New Castle may be prompted to adopt a more lenient attitude in their views relative to myself in connection with the recent murder of J. C. Abraham.

My connection with this case is a matter of public record and needs no reveiw in this letter. Granted that my actions may have been indscreet, is that any justification for the Christian people of New Castle to shun me as a pariah; to mark me as one who has gone beyond the pale of decency

Since the night of the regretable occurrence I have been subjected to treatment from people of New Castle that is almost provocation enough to embitter one toward the world. Because of one mistake must I be forced to submit to the ridicule and scorn of people forever?

ORDERED TO VACATE HOME

On September 29 the owner of the property in which my husband and I reside gave us notice that we would have to vacate. We have been living in this house for eighteen months, have always been law-abiding tenants and have always paid our rent. Now we are ordered out. Where we can go I do not know. We cannot find rooms and unless we move my husband and twenty-months-old baby and myself will be turned out into the street.

I do not ask to be excused from what little participation I had in the case of Mr. Abraham. Time will show that I was the victim of unfortunate circumstances in being in the party. But do ask that the people of New Castle show some measure of pity and charity. Can they conscientiously censure me and at the same time remember the injunction "judge not that ye be not judged"?

Since coming to New Castle from England four years ago I have found the American people fair and just, and I believe that if they will reflect a moment they will not feel too harshly toward me. My conscience has punished me enough without adding any additional punishment.

May I not ask the people of New Castle to be merciful if not just? The humiliation of being pointed out on the streets as a criminal is fast becoming more than I can bear. In the name of mercy and charity, will they not forget my part in the affair?

Mrs. Ada M'Intyre.

A great wave of sympathy for Mrs. McIntyre resulted from this appeal, and offers of help came to her from many quarters. On the Sunday following Mrs. Rae Muirhead, foremost social worker in the city and for years a leading woman worker with Billy Sunday, delivered an address at the Methodist church, advising the townspeople to extend a helping hand to Mrs. McIntyre.

WOMEN TO HER SUPPORT

Feeling that the impression had gone forth that all the women of the city had joined to condemn Mrs. McIntyre without a hearing, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, one of the wealthiest women in New Castle and president of the Y. W. C. A., let it be known that she certainly would, if requested, do all that Christian charity demanded for Mrs. McIntyre. Mrs. Johnson said she did not know Mrs. McIntyre, but stood ready to help her in every way.

Miss Laura Stevenson, leading business woman of New Castle, expressed herself along similar lines, adding that it would be unfair if the impression went forth that the women of the Pennsylvania city were less charitable than the women of other communities. Similar statements were made by Miss Gussie Owens, daughter of E. L. Owens, one of the most popular debutantes of the city; Mrs. Jennie Forquer, home secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and others.

DECLARES HE SAID IT

It was on the next Sunday that Mrs. McIntyre went to Mr. Irvine's church. I asked her if it was true that the pastor had denounced her in church as not being a Christian, and she said it was.

"He referred to my letter and said I was not a Christian," she said. "He did this in the midst of his sermon. He did not refer to me by name, but there could be no mistake whom he meant. I was with Mrs. Keltie, a neighbor, who lives next door, and she heard him, too. So I waited until after the service and when I met Mr. Irvine at the door I said:

"'Mr. Irvine, I am Mrs. McIntyre. Did you mean me when you referred to that letter and said that the writer was not a Christian?'

"He said 'yes,' and then I told him 'Well, I want to tell you I am a Christian.' I would have said more, only I began to cry and couldn't."

Mrs. McIntyre, who is twenty-three years old and attractive, said again that she believed she had committed an indiscretion in going on the automobile ride, but insisted that the attitude of her neighbors and the alleged remarks of the minister were unmerited punishment.

I saw Mrs. Keltie, and she agreed that Mr. Irvine had referred to the letter that had appeared in The New Castle News and that the preacher had dismissed it with the remark, "but, of course, the woman who wrote that letter was not a Christian."

THE PREACHER'S STORY

Then I went to see Mr. Irvine, who asserted with all the sincerity at his command that he had never referred to Mrs. McIntyre in any way in his sermon, and that he certainly had not denounced her. Moreover, he produced two witnesses in the shape of the leading lawyer and leading merchant of the city who were also at the service and who asserted with equal emphasis and sincerity that nothing like that claimed by Mrs. McIntyre and certainly nothing like that printed in the sensational newspapers had been said.

After which the Rev. Mr. Irvine wrote out this signed statement for The Tribune:

Mrs. McIntyre, who is under bail as a material witness in a murder case, published a letter in one of the local papers making an appeal for public sympathy. On the Sunday evening following the publication of this letter she appeared in the church of which I am pastor. The next day a reporter representing The Baltimore Sun called, stating Mrs. McIntyre had told him that certain references had been made to her by the minister in the course of his sermon. The reporter was positively assured that no reference whatever, or anything that might be construed as such, had been made to Mrs. McIntyre or to the incident with which she was connected. This assurance could easily have been verified by a large number of reputable men and women who were present at the service.

On the following morning an article appeared in The Baltimore Sun that contained a rare specimen of reportorial homiletics. The article stated among other things:

"She has sat in church and heard herself denounced and her appeal for just a little sympathy scorned from the pulpit."

AN ALLEGED QUOTATION

Later on the article gives this alleged quotation from the pastor's sermon:

"She asked forgiveness from you men and women, she told you publicly how her soul was tortured by the just condemnation of her city. I say to you that she was not a Christian woman. She has strayed from the Master's path and is wandering blindly in outer darkness."

According to the reporter, these sentences were "thundered" from the pulpit by the minister.

The widespread publication of this article in the press throughout the country brought forth a flood of letters, ranging from the anonymous and abusive to those of sincere inquiry. It also caused occasional editorial comment in some of the leading journals. The prevailing tone of certain of these editorials was to the effect that I seemed to be in ignorance of the Master's compassion for the erring as exemplified in his treatment of the poor woman when He said:

"Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone at her."

CALLS STORY UNTRUE

Had the incident been true I would have been entitled to the strongest censure that could have been heaped upon me. The reason for this reply is primarily that the report as published in the press is utterly false in so far as it relates to my connection with this incident.

But another and more important reason lies in the fact that a story such as this, false as it may be, is made the occasion of a vast amount of unjust and unfriendly criticism of the Church. An illustration is afforded in this reporter's own story, in which he alleges that the woman's husband said to him as he reached for the big family Bible:

"People like that minister make you hate to look at a Bible."

This is of a part with a great majority of the unfriendly criticisms directed at the Church and ministers of the gospel.

What is the real attitude of the Church toward offenders? As an answer to this question permit me to challenge the reader with this query:

Have you ever in your church attendance heard an accredited minister of the gospel denounce in a personal way a poor erring woman?

Is not your criticism aroused by the reading of some such sensational article as this under discussion, or an equally sensational and unfounded hearsay? From a somewhat extended knowledge of ministers and churches I venture the assertion that there is no minister or church anywhere unwilling to extend sympathetic help to a sincere penitent.

As to the attitude of a community, let me also ask: What would be your own attitude, living in a reputable neighborhood, toward one who had been involved in a serious indiscretion?

We all recognise that God forgives readily, but the winning of one's way back to his fellow man's favor and esteem, when once they have been lost, must of necessity be a slower process. This community is an average American community, and its attitude toward Mrs. McIntyre is that of an ordinary community. It most likely reflects just about what the attitude of the reader of this article would be under similar circumstances.

CRITICISM WELCOME

Unfriendly criticisms do not always emanate from those distinctly hostile to religion or the Church, but sometimes from those presumably Christian.

The Church and ministers welcome constructive criticism, and in this day when our country, in common with the rest of the world, is struggling to lift itself out of the present confusion into a new and better order, we believe that the Church is sincerely striving as best it may to bring to men the moral and spiritual help and guidance which, above all things else, they need.

In the opinion of the writer, it behooves every good citizen and lover of mankind to lend his positive support to the Church and the cause of religion, in which the present welfare and hope of the nation is bound up, and to beware of uttering unfriendly criticisms based upon articles written for the purpose of furnishing a sensational story rather than for the setting forth of facts.

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Declares Chinese Labor, Properly Directed, To Be Better Than American

Mr. Kirk J. Corkery Draws Interesting Comparisons Of High Value To Employing Manufacturers

At the regular meeting of the Rotary Club last Thursday Mr. Kirk J. Corkery, who has had wide experience with Chinese operatives, delivered the following paper on "The Application of Modern Efficiency Methods to Chinese Labor:"

It is going to be rather difficult to tell you men—many of you having been in China much longer than I—something about the Chinese. If I were home where I could make a statement and not have to prove it, it would be a different proposition.

Chinese labor, its cost, and its supply, taken with the manufacturer's desire to produce as near his center of distribution in the East as possible, causes the manufacturer to locate in China. The fact that Shanghai is controlled by foreign law-makers, thus eliminating possible interference from sometimes avaricious government officials, also, that the manufacture is protected by police under foreign supervision, together with favorable transportation facilities, make Shanghai a particularly good spot in which to establish factories.

You have often heard that although Chinese labor is cheap, it is cheap labor. This is not so for cheap labor means inefficient labor. If I should tell you that Chinese labor is better fitted to modern manufacture than American labor, you would question it. Yet that is just what I believe and I am going to try to prove to you that it is so.

By modern manufacture, I mean that each operation is specialised and that each operator is a specialist.

The time when a man was taught his trade from beginning to end is almost past. Today each branch of work is separate from every other. For example in the old days, a shoe-maker was taught shoe-making from the hide selection to the turning and heeling. Today, there is a specialist for hide selection, a specialist for cutting, a specialist for stitching, a specialist for pulling over, a specialist for lasting, and a specialist for heeling. Each man learns a single operation and becomes an expert in performing a single branch of the work.

Manufacturers find that if each operator does his or her work in exactly the same way, one operator using exactly the same method as every other operator the result is a uniform product of uniform appearance, uniform life, and uniform efficiency.

SOME DIFFERENCES

From your knowledge of both Americans and Chinese, you will agree that the American rank and file think more, have more initiative, are more ingenious, and a bit more adventurous than the Chinese. In other words, the American will take a chance where the Chinese hesitate. The lack of these characteristics in the Chinese is proven by the fact that they as a whole, are doing the same thing in the same way, using the same methods and the same materials that their ancestors used at least two hundred years ago.

This may seem to be a point in favor of the American rank and file worker, but this also, is questionable. Character of the American sort is a very fine thing in the possession of executives and junior officers, but in the rank and file worker, it is not. If used by the rank and file, it will result in this, an operator will think he or she can do an operation better, faster or easier this way or that way, than by employing the established method.

It is true that many of our developments have come from the laborer himself. However, there are many ways of discovering ability in this class, and it does not take long for the employer to spot such a man and put him in a position where he will be able to use his ability to advantage.

Since uniformity is the one thing above all others striven for by manufacturers, it boils down to the fact that each operator must do exactly as he or she is taught, and must never vary from the exact procedure laid down by the man in charge. This is precisely what the Chinese do. They are taught the way in which an operation should be done and, by the way, they must be taught correctly the first time, because altering a method once established is a feat in itself. From the method taught them, they never vary.

MECHANICAL WORKERS

There is no thought behind their work; they are interested, conscientious, and all of that, but their work is absolutely mechanical. They do the same thing over and over again, never varying, never questioning the reason why. Therefore their product is uniform to a degree little known in America.

Because of the difference in temperamental make-up of the American and Chinese operators, the manufacturer in America loses a measure of uniformity of product which the manufacturer in China acquires to a very satisfying degree. Now, since uniformity of product is one of the highest points for which we strive, in modern manufacture, and basing your judgments on your knowledge of Americans and Chinese, I believe you will agree that the latter are truely best fitted to help the manufacturer attain his desire.

The other points which enter into manufacture are quality, production, shrinkage or losses, and costs—costs last, because the rest in a large measure upon production and losses. Theoretically costs are, of course, based upon costs of raw material, power, light, and labor. Power and light per unit are based largely upon production, consequently we will deal with quality, production and losses.

Quality is first in the line of importance, because sales are based largely upon it. In Chinese manufacture, as in any other, the quality must be kept on a high standard through the efforts of the executives and engineers, and because of natural Chinese care a high quality standard is more easily maintained than at home.

As soon as the entire organisation realise the value of quality, the next step is to increase the production per operator per hour.

Production depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of labor and machines. We will deal with the efficiency of labor only.

I will take my own line of business in comparing the efficiencies of the various people throughout the world. From actual figures, we find the American operator able to produce more units per hour than any other, with the Japanese second, and the Chinese third. Among European operators there seems to be little desire to break speed records.

PERCENTAGE FIGURES

Three and one-half years ago, we believed the Chinese to be 50 percent efficient as compared with American labor. Today, we are able to produce an efficiency of almost 90 percent. In various operations, the Chinese are as high as 125 percent. I venture to say that in another three years the Chinese will have passed the Japanese mark, and will be nip and tuck with the American operator.

You must have noticed the shape of the Chinese hand, the long tapering fingers, and will agree that the hand could not have been better designed for speed in the handling of fine delicate work.

To start with in increasing efficiencies all direct operations should be on a piece-work basis. A very successful way for obtaining an increase is to take the highest production per operator obtained in a single department, for example; say, 2,000 net per ten hour day, and offer approximately a week's pay as bonus for the first operator reaching 2,200 net in ten hours. As soon as this figure is met, boost it another 200, and so on.

I have known this one method alone to increase efficiency 50 percent in three months. The cost, as compared with results, is nothing. As soon as one operator increases in production, the others automatically follow, resulting in a higher piece-work earning, and a pleased and satisfied group of operators, and satisfaction means no labor troubles and a smaller turnover of help.

Another method of obtaining efficiency increases is in taking advantage of face pidgin. You all know what face means to the Chinese. If handled properly, this is probably the greatest asset to the employer. To excel in anything means much to the Chinese. Therefore to boost production in any department, we have the individual operators production taken each hour, and the operator having the highest production for that hour has a star placed over her machine. The operator totaling the highest production for the week has a Chinese flag hung above her machine. As there is little patriotism among the Chinese, we have had to teach them, and I think quite successfully done so that the Chinese flag to the Chinese should mean the highest and best possible. Consequently, possession of this flag causes the gain of much face by the operator, and it would surprise you the amount of competition existing in the striving for this emblem and the star.

LESS BREAKAGE

As productions increase, operating costs decrease. Then there is shrinkage or loss due to breakage. This branch is under the jurisdiction of the foreman and instructors of the various departments. Again due to natural Chinese care actual breakages are lower in China than America. Shrinkage curves are posted in each department and the percentage losses of the best factories of America are taken as the objective for that particular department. This objective is indicated by a gold line on a chart. Then the percentage losses of that department for the week are posted and if the department has reached the objective a gold star is mounted above its chart. This is another case were the leaders of the department obtain face throughout the entire organisation, for the gold star indicates that they are capable individuals.

In addition to this gaining of face if the objective is reached every week for month, the foreman and his assistants are paid bonuses. No more increases in salary are given, but the amount of the bonus is increased instead, in this way men in charge of the departments must produce satisfactory results every month to obtain what is in reality an increase. There is nothing that can be done with American labor, that cannot be duplicated with Chinese, in fact there are many things that can be done in China that would be out of the question with American labor today.

The American manufacturer must take the Chinese as he finds them and must fashion his method about them, not attempting to change the customs and habits of the people to suit his business. To handle the Chinese requires a patient, steady pressure, and one must have a keen sense of humor, for as soon as one forgets how to laugh one is lost in China.

I have found that as a whole the Cantonese make the best executives. This is due probably in a large measure to temperament. They are active, shrewd and progressive *but* hot-headed; they are harder to handle than their brothers and sisters of the north, but any man who has been successful in handling American help will have no difficulty in handling any Chinese.

WIDELY TRAINED WORKERS

The Chinese mechanic or fitter as he is called is much more widely trained than the American mechanic. At home a man is a machinist or blacksmith or tinsmith or pipe-fitter, or fireman, or engineer, but in China he seems to be all these, their training covers years, they have no books, each man learns from actual experience and they are surprisingly good. They have never been taught to make interchangeable parts, their machine parts are built, and fitted as a rule to one machine only, but the natural ability is there, and it is only a case of bringing it out.

It is said that the Chinese cannot successfully handle the Chinese. This is true in a large measure but is not due to lack of ability, rather to inadequate police protection. They fear the consequences of disciplinary acts.

It has been said that all the Chinaman cares for is enough money to furnish him with food and a little clothing. That is a wrong idea, the Chinaman is no different from any other. As soon as one want is satisfied two more spring up. He wants better food, he wants more and better clothing, he wants luxuries and amusement.

Because the Chinese have been trained to learn things from the actual doing, rather than from books, a Chinese operator will learn an operation and come along to 50 percent efficiency so much more quickly than an American operator, that it would seem quite beyond belief but from 50 percent to 70 percent is a long hard pull, and from 70 percent to 90 percent requires much time and a whole lot more patience.

AS TO COMPRADORES

It has also been said that you can't do business successfully in China without a compradore. That perhaps is true in the sales game but surely doesn't hold with manufacture. Perhaps you know from experience, that when it is necessary to separate your business from your compradore, it often means that his entire organisation goes with him. Now imagine what it would mean if you had a compradore in a factory who hired and largely handled your help, and what it would mean if you were to sever connection with him, and he took his organisation, or even part of it with him. Probably your new compradore would find fault with those who remained and insist on his friends, relatives and so forth being taken care of. This would especially hold true if he were from another province, the best way is to hire and control your own help, and be independent of any single individual. Of course it means more work for the man in charge, but it is worth it.

Now all of this is my opinion of the good side of Chinese labor, there is another. There is the problem of provincial disputes. This is not serious unless it happens between the people of the northern provinces and those of the south, and this is serious. For example a Cantonese and a Shanghai man have an argument and it would seem automatically the northerners line up on one side and the southerners on the other. The man in charge should never investigate to find out which man is to blame, but should smooth things over and in a short time it is forgotten, but under the surface is a strain that may break through at any time. If a decision is made, one side feels that it has been wronged, and immediately takes steps as soon as it is outside to square matters. That is a serious proposition.

THE SQUEEZE QUESTION

Another point which perhaps none of you know anything about is squeeze. Perhaps you don't have to go fifty-fifty with the coolie on cigars and cigarettes. Perhaps your cook doesn't sell canned milk, coal, and hot water out the back door, no; perhaps not.

This is not considered exactly dishonest by the Chinese; they feel that it is coming to them and is only legitimate commission.

It is the custom of the people, and has been for centuries, from the chief officials to the lowest coolies, and a handful of foreign business men and missionaries are not going to convince them that it is wrong, at least, not in your time or mine. You can lay all the schemes and plans you wish, but they will always be at least one jump ahead of you, and the only thing you can do is to hold your squeeze as low as possible and let it go at that.

Then there is tendency to pad production records causing the operators to obtain higher wages than they actually earn, and there is another tendency to make away with the losses so they won't be scolded for occasional carelessness, and then the pilfering of parts. All of these must be guarded against but it can be done, that is, almost satisfactorily.

But the greatest handicap of all to technical manufacture in China is lack of education. The manufacturer must not wait for the Chinese government to take care of this but cause improvement himself.

Even in the last three years there is a change in the attitude of Chinese labor due to the influence of Japanese, American and European labor troubles.

ADVICE TO EMPLOYERS

Although there are labor guilds in China I believe Chinese labor to be no farther advanced than American labor fifty years ago, but within the next ten years labor in the post districts will assume the same attitude toward capital as in foreign countries unless the employer acts wisely. Of course the difference in living standards would somewhat ease the situation. The Chinese laborer at present knows nothing of the strength of his brother in a foreign country, but the employer knows from experience and observation just what conditions can develope. If these conditions are allowed to a rise it will be absolutely the fault of the employer. It is his privilege and duty to avert these crises and he can do so by studying and keeping ahead of living costs by furnishing opportunities for education and recreation, in short by voluntarily promoting the general welfare of his employes in China as he has been obliged to do in America.

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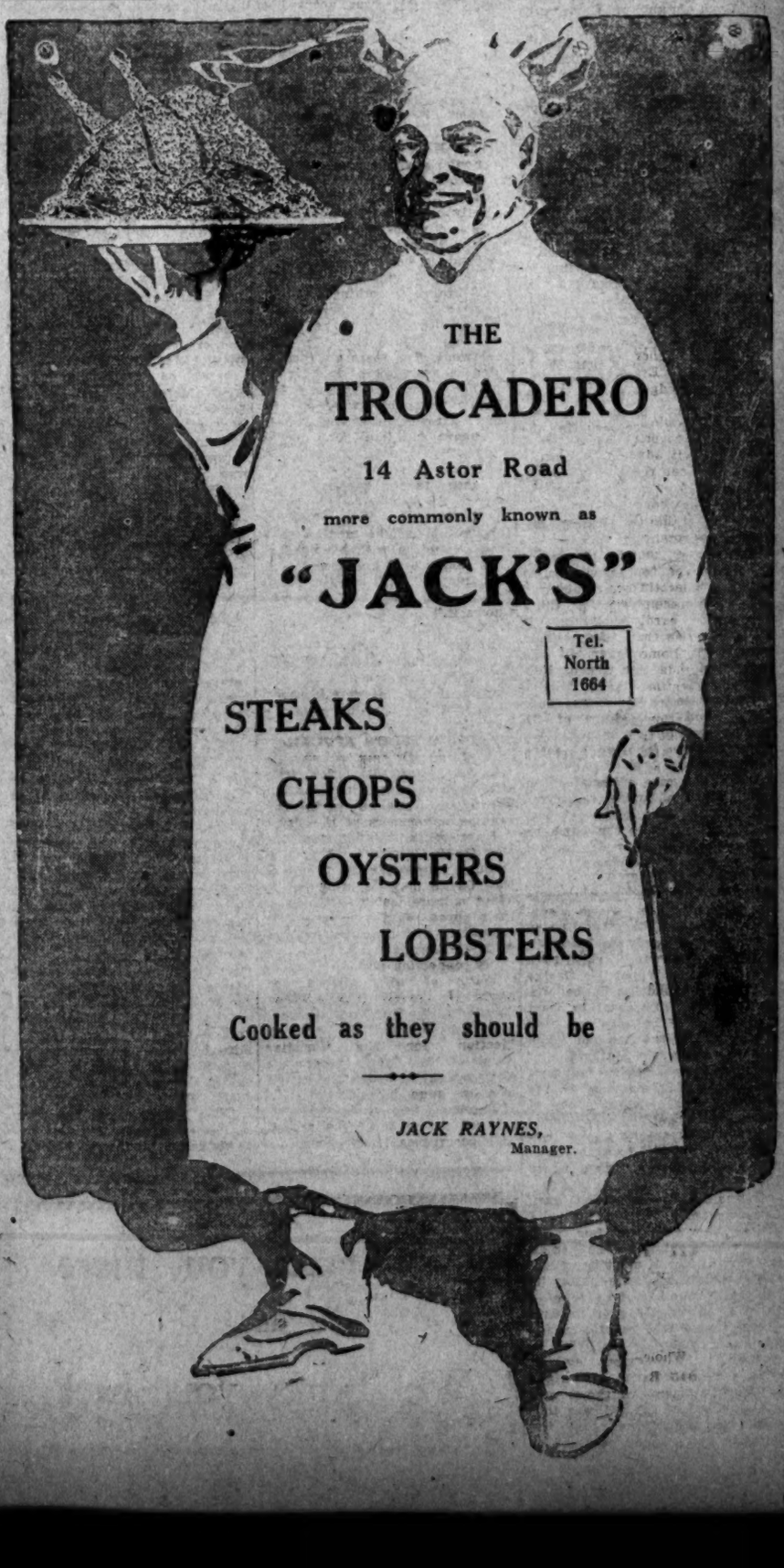

In The U.S. Court For China

Dowler, Forbes and Co., Ltd., Plaintiff,
vs.
Liberty Steel Products Co., Defendant.
Cause No. 936
DECISION
Filed December 10, 1920.

SYLLABUS.

1. Contracts: Formation: Sales. Orders for the purchase of goods are mere offers which do not become contracts until accepted by the offeree or some one authorised to act for him.

2. Id.: Id.: Evidence found insufficient to show such acceptance.

3. Id.: Pleading. In an action upon alleged contracts any evidence is admissible, under a general denial, tending to show that no such contracts were made.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fessenden and Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, for defendant.

LOBINGIER J.

Plaintiff alleges that it entered into a series of contracts with defendant for the purchase of wire nails. The answer denies the averment and the burden rests upon plaintiff to show that such contracts were actually made.

The negotiations were initiated by orders placed with P. J. Erricson, a commission salesman for defendant, (whose headquarters are in New York) and other principals, who was temporarily staying at the Astor House but had no office in Shanghai. Plaintiff's representative knew that Erricson acted for others, that O. D. Walker, whose office was at Tientsin, held the power of attorney for defendant, and that Erricson was Walker's representative. Plaintiff was thus chargeable with knowledge that Walker's general power could not be delegated and that Erricson's authority was necessarily not general. It is conceded, however, that plaintiff's agent made no inquiry as to the nature of that authority, which did not, according to the evidence, extend to the confirmation of orders.

It is true that Erricson signed certain letters, "Liberty Steel Products Co., by" himself; but, in the face of knowledge that another held the power of attorney, we doubt if such signature alone, justified the assumption that Erricson was authorised to close important contracts of sale.

"The acts of an agent assuming to have authority to sell his principal's personal property will not bind the principal unless he has actually given the agent such authority, or has held him out to the public as clothed with it."

QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

However, the question of such authority is largely academic here for the evidence fails to show that Erricson did assume it.

Plaintiff's first order (Ex. A), dated October 28, 1919, was transmitted by Erricson to Walker who acknowledged it the next day stating.

"Cable has already been sent covering this order and we will advise you immediately upon receipt of confirmation."

It is conceded by plaintiff's counsel that this did not constitute an acceptance and that up to that time no contract was effected. Moreover from the information that plaintiff would be advised "upon receipt of confirmation" it could hardly have understood otherwise than that confirmation by the home office was essential. This tends to corroborate Erricson's testimony that all of the orders were taken subject to such confirmation and, while Walker was absent from China at the time of the trial, it is admitted that, if present, he would testify to the same effect. Indeed plaintiff's own letters corroborate this for on November 20 it wrote Erricson:

"We have also cabled our New York House to confirm in addition with your New York House the various orders placed. i.e. 18,500 Kegs at G.$5.40 base, so that please see your friends in America are promptly advised so that there will be no discrepancies over the acceptances." (Ex. 1).

Again on January 19, 1920 plaintiff's agent wrote Walker:

"We hope in due course to hear from you by telegram that your New York has confirmed our orders." (x. 2).

Why should plaintiff "hope" for confirmation if that were unnecessary and the purchase were already completed in China

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH

As regards this point it is admitted by plaintiff's agent that all of the later orders were taken on the same basis as the first. Most of them were in the form of telegrams to Erricson (who had meanwhile gone to Tientsin) to "cover" a certain quantity of nails and the reply usually was "Have covered." Just why the word "cover" was used is not clearly explained but there is no attempt to show that it was intended to mean "confirm."

At any rate the hope was not realised for defendant's home office declined to accept any of the orders. Just when this was first announced is not clear but it was evidently known to plaintiff when it wrote its letter of January 19 and to Walker when he sent his cable to the home office on January 18. This would indicate an unusually prompt reply to Erricson's letter of December 8, transmitting the full and final orders, and distinguish this case from that cited by plaintiff's counsel. Subsequently Walker wrote plaintiff as follows:

"I received a cable from Mr. Graham with reference to the orders submitted to New York, for confirmation, and he advised me that the loss which would be incurred, should our company attempt to accept your proffered business, would amount to $60,000, and I am sure you will agree that this is too great, even among friends.

I still hope that some way will be found to do the business, when conditions return to normal, and to this end I am again addressing New York on the subject." (Ex. C.)

Stress is laid upon the expression in Walker's cable home already referred to. "Have sold Dowler Forbes nails aggregating 21,000 kegs." But such a statement, even if intended literally, would not have amounted to an acceptance; for it was not addressed to plaintiff and another portion of the cable warns against "declination" of the "order"; showing that Walker knew that it had not been accepted. Indeed the sole purpose of the cable seems to have been to persuade the home office to reconsider and accept.

Much the same may be said of the cable of December 12, drafted by plaintiff's agent and signed at his request by Erricson, reading.

"We have confirmed to your Office here orders for 21,000 Kegs (nails) 5 dollars and 40 cents base, shipment not later than 30th April, have instructed our head office confirm this to you also. Liberty Steel Co."

NOT AN ACCEPTANCE

Erricson's statement to the home office that "we have confirmed. . . orders" would not constitute an acceptance to plaintiff. Besides it is undisputed that the language used was really plaintiff's, the cable being prepared on its paper and handed for signature to Erricson. Plaintiff's agent himself testifies that the purpose of the cable was one that related in no way to the negotiations in China and Erricson's signature, obtained as it was, could hardly have misled plaintiff.

Erricson's cable of November 15 answering plaintiff's inquiry, "Can supply 20,000, March, according to recent advices," was not an acceptance and was avowedly based on information from others. Besides it was after all of these cables that plaintiff wrote its letter to Walker expressing the hope "that your New York office has confirmed our orders."

We find nothing inconsistent with the above in Erricson's letter of December 8 to the home office, merely setting forth in detail the orders he had secured from plaintiff or in his letter of February 5, 1920 to plaintiff announcing Walker's early "return to New York, . . . with the idea of facilitating pending business of which your nails are an important part." This was after plaintiff had been notified of the rejection of its orders by the home office but all still hoped evidently that the action might be reconsidered.

CONTRACTS MADE

Plaintiff's hope of confirmation had, indeed, been so strong that in reliance thereon, it made contracts, as Erricson and perhaps Walker, knew, to sell the nails to Chinese dealers. But this was plainly at its own risk. Doubtless all parties on the ground believed that the orders would be accepted but there was clearly the chance that they might not be and it is elementary that until they were there was no contract.

We are unable to find, therefore, that plaintiff has proven its averments that it entered into *contracts* with defendant. We must find instead that it tendered orders (offers) to Erricson which he neither possessed nor assumed authority to confirm (accept) but forwarded to defendant's home office which rejected them.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by its petition and that defendant recover its costs.

By the Court,
CHARLES, S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

Dashing Naval Officer Weds Two Chicago Girls In Ten Days

Nine days after he had been married to Miss Lillian Dombrow, of Chicago, Ensign Glen T. Aldrich, U. S. N., married Miss Esther Carlson, another Chicago girl. He married Miss Dombrow on August 19 and his wedding to Miss Carlson followed on the 28th. Aldrich is now under arrest in Portland, Ore., charged with having passed thousands of dollars worth of bad checks. Aldrich was discharged from the navy a year ago and as "Commander" Aldrich, U. S. N., retired, created a sensation in Chicago social circles because of his lavish expenditures.

YOUNG SAIGON GIRL NAMED AS CO-RESPONDENT

Mrs. Mabel M. Witchell Asks Alimony And Custody Of Children

COURT POWER PROTESTED

Husband Asserts He Is British Subject; Defends Young Woman

San Francisco, October 30.—Miss Jean Helen Dansan, a young French girl from Saigon, Indo-China, who was detained at Angel Island for a time by immigration authorities in June, 1919, was named as co-respondent in an affidavit presented by Mrs. Mabel May Witchell yesterday in the Court of Superior Judge Thomas F Graham, where Mrs. Witchell is attempting to gain custody of two of her four children and $150 a month alimony from James Henry Witchell.

Witchell, an engineer in charge of extensive properties in Indo-China for a rice milling company, arrived in San Francisco October 20 from the Orient. He is now at the Stewart Hotel. In a counter affidavit he contends the local courts have no jurisdiction over him because he is a British subject passing through San Francisco on a business trip to Chicago, and not a resident of any part of the United States. The Court can make no legal order changing the custody of the children, he contends, because they are in Saigon and have never been residents of California.

MISSED FATHER HERE

The children are Audrey Mabel, five years old, and George Douglas, three years old. In June, 1919, they arrived in San Francisco by steamship in charge of Miss Dansan. Witchell, who was in the Eastern part of the United States on a business trip and was supposed to meet them here, missed a train and was late. The children and Miss Dansan were taken to Angel Island.

Meanwhile Mrs. Witchell, who, after separation from her husband in the Orient in 1918, came to San Francisco to study nursing and enlist for service in France, read of the plight of her children and attempted to get custody of them. Eventually Witchell returned with them to the Orient. In his affidavit he denies that there is anything improper in his friendship for Miss Dansan and says his children have a good home with her, her mother and other relatives in Saigon.

HAS MONEY OF OWN

Witchell denies that his income is $1,000 a month and asserts his wife needs no alimony from him because she had $10,000 in her own name when they separated in Hongkong in March, 1918. He says he is also at an additional expense of $100 a month for the care of their other two sons, nine and ten years old, who are with relatives in London.

Judge Graham will determine whether the local court has jurisdiction.

SURVIVAL of the fittest, is the ancient law throughout the world. And nothing succeeds like success. No doubt you are export business, especially in your Musk business—an article in which all the human senses are brought into play when testing, therefore can you afford to buy any kind of Musk? Because others have been buying adulterated Musk for years, there is no reason why you should. Genuine Musk—minus the pods—protected by the world-renowned Trade Name "WILDER'S MUSK. A one or two-ounce sample of WILDER'S MUSK (minus pods) will be sent you on receipt of Chinese Postal Money Order. Price Prepaid $40.00 per ounce. No extra charges. Address MR. ELLY WILLER, TATSIENLU, SZECHWAN PROVINCE.

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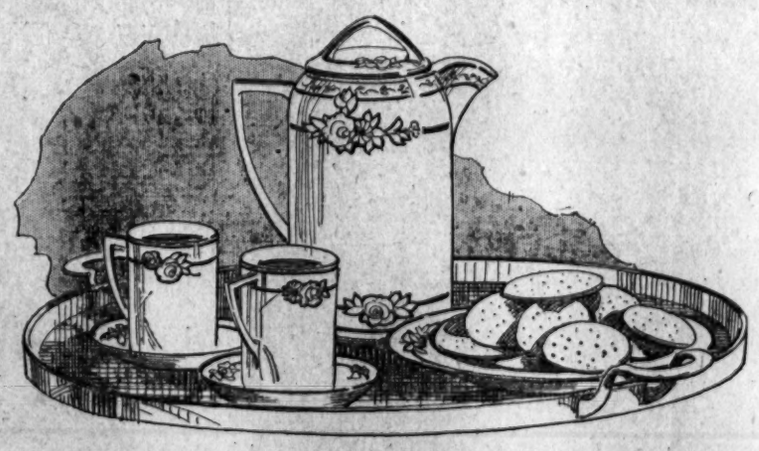

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New Styles in Eyebrows

By Rene Bache.

THE latest fashion in eyebrows demands that they shall be arched. This was the form deemed most beautiful in the old days (as described in novels of a generation or longer ago), before anybody thought of the plucking process for altering the natural shape of eyebrows; but for some time past they have been made as straight as possible.

How importantly the eyebrows affect the expression of the face may easily be ascertained by any woman who will take the trouble to try a few little experiments on herself before the mirror.

First, let her efface her eyebrows altogether, with a bit of grease-paint and powder. She will be surprised to see that her visage has acquired a blank look, perhaps with a suggestion of the Chinese.

Then let her take some "guache" (a mixture of white watercolor paint and India ink) and make for herself with a camel's-hair brush a few different styles of eyebrows—one pair at a time, of course. A wipe with a moist rag will take the stuff off. She may try them straight, moderately arched or high arched, heavy or merely "penciled," and so on, successively.

She will find that each change makes a striking difference in her expression; also that one style is more becoming than any of the others.

Here is a point of much more importance than might be imagined; for, in a way of speaking, women's eyebrows do not always fit their faces. They do not always harmonize with the hair and features. Alice and Florence might both be decidedly prettier if they could exchange eyebrows.

This is a beauty question which has never been adequately studied—the proper relation of eyebrows for becomingness to the features, the contour of the face and the coiffure. It is a matter which beauty shop practitioners do not seem to take into view at all in the plucking treatment.

Plucking is done chiefly for symmetry—to narrow the line of the eyebrows and give it regularity. Many women seek to obtain the same effect by soaping the eyebrows and pinching the hairs together with their fingers.

Obviously, the form of any individual pair of eyebrows cannot be altered beyond a certain limit. Straight ones cannot be made high arched, or vice versa. But this difficulty is overcome by artificial eyebrows, which are a new Parisian invention.

They are very expensive, each hair being separately passed through and fastened upon the foundation, which is a strip of thin, translucent, rubberized silk. So artful is their construction that the foundation is concealed by the hairs; and, when the natural eyebrows have been shaved and the false ones adjusted above the eyes, the illusion is perfect.

The plucking process is excruciatingly painful. One may pull out a few hairs from one's head without feeling it much; but if you want to find out how much it hurts to have eyebrow hairs extracted, just try it on yourself—a single hair, for experiment's sake.

Of course, the hairs thus removed soon grow again, and the performance must be frequently repeated. The best plan, really, is to have them killed with the electric needle, and so get rid of them for keeps—though the process is long and distressing.

Eyebrow hairs, like those of the head, are covered with thin, flat, overlapping scales, as may easily be seen when one of them is placed beneath a microscope. Each hair is a tube, growing out of a vase-shaped "follicle" with a narrow neck. When pulled out it does not bring the root with it. The root remains and produces another hair.

The head of the average woman is planted with about 120,000 hairs. A hair that has no tendency to curl will be seen, under the microscope, to be cylindrical in form. A curly hair is oval in section. A negro's hair is flat in places and therefore kinks. The heat of a curling-iron causes each hair to contract on one side, and to curl in that direction. Curling-irons and curl-papers produce very temporary curliness; it doesn't last. Hence the eagerness with which women nowadays are having resort to the "permanent wave," which "stays put." The permanent wave is obtained by a sort of baking process, the electrical apparatus used being complex and rather formidable.

A disadvantage of the permanent wave is that it kills the hair. It does not kill the roots, else the hair would quickly drop out, with resulting hopeless baldness. But a natural hair is a living structure; after baking, it is dead above the scalp. Hair with a permanent wave might be likened to the "perpetual palms" one sees in restaurants.

As for eyebrows, there is no doubt that nature meant them to be ornamental. But, more important, they were meant to shade the eyes and to prevent perspiration from dripping down into them. One should realize that our remote ancestors had eyebrows much larger and bushier than ours.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Sliced Oranges, Cream Hominy, Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes, Coffee.	Oatmeal, Broiled Bacon, Fried Apples, Toast, Coffee.	Sliced Pineapple Cereal, Scrapple, Rolls, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Cheese Cream Toast, Coffee.	Grapes, Cereal, Poached Eggs, Bacon Curls, Coffee.	Baked Prunes, Fish Cakes, Muffins, Coffee.	Oranges, Salt Mackerel, Potatoes, Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Bean Soup, Chicken a la King Rolls, Tea.	Stuffed Baked Peppers, Ginger Sponge Drops, Tea.	Crab Flake Timbales, Cream Sauce, Celery and Apple Salad, Tea.	Spinach Soup, Buttered Toast, Baked Pears, One-Egg Cake, Tea.	Veal Soup, Asparagus Loaf, Creamy Sauce, Pineapple Salad,	Lima Beans in Casserole, Cheese Salad, Cinnamon Toast Tea,	Roast Beef, Potatoes, Glazed Onions, Parsnips, Heart Celery, Canned Peach Compote, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Boiled Mutton, Caper Sauce, Mashed Turnips, Fried Egg Plant, Caramel Bavarian, Coffee.	Fruit Cocktail, Cadillac Meat Pies, Savory Relish, Vanilla Junket, Coffee.	Pork Tenderloin, Sweet Potatoes, Spinach, Pumpkin Pie, Coffee.	Roast Lamb, Potatos Brabant, Creamed Onions, Loganberries, Cookies, Coffee.	Halibut Baked in Milk, Fried Potatoes, Peas, Salad, Washington Pie, Coffee.	Beef Liver, String Beans, Potatoes, Fig Whip with Custard Sauce, Coffee.	Sally Lunn, Marmalade, Tea.

Beauty's Question Box

CAN you prescribe something that will make small or deep-set eyes become, or, at least, appear, larger?—MRS. F. S.

Massage the eyes with a light, rotary motion, using the tips of the second and third fingers, outward and away from the corners of the eyes. With the same fingers stroke the muscles that lie along the upper edge of the cheek-bone. The stroke should be a slow, sweeping one from the lower corner of the eye to the edge of the hair-line. Your deep-set eyes indicate also the need of a richer diet of fat-making foods. A complete freedom from nervous worry will improve them wonderfully.

MY hair is falling out terribly. My scalp begins to itch a few days after shampooing and the hair is turning a silvery white color, although I am not yet thirty. Please tell me what to do for it.—V.

The trouble may be due to a constitutional or hereditary failure to furnish the hair cells with proper nutriment. You should go to your physician and ask him to give you a tonic for your nerves and advise you of some treatment that will build up your constitution. Meanwhile, you might try massaging the scalp daily with this simple lotion, which is most excellent for falling and thin hair:

Pure castor oil.....1 ounce
Eau de cologne.....8 ounces

WILL the lashes grow longer if they are cut regularly?—A. J. C.

Yes, provided they are not cut too often. Once every two months is often enough. To make the lashes grow more rapidly dip a soft brush or a pledget of cotton into lanolin and touch the edges of the lids with this daily. At night before retiring is a good to time to apply it.

Household Hints

Moist Cake.

PUTTING an apple in the cake-box will keep the cake moist.

To Preserve Brooms.

DIP the broom in a kettle of boiling suds once a week and it will last much longer.

Prunes in Coffee.

A DRY prune added to the water when making coffee improves both the color and taste of the beverage.

For Brass Trays.

TO clean brass trays, tea-kettles or flower pots rub with a piece of lemon, then pour boiling water over them and polish with a soft, dry cloth.

Cleaning Linoleum.

LINOLEUM can be quickly cleansed with equal parts of milk and water. Afterward rub with a mixture of turpentine and wax and polish with a soft cloth.

PLEASE give me the formula for one of your best creams. I have used your cold creams before and found them most excellent.—D. D.

My own favorite cream is this. It does not yellow the skin. On the contrary, it has a delightfully whitening and softening effect and I have it prepared under my own eyes:

Lanolin	10 grams
Oil of almonds	100 grams
Rosewater	100 grams
White wax	5 grams
Spermaceti	5 grams
Oil of rose geranium	6 drops

Melt the lanolin, white wax and spermaceti, but do not let them reach the boiling point. Add the oil of almonds gradually. Warm again and add the rosewater, little by little, stirring all the time. Put in the perfume last of all, then set away to cool in glass jar.

ALTHOUGH not at all nervous I have for years been troubled with perspiring hands. I have tried many things, but have received no help. Please advise me what to do, as it is very embarrassing.—M. D. C.

To overcome that annoying and unpleasant tendency of the hands it is necessary to bathe them frequently in alcohol or use some harmless astringent like a benzoin lotion made by dissolving two ounces of the gum in a pint of alcohol. It should be rubbed over the hands several times a day and allowed to dry on. Another excellent astringent lotion can be made by adding a teaspoonful of borax to an ounce of witch hazel.

Tested Pie Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Cranberry Pie.

PICK over and wash 1½ cups cranberries. Put in saucepan with ½ cup water and ¾ cup sugar. Cook 10 minutes. Cool, pour into flaky pastry crust, place rim around edge of pie plate and arrange several strips across top. Bake in moderate oven until pastry is brown.

Pumpkin Pie.

PRESS steamed pumpkin through sieve. Add to 1½ cups pumpkin ⅔ cup light brown sugar, ½ teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 slightly beaten eggs or 1 whole egg and 2 yolks, 1½ cups milk and ½ cup cream. Bake in one crust.

Cranberry Raisin Tarts.

PICK over and wash cranberries. To 2 cups cranberries add ½ cup water and ½ cup chopped raisins. Cook gently until the cranberries burst. Add 1 cup sugar, ½ cup sifted stale bread crumbs, 1 slightly beaten egg and 1 tablespoon orange juice. Pour into tiny pie plates lined with pastry. Arrange thin strips of pastry across tarts and bake in rather quick oven about ½ hour.

Pumpkin Tarts.

DRAIN steamed pumpkin. Press through sieve. To 1½ cups pumpkin pulp add ½ cup sugar, 2 slightly beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon ginger, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt and ¾ cup milk and ½ cup cream. Mix well and pour into small pans lined with pastry. Bake about ½ hour.

Orange Pie.

CREAM ¼ cup butter and add ¾ cup sugar gradually. Then add the juice of 1 orange, the grated zest of ½ orange and the juice of ½ lemon and beat until light. Add 3 well-beaten egg yolks and 1 stiffly beaten egg white. Bake in one crust. Cool and cover with a meringue made with 2 stiffly beaten egg whites and 3 tablespoons powdered sugar. When the meringue is stiff fold in 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Brown delicately in a moderate oven.

Mock Mince Pie.

MIX ¼ cup cracker crumbs with 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup molasses, ¼ cup vinegar, ½ cup chopped raisins, ½ cup currants, ½ cup butter, 2 well-beaten eggs, ½ teaspoon mixed ground spices and a grating of nutmeg. Bake with lower and upper crust.

Squash Pie.

PRESS cooked squash through sieve. To 1¼ cups squash pulp add ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon each nutmeg, ginger and cinnamon. Add 1 slightly beaten egg and ⅞ cup milk. Beat until smooth. Bake in one crust.

Lemon Fruit Pie.

SQUEEZE the juice from 2 lemons. Boil the skins until tender. Chop very fine. Add 6 finely chopped apples, ½ pound finely chopped suet, 1 pound currants, ½ pound chopped raisins, 2 ounces finely shredded citron and 1½ pounds sugar. Add strained lemon juice and water to moisten. Bake in two crusts.

Prune Pie.

PICK over and wash ¾ pound prunes. Soak overnight in cold water. Cook slowly in the same water until soft. Cool and remove pits. Place in a crust, add ¾ cup sugar, dot with 2 tablespoons butter and dredge with 2 tablespoons flour sifted with ½ teaspoon salt. Sprinkle with juice of ½ lemon and the juice in which prunes were cooked. Bake in two crusts.

Banana Pie.

MIX ⅓ cup sugar with 3 tablespoons flour and ½ teaspoon salt. Add 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten, and mix well. Add 1 cup scalded milk gradually, stirring constantly until thick. Then cook over hot water 15 minutes. Cool and add ¼ cup cream, ¾ tablespoon lemon juice and 1 thinly sliced banana. Chill and pour into a pie case which has been baked on an inverted pie plate. Cover with meringue made with 2 stiffly beaten egg whites and 3 tablespoons powdered sugar. The meringue may be flavored with a few drops of lemon or orange extract. Brown evenly in a slow oven.

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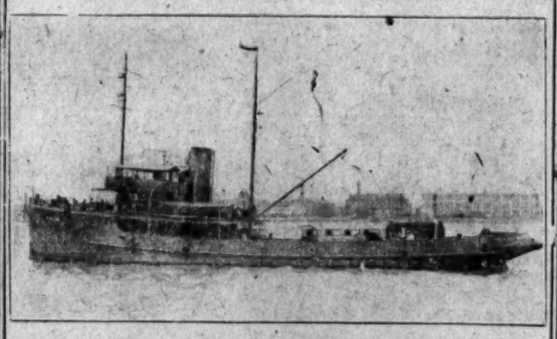

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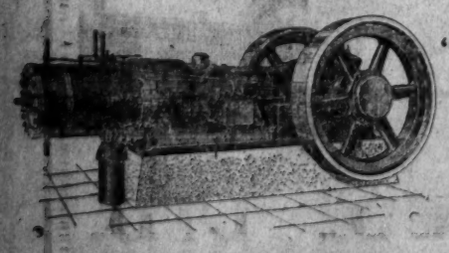

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SHANGHAI

Russia In The Shadow ❁ By H. G. Wells

First Article: The Collapse In St. Petersburg

Mr. Wells is regarded by many critics as the foremost English writer; certainly he is among the two or three most distinguished authors of his country. He has won fame as a novelist and essayist. Born 54 years ago, he was educated at private schools and the Royal College of Science, where he won first class honors in zoology. Since "The War of the Worlds," 1898, he has written two-score books, including the great war-time novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," and a history of the world, "The Outline of History," just published.

(This is the first of a series of articles, from the New York Times)

In January, 1914, I visited St. Petersburg and Moscow for a couple of weeks. In September, 1920, I was asked to repeat this visit by Mr. Kameneff of the Russian trade delegation in London. I snatched at this suggestion and went to Russia at the end of September with my son, who speaks a little Russian.

We spent a fortnight and a day in Russia, passing most of our time in St. Petersburg, where we went about freely by ourselves and were shown nearly everything we asked to see. We visited Moscow, and I had a long conversation with Mr. Lenin, which I shall relate.

In St. Petersburg I did not stay at the Hotel International, to which foreign visitors are usually sent, but with my old friend Maxim Gorky. The guide and interpreter assigned to assist us was a lady I had met in Russia in 1914, the niece of a former Russian Ambassador to London. She was educated at Newnham. She had been imprisoned five times by the Bolshevist Government. She is not allowed to leave St. Petersburg because of an attempt to cross the frontier to her children in Esthonia; and she was therefore the last person likely to lend herself to any attempt to hoodwink me. I mention this because on every hand at home and in Russia I had been told that the most elaborate camouflage of realities would go on and I should be kept in blinkers throughout my visit.

FACTS CANNOT BE HIDDEN

As a matter of fact, the harsh and terrible realities of the situation in Russia cannot be camouflaged. In the case of special delegations, perhaps a certain distracting tumult of receptions, bands and speeches may be possible and may be attempted, but it is hardly possible to dress up two large cities for the benefit of two stray visitors wandering observantly, often in different directions.

Naturally, when one demands to see a school or a prison one is not shown the worst. Any country would in the circumstances show the best it had and Soviet Russia is no exception. One can allow for that.

Our dominant impression of things Russian is an impression of a vast irreparable breakdown. The great monarchy that was here in 1914, and the administrative, social, financial and commercial systems congregated with it, have under the strains of six years of incessant war fallen down and smashed utterly. Never in all history has there been so great a debacle before. The fact of the revolution is to our minds altogether dwarfed by the fact of this downfall. By its own inherent rottonness and by the thrusts and strains of aggressive imperialism the Russian part of the old civilised world that existed before 1914 fell and is now gone. The peasant, who was the base of the old pyramid, remains upon the land, living very much as he has always lived. Everything else is broken down or is breaking down.

Amid this vast disorganisation, an emergency Government, supported by a disciplined party of perhaps 150,000 adherents, the Communist Party, has taken control. It has at the price of much shooting suppressed brigandage, established a sort of order and security in exhausted towns and set up a crude rationing system. It is, I would say at once, the only possible Government in Russia at the present time. It is the only idea. It supplies the only solidarity left in Russia. But it is a secondary fact. The dominant fact for the Western reader, a threatening and disconcerted fact, is that a social and economic system very like our own and intimately connected with ours has crashed.

EMPTY PALACES

Nowhere in all Russia is the fact of that crash so completely evident as it is in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg was an artificial creation of Peter the Great. His bronze statue, in a little garden near the Admiralty, still prances amid the ebbing life of the city. Its palaces are still and empty, or strangely furnished with typewriters and tables and plank partitions of a new administration, which is engaged chiefly in a strenuous struggle against famine and the foreign invader.

Its streets were streets of busy shops in 1914. I loafed agreeably in St. Petersburg streets, buying little articles and watching the abundant traffic. All these shops have ceased. There are perhaps half a dozen shops still open in St. Petersburg. There is a Government crockery shop, where I bought a plate or so as souvenirs for seven or eight hundred rubles each, and there are a few flower shops. It is a wonderful fact, I think, that in this city, in which most of the shrinking population is already starving and hardly any one possesses a second suit of clothes or more than a single change of worn and patched linen, flowers can be and are still bought and sold. For 5,000 rubles, which is about 6s. 8d. ($1.50) at the current rate of exchange, one can get a very pleasing bunch of chrysanthemums.

I do not know if the words "all shops have ceased" convey any pictures to the Western reader of what a street looks like in Russia. It is not like Bond Street or Piccadilly on a Sunday with the blinds drawn down in decorous sleep and ready to wake up and begin again on Monday. The shops have an utterly wretched and abandoned look. The paint is peeling off, windows are cracked, some are broken and boarded up. Some still display a few fly-blown relics of stock in the windows. Some have their windows covered with notices. Windows are growing dim, fixtures have gathered two years' dust. They are dead shops. They will never open again.

All the great bazaar-like markets are closed, too, in St. Petersburg now, in a desperate struggle to keep public control of necessities and prevent the profiteer driving up the last vestiges of food to incredible prices. And this cessation of shops makes walking about the street seem a silly sort of thing to do. Nobody walks about any more. One realises that a modern city is really nothing but long alleys of shops and restaurants and the like. Shut them up and the meaning of a street has disappeared.

People hurry past in the thin traffic compared with my memories of 1914. Electric street cars are still running, and buses until 6 o'clock. They are the only means of locomotion for ordinary people remaining in town, the last legacy of capitalist enterprise. They became free while we were in St. Petersburg. Previously there had been a charge of 2 or 3 rubles, the hundredth part of the price of an egg.

Freeing them made little difference. In their extreme congestion during homegoing hours every one scrambles on a tramcar. If there is no room inside you cluster outside. In the busy hours festoons of people hang outside by any hand-hold possible. They are frequently pushed off and accidents are numerous. We saw a crowd collected around a child cut in half by a tramcar and two people in the little circle in which we moved in St. Petersburg had broken their legs in tramcar accidents.

The roads along which these tramcars run are in frightful condition. They have not been repaired for three or four years. They are full of holes, like shell-holes, often two or three feet deep. Frost has eaten out great cavities. Drains have collapsed and the people have torn up the wood pavement for fires. Only once did we see any attempt to repair street in St. Petersburg. In a side street some mysterious agency had collected a load of wood bricks and two barrels of tar.

MOTORS RUN ON KEROSENE

Most of our longer journeys about the town were done in official motor cars left over from former times. A drive is an affair of tremendous swerves and concussions. These surviving motor cars are running now on kerosene. They disengage clouds of pale blue smoke and start up with a noise like a machine-gun battle.

Every wooden house was demolished for firing last Winter, and such masonry as there was in those houses remains in ruinous gaps between the houses of stone. Every one is shabby and every one seems to be carrying bundles in both St. Petersburg and Moscow. To walk into some side streets in the twilight and see nothing but ill-clad figures, all hurrying and all carrying loads, gives one an impression as though the entire population was setting out in flight.

That impression is not altogether misleading. Bolshevist statistics I have seen are perfectly frank and honest in the matter.

The population of St. Petersburg has fallen from 1,200,000 to a little over 700,000, and it is still falling. Many of the people have returned to peasant life in the country and many have gone abroad, but hardship has taken an enormous toll of this city. The death rate in St. Petersburg is over 31 per 1,000. Formerly it was high among European cities at 22. The birth rate of the underfed and profoundly depressed population is about 15. It was formerly about 30.

These bundles that every one carries are partly rations of food that are doled out by the Soviet organisation. Partly they are materials and the results of illicit trade. The Russian population has always been a trading and bargaining population. Even in 1914 there were but few shops in St. Petersburg whose prices were really fixed prices. Tariffs were abominated in Moscow. Taking a droshky meant always a haggle, ten kopecks at a time.

FOOD CONTROL

Confronted with a shortage of nearly every commodity, a shortage caused partly by the war strain—for Russia has been at war continually now for six years—partly by the general collapse of social organisation and partly by the blockade, and with currency in complete disorder, the only possible way to save towns from the chaos of cornering, profiteering, starvation, and at last a mere savage fight for the remnants of food and common necessities, was some sort of collective control and rationing.

The Soviet Government rations on principle, but any Government in Russia now would have to ration. If the war in the West had lasted up to the present time London would be rationing, too, food, clothing and housing.

But in Russia this has to be done on the basis of uncontrollable peasant production, with a population temperamentally undisciplined and self-indulgent. The struggle is necessarily a bitter one. The detected profiteer, the genuine profiteer who profiteers on any considerable scale, gets a short shrift—he is shot.

Quite ordinary trading may be punished severely. All trading is called speculation and is now illegal, but queer street-corner trading in food, etc., is winked at in St. Petersburg and quite openly practised in Moscow, because only by permitting this can the peasants be induced to bring in food.

There is also much underground trade between buyers and sellers who know each other. Every one

(Continued on Page 30)

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1919 BUICK ROADSTER:
Special Calif. Top, Seat Covers, Wire Wheels, good tires, Newly painted. Sale price Tls. 1700

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Specia lWorkmanship, run only 800 miles, a real bargain ..... Sale price Tls. 2800

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Good Closed Body, New Tires, A. I. Mechanical Condition ..... Sale price Tls. 500

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Russia In The Shadow

(Continued from Page 29)

who can supplement his public rations in this way, and every railway station at which one stops is an open market. We would find a crowd of peasants at every stopping place waiting to sell milk, eggs, apples, bread, etc. Passengers clamber down and accumulate bundles. An egg or an apple costs 300 rubles.

The peasants look well-fed and I doubt if they are very much worse off than they were in 1914. Probably they are better off. They have more land than they had and they have got rid of their landlords. They will not help in any attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government because they are convinced that while it endures this state of things will continue.

This does not prevent their resisting whenever they can attempts of Red Guards to collect food at regulation prices. Insufficient forces of Red Guards may be attacked and massacred Such incidents are magnified in the London press as peasant insurrections against the Bolsheviki They are nothing of the sort. It is just the peasants making themselves comfortable under the existing regime.

INDUSTRIAL BREAKDOWN

But every class above the peasants, including the official class, is now in a state of extreme privation. The credit and industrial system that produced commodities has broken down, and so far attempts to replace it by some other form of production have been ineffective, so that nowhere are there any new things. About the only things that seem to be fairly well supplied are tea cigarettes and matches. These are more abundant in Russia than they were in England in 1917, and the Soviet State match is quite a good match. But such things as collars, ties, shoe laces, sheets and blankets, spoons and forks, all haberdashery and crockery and the like are unobtainable. There is no replacing a broken cup or glass except by sedulous search and illegal trading. From St. Petersburg to Moscow we were accommodated with a sleeping car de luxe, but there were no water bottles, glasses, or indeed any loose fittings. They have all gone.

Most of the men one meets strike one at first as being carelessly shaven, and at first we were inclined to regard that as a sign of general apathy, but we understood better how things were when one friend mentioned to my son quite casually that he had been using one safety razor blade for nearly a year.

Drugs and any medicines are equally unobtainable. There is nothing to take for a cold or headache, no packing off to bed with a hot-water bottle. Smal ailments develop very easily Nearly everybody we met struck us as being uncomfortable and a little out of health. A buoyant healthy person is very rare in this atmosphere of discomforts and petty deficiencies. If any one falls into real illness the outlook is grim indeed.

My son paid a visit to the big Obuchovskaya Hospital, and he tells me things were very miserable there indeed. There was an appalling lack of all sorts of material, and half the beds were not in use through sheer impossibility of dealing with more patients if they came in. Strengthening and stimulating food is out of the question unless the patient's family can by some miracle procure it outside and send it in. Operations are performed only on one day in the week, Dr. Federoff told me, when necessary preparation can be made. On other days they are impossible and the patient must wait.

SCARCITY OF FOOD

Hardly any one in St. Petersburg has much more than a change of raiment, and in the great city in which there remains no means of communication but a few overcrowded tramcars, old, leaky and ill-fitting boots are the only footwear.

At times one sees astonishing makeshifts in the way of costumes. The master of a school to which we paid a surprise visit struck me as unusually dapper. He was wearing a dinner suit with a blue serge waistcoat. Several of the distinguished scientific and literary men I met had no collars and wore neck wrans. Gorky possesses only one suit of clothes he wears at gatherings of literary people in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Amphiteatroff, the well-known writer, addressed a long and bitter speech to me. He suffered from the usual delusion that I was blind and stupid and being hoodwinked; he was for taking off the respectable looking coats of all the company present in order that I might see for myself the rags and tatters and pitiful expedients beneath. It was a painful, an unnecessary, speech, but I quote it here to emphasise the effect of the general destitution in this underclad town.

The population in this dismantled and ruinous city is, in spite of all the furtive trading that goes on, appallingly underfed. With the best will in the world the Soviet Government is unable to procure sufficient rations to sustain healthy life.

I went to a district kitchen and saw the normal food distribution going on. The place seemed to us fairly clean and fairly well run, but that does not compensate for lack of material. The lowest grade ration consisted of a basinful of thin skilly and about the same quantity of stewed apple compote.

The people have bread cards and wait in queues for bread, but for three days the St. Petersburg bakeries stopped for lack of flour. The bread varies greatly in quality. Some was good, coarse brown bread and some I found damp, claylike and uneatable.

I do not know how far these disconnected details will suffice to give the Western reader an idea of what ordinary life in St. Petersburg is at the present time. Moscow, they say, is more overcrowded and shorter of fuel than St. Petersburg, but superficially it looked far less grim than St. Petersburg.

We saw these things in October in a particularly fine and warm October. We saw them in sunshine, in a setting of ruddy and golden foliage. But one day there came a chill, and the yellow leaves went whirling before a drive of snowflakes. It was the first breath of the coming Winter. Every one shivered and looked out of the double windows, already sealed up, and talked to us of the previous year. Then the glow of October returned. It was still glorious sunshine when we left Russia, but when I think of coming Winter my heart sinks.

PREPARING FOR WINTER

The Soviet Government, in the Commune of the North, has made extraordinary efforts to prepare for the time of need. There are piles of wood along the quays, along the middle of the main streets, in courtyards, and everywhere where wood can be piled. Last year many people had to live in rooms below the freezing point. Water pipes froze up. Sanitary machinery ceased to work. The reader must imagine what that meant to people who huddled together in ill-lit rooms and kept themselves alive with tea and talk. Presently some Russian novelist will tell us all that this has meant to heart and mind in Russia. This year it may not be quite so bad, as the food situation also, they say, is better, but this I very much doubt.

The railways are now in an extreme state of deterioration. The wood stocked engines are wearing out. Bolts start and rails shift as the trains rumble along at a maximum of twenty-five miles per hour. Soon cold rain will be falling upon these 700,000 souls still left in St. Petersburg and then snow. The long nights extend and daylight dwindles.

And this spectacle of misery and ebbing energy is, you will say, the result of Bolshevist rule. I do not believe it is. I will deal with the Bolshevist Government when I have painted the general scenery of our problem. But let me say here that this desolate Russia is not a system that has been attacked and destroyed by something vigorous and malignant. It is an unsound system that has worked itself out and fallen down.

It was not the Communism which built up these great impossible cities, but capitalism. It was not Communism that plunged this huge creaking bankrupt empire into six years of exhausting war, it was European imperialism. Nor is it Communism that has pestered this suffering and perhaps dying Russia with a series of subsidised raids, invasions and insurrections, and inflicted upon it the atrocious blockade. The vindictive French creditor and the journalistic British oaf are far more responsible for these deathbed miseries than any Communist.

But to these questions I will return after I have given a little more description of Russia as we saw it during our visit. It is only when one has some conception of the physical and mental realities of the Russian collapse that we can see and estimate the Bolshevist Government in its proportions.

Defense Commissioner, Gen. Ho Fung-Lin, Was With Shih Yuan-K'ai

Major-General Ho Fung-lin

General Ho Fung-lin, recently appointed Defense Commissioner of Sunkiang and Shanghai, is a native of Pingyin, Shantung, and is 47 years old.

General Ho received his military education at the Peiyang Military College and was serving as military tutor under the late Yuan Shih-k'ai when the latter was training his modern forces at Siaotsan, Chihli.

He was appointed Brigade Commander in the first year of the Republic and during the battles of Wuchang and Nanking was mentioned in dispatches for his meritorious service.

In the second year of the Republic, he accompanied General Yang Shan-teh, late Tuchun of Chekiang, in his expedition to the South and served as commandant of the forces at Sunkiang. Later he was promoted Military Commissioner of Ningpo and Taichow, Chekiang.

When General Lu Yung-hsiang was promoted to the Tuchunship of Chekiang, General Ho was named by him as acting Defense Commissioner of Shanghai.

He has been mentioned in dispatches as "Loyal and heroic" and his troops are noted for their excellent discipline. Since the assumption of his office here, several incidents have happened in the districts of Sunkiang and Shanghai and his handling of the various situations has invited praise.

FURTHER SLUMP IN SILVER HITS JAPAN

Fear Expressed That Japanese Trade With China And India Will Be Undermined

Tokio, December 4.—Following the drop of three pence in London on Monday, a heavy slump in silver is reported from both London and New York and it is gravely apprehended here that it may reflect a fatal development of the financial situation abroad. On this score December's opening in the cotton yarn trade and the grain market was quite bad yesterday.

After the holiday in London, in spite of the drop three pence, the white metal was still above 46 pence, but, according to a cable to hand yesterday from London, Tuesday's market was still worse. No buying was registered. There was a new slump of 2¼ pence and the white metal reached 43 ⅞ pence per ounce.

This startling drop in London was followed on the same day in New York by a heavy drop below the point of 70 cents. The new price in New York is down to 68⅛ cents.

This slump of 5¼ pence for the two days struck the business public with astonishment. It was yesterday apprehended that the Japanese trade with India and China, which has already been hit hard, might be undermined.

On the Tokio Rice and Produce Exchange and the Osaka Sampin Exchange, the cotton yarn market started December business with sharp declines, forwards having come down below the Y.280 mark. In the third section of the Tokio Rice and Produce Exchange, also, wheat and bean cakes opened December trading with striking declines. The immediate delivery of wheat dropped to below Y.6, while bean cakes dropped below the point of Y.13.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 38)

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Een modern ingericht hotel, waar Hollanders een werkelyk tehuis zullen vinden. Onze eetzaal is den geheelen dag open en onder Europeesch toezicht.
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Municipal Notification
No. 2702
7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.
Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.
The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.
They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.
The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.
Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
By order,
N. D. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
32980

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REVOLUTION AND CHANGE
A sign of the times.
In these days of sudden and drastic changes in the affairs of men and nations, a spirit of restlessness and inquietude seems to have swept over the whole earth and it is only the soundest of the old institutions which have survived the constant craze for change.
Particularly does this hold good where medicines are concerned, and, amongst the innumerable preparations now before the public, people are apt to become bewildered pondering over the remarkable claims made on behalf of many of these wonderful panaceas for all human ills. If you are suffering from some form of INDIGESTION, BOWEL or STOMACH TROUBLE would it not be wise to pin your faith to a medicine which has been almost universally used for these complaints for over 70 years, and which still occupies the foremost place as THE WORLD'S MEDICINE. This remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS, universally known, used, and appreciated as the specific for CONSTIPATION, DIGESTIVE DISORDERS. KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES.
Sold by all Chemists, or direct from THOMAS BEECHAM, 7, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, price 60 cents per box or two boxes for $1.00 Mex.
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Announces that on and after December 6th, 1920, its Commercial Office, with Sales Department and Display Room, will be located in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd., Building at
24-a Kiangse Road, 2nd Floor.
Telephones C-4785, C-4795.
SALES OFFICE
at 445 Foochow Road is discontinued.
34103

S.S. "Dryden" from New York
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchants' LOWER WHARF on Tuesday, December 14th, at 9:30 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, will be in attendance.
Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.,
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FOR SALE
The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 20, 1920.
The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P.I., in 1885, Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 Tons.
The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value $28,000.00 U.S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office.

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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai
EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1914
(Obligations à 5½ %)
Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.
Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council
MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914
(5½ % Debentures)
Transfer Books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.
By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
34210

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai
EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1916
(Obligations à 5½ %)
Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.
Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council
MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916
(5½ % Debentures)
Transfer Books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.
By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
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(only 2 min. from station)
Open all the year round; splendid rooms each with verandah.
$4.00 per day, up
Joseph Ph. Monchen
Proprietor
32995

To A'l To Whom It May Concern
In answer to the numerous inquiries concerning the qualifications of a certain person who has recently established in Shanghai as CHIROPRACTOR, the undersigned begs to state that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, based on a most diligent search among the latest journals and reports of the "Universal Chiropractor's Association," and all the States' Associations in the United States of America, also the Oriental Chiropractor's Association, the so-called Chiropractor is not properly qualified, and that the undersigned is the only duly qualified Chiropractor, having graduated from the
Palmer School of Chiropratic, U.S.A.
FOUNTAIN HEAD OF SCIENCE
P. S. Kawaguchi, D. C., Ph. C.
Head Office, 51 Main St.,
Licentiate of States of North Dakota, Washington, U. S. A., and also in Japan, at present practising at 71, Szechuen Road., Shanghai.
Yokohama, Japan.
December 10, 1920.
34182

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE
The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
A special line of
URAL STONES
made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.
Watches and Clocks
and
regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.
No. 291 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)
33193

ELM & CO.
Commercial Engineers and Contractors
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Tel. C. No. 801.
CONCRETE Work, Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Factory Installation
and
Importers of Steel Sash, Steel Bars, Roofing and other Building Materials.
32695

China Lace Guild
96 Szechuen Road
Filet, Irish, Venetian Point Lace and Embroidery manufacture and export
31940

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M.D.
Specialist in Surgical, Woman's and Internal Diseases.
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Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Specialist in Internal, Children's and Nervous Diseases.
Consulting hours: 10-12 a.m. 3-5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD, Kelly and Walsh Building.
Telephone: Central 3214.
Residence Telephones
North 560 and North 2035
32978

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 3A Miller Road,
Tel. N. 2361
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Urotroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

To Know A Man, Marry Or Caddy For Him

By RING W. LARDNER

To the Editor:

They seem to be a kind of a unwritten law that when a man dies, why him dying makes him one of the best guys in the world, no matter how much of a bum he was wile amongst us yet, and they's a old saying witch says:

"Don't never speak no ill about the dead," and it don't make no differents what you know about the corpe delicti before he becomes such, why you are suppose to keep the facts to yourself and whenever the recent decease is mentioned you got to say, "He was one grand character," and what a crime it is that he had to be took when so many crooks and etc., is let live.

Personly I can't see no sense to the above rules as in the 1st place statistics shows that when the majority of men dies they do it against their will and try not to and don't deserve no credit for same, and the only gents who a credit mark is coming to them for passing out is the ones that does it on purpose. But these birds is few and far between and you take even a soldier that gets bumped off in the war and his friends and relatives make the remark that he made the supreme sacrifice hit and died for his country, but if you could get at the details of the case you would probably find out that when this bird dashed into the thickest of the fray he kind of hoped that the enemy would be the one that would miss him instead of his friends and relatives.

In the 2d place it looks to me like the best time to pan a guy is when the last sad rights has been wished on him and he don't give a d—m no more what you think, where as on the other hand it don't do him no good at this stage of the game to say what a humdinger he was before the angels signed him up, though the kind words may furnish a hearty laugh to the people that used to live with him, his Mrs. inclusive. Many a bereft widow has to dash in the other rm. to choke back a smile when her callers begins to rave about what a super man it was that has walked out on her.

In the 3d place, what kind of a effect does it have on you and I that is still alive to hear the boys drool over the decease? Why, we say to ourself, what is the use of being a right liver and haveing one, and etc. If they shower words of praise and ecconomys on a bird like that the minute he is parked in the wood kimona?

For inst. a wile ago they was a friend of mine that croaked and I had been friends with both himself and wife and knew the both of them pretty well and how they felt towards the other and etc. and when he was gone I kept away from the house so as not to half to tell her things about him that she already knowed, and knew they wasn't so and know I knowed it to, and when this bird died they was a piece in the home town paper that says it didn't see how the world was going to shimmy along without this bird and everybody that knew him loved him on sect. of his being kind and frank and ernest and had such a sweet disposition and so generous and etc. and also admired him for his intelligents and what a whiz he had been in college and etc.

Well, I don't know if his relic seen this write up or not, but if she did I hope her lips was cracked because she must of knew him a whole lot better than I did—and I knowed him on the golf coarse.

This baby was nuts over the ancient Scotch vice and you may as well talk about a square gambler or a baby that don't never wake up in the night as to say a man is a honest golfer. This bird was honest and above the boards about once in 2 wks. when he shot a hole in par. When he was on his game and clicking off 7s and 8s and a occasional eagle 10 spot, why you'd be surprised. When he would get on the green in 6 and you ast him how many he lied, he would think a minute and then say:

"Lets see. Caddy, how many shots have I had?"

Well, when a man asks their caddy how many shots have they had, keep your hand on your watch. And if the caddy says "Six," instead of five they'll be another caddy holding the bag next time out.

As for him being ernest and generous, well I have seen this party hook into a few acres of alfalfa and hold the game up sine die wile we all of us helped hunt for the ball and every 2 or 3 minutes he would say:

"I will drop another ball," expecting us to say:

"Oh no lets look for this a wile longer," but we didn't never say it because we knowed he didn't have no intentions of dropping another ball and when we would get home a hr. and ½ late for dinner and tell our Mrs. that it was this guy's fault as he kept us looking for his ball all P. M. why she would probably say:

"Well, you didn't half to wait on him, did you?" The he—ll you didn't.

The sweet flavor of the disposish lasted as long as he got his brassys up in the air, but leave him top a couple of them and it would all of a sudden turn sour and the caddy would be a dirty, low life, no good bum with ancestors that wasn't human.

As for the meddles that this bird win at college they couldn't of none of them been for mathematics as he hadn't never learned to count over 9 even with us all trying to help him, and further and more a man that makes a name for himself as a student has got to have a pretty fair memory where as this guy was the champion forgetter in our club.

Yes gents, the write-up this guy got when he croaked give me a good laugh but it also made me wonder why should I go to church every Xmas and pay my debts and etc., because when I croak they can't spread no more salve about me than they handed this baby, witch I knowed all of it was wrong even if I didn't know him nowheres only on the golf coarse, where as his wife knowed him a whole lot better, though if you can't marry a man, the best way to learn him is to watch him golf. If you want the truth about a guy, ask his wife or his caddy.

So when my time comes I am going to give the boys cart Blanch to say whatever they want to about me that will get through the mails because their compliments won't make me feel any less leader and they won't fool nobody especially the bereaved family and only make the latter smile at a time when they are doing their best not to.

RING W. LARDNER.

Just a Few Soecially Selected

Evening Gowns

and

Negligee

Each a Model

The very latest in New York and Paris Styles

On Display Commencing Monday

Room 289

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

34245

Farmers Flooding Tokio Rice Market

Price There Begins To Go Down To Levels Being Maintained In Provinces

Tokio, Nov. 20.—Farmers and holders having started their dumping, the bulls in the rice market can no longer hold out. They are running to cover and a new slump is in process of development on the rice market. Forwards are down to a new low mark.

In Tokio, speculative brokers and merchants had been boosting up the grain market in the face of the reported bumper crop on the pretext that the shortness of cars checks the arrival of spot goods in Tokio. For some time past the average price of rice in Tokio had been at least Y1 per koku above the average in Provincial towns.

Yesterday, however, their pretext proved unfounded, as sales from Korea, where the money market got too stringent for holders to speculate in the nation's necessity, became keener and more active. They were almost dumping Contrary to their expectation, farmers in the Northeastern Provinces of Japan proper also began to dump their cargo yesterday in the Tokio spot goods market, and forced down all grades 50 sen to Y1 per koku. With the year-end in sight, no bulling was well advised; it was a lesson given by yesterday's gloomy situation outside.

On the Tokio Rice and Produce Exchange some stubborn bulls were still defending their position, but many deserted their camp. Till noon November, which receded from the point of Y27, reached Y26.29. December, too, dropped to Y26.88. January dropped even to such a low point as Y25.80, which was easily a new low record. Although toward the close of the day the bulls tried to stem the tide of selling with their strong bull bids, all months failed to go up beyond a few points.

Professor Volin

Will accept pupils for Singing

Direct method, based on old Italian principles, giving surprising results in short time.

Also repertory tuition.

Apply after 6.30 p.m.,
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Top Floor, Room 1.

34178

Dr. OKS, M. D.

Specialist for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
6 Jinkee Road, Third Floor.
Hours: 9-11 and 1-4.
Tel. C. 1801.

34235

PASSAGE TO EUROPE

If sufficient inducement offers, the s.s. "Hwah Jah" (formerly the Austrian Lloyds s.s. "China") will call at Woosung about the 24th inst., for passengers for the United Kingdom or North Continent of Europe.

Passage at reasonable fare.

For further particulars apply to

F. TREYMANN,
8a Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

34243

NOTICE

Effective as of December 9th, I have resumed active charge of this Company's interests throughout the Far East with headquarters at its Executive Office in Shanghai. In consequence, Mr. C. S. Holmes, who was temporarily appointed to relieve me during my absence, now ceases to have charge of the Company's interests and the General Power of Attorney issued to him is withdrawn.

L. EVERTT,
Vice President,
Struthers and Dixon, Inc.

34230

Dr. James Yuking

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road,
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 38)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Commissioner's Jurisdiction.

PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on December 15, 1920, at No. 3 Szechuen Road all the office fixtures, chattels and various samples belonging to A. G. Sharpley (Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.) seized by virtue of a judgment and execution issued by the United States Court for China (Commissioner's Jurisdiction) dated November 22nd 1920, consisting of the following, to wit:—

Inventory of the property belonging to the Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co. (A. G. Sharpley) at 3 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

GENERAL OFFICE.

1 Flat top desk. (Double)
1 Ink stand. (2 bottles)
1 Desk Hong List 1920. (No. China Daily News)
2 Chit books.
18 Catalogues. (in Cartons)
17 Do. (loose)
1 Large square sample table. (Various samples)
5 Wall racks. Containing various samples cards of: Buttons, Pipes, Cloth, Felt, Moulding, Chains, Wire, Rope, Yarn, garters & etc.,
5 Balls of twine.
1 Dictaphone.
1 Book-rest stand.
1 Cuspidore.
1 Wicker waste-basket.
2 Large wall Cabinets. (Containing various Catalogues in Cartons)
2 Arm Chairs. (1 broken)
1 Typewriter desk (various catalogues)
4 Small door-screens.
2 Large Brass Signs (for out of doors)
2 Small wall cabinets (with sample bottles)
5 Large Frames. (green backs with various samples)
2 Small Frames. (with various samples)
79 Glass jars—(Containing various samples)
8 Frames with glass. (Containing Tobacco leaf sample)
2 Small stands. (Containing small glass bottles with samples of oil, etc.,
1 Glass Cabinet. (Containing 16 Brush Samples)
9 Square glass jars, with tin covers (containing samples)
29 Small square sample tins. (Containing various samples)
41 Small square sample tins. (Empty)
1 Wooden Tray, with 24 bottles of various samples.
2 Long wooden boxes.
2 Small racks, for sample bottles.
1 Small, Coal Stove.
1 Box (containing 24 samples of sud in bottles)
1 Elec. light drop.

MANAGER'S OFFICE.

1 Flat Top Desk. (Double).
1 Small scale.
1 Letter scale.
1 Wire basket for letters.
1 Desk call-bell.
1 Metal rack for rubber stamps.
1 Rule. (15 Inches)
1 Measuring rod.
1 Match stand.
1 Desk Blotting pad.—Various stationery.
1 Tall Filing Cabinet. 12 drawers.
1 Square Filing Cabinet. 7 drawers, 2 shelves.
1 Ledger—1 Cash Book.—2 Journals.
2 Index Card boxes.
1 Wall Cabinet (various stationery & etc,)
1 Desk Chair.
2 Arm Chairs. Upholstered.
1 Lounge. Upholstered.
1 Frame—with glass.
1 Elec. light drop.
4 Wall maps, various.
1 Desk Blotting pad.
1 Hand Blotting pad.

COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.

1 Flat Top Desk.
1 Chair.
1 Copy press and stand. 1 water dish—1 brush.
1 Typewriting Desk.
1 Duplicating Mach.
1 Filing Cabinet (4 drawers.)
1 Small Table.
1 Ink Stand. 3 holes. only 2 bottles.
2 Elec. light drops.
1 Floor mop.
4 Small Door Screens.

IN HALL-WAY.

3 Wooden signs:
General office,
Manager's office,
Compradore's office.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Acting United States Marshal for China.

Shanghai, China,
December 11, 1920.

34234

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.

NOTICE

The Subscribers list for next year is now being written up. Subscribers being desirous of having alterations made are invited to send in their requests not later than the 24th December.

PHILIP H. COLE,
Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager.

Shanghai, 10th December, 1920.

34217

NOTICE

A deposit receipt number 305, for $200, issued by the Bank of China, Shanghai, in favor of the undersigned, has been destroyed by the undersigned. I hereby declare that the said amount has now been accepted by me on security from the above Bank.

ZEE TSE-YOU.
徐子猷啓

34225

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "Himalaya Maru" from Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam

This steamer is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the 11th December. The consignees are requested to take delivery of cargo from the O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, upon arrival of the steamer.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

34298

THE LITTLE SHOP

A230 Szechuen Road

Choice Xmas Gifts

Embroideries, Furniture, Jewellery, Lamps and Shades Porcelains, Curios.

SHOWROOM UPSTAIRS

Inspection Invited.

34117

The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Thursday, 16th December, 1920, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st October, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th December, 1920, to 16th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1920.

34025

NOTICE

On and after SUNDAY, December 12th, 1920

The Service Station of The Central Garage Co.

Formerley Located at 77 Wei Hai Wei Road

Will be Removed to the New Premises at

9 Hongkong Road

Where all motor car repairs, Body Building, Painting, and Machine Work will be executed

34206

WEDDING

ANDERSON-RADCLIFFE: On 10th December, 1920, at the British Consulate and afterwards by Rev. Dean Symons at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Thomas Reid Anderson of Shanghai to Madge Vipont daughter of John Vipont Radcliffe of St. Michaels, Felixstowe.

NOTICE

The Robert Dollar Company and The United States Shipping Board will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any member of the crew of the s.s. West Hepburn.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Samuel Behr, Leonard Frank Mathew, Kusel Behr, Ernest William Mathew, Percy Herbert Mathew, and Ralph Charles Mathew, under the style or firm name of "S. Behr and Mathew," of London and Shanghai, having been dissolved on the 15th day of November 1920, the said Samuel Behr and Kusel Behr will, on and after this date, carry on the business of the said partnership at Shanghai under the style or firm name of "Behr & Co.," and the business will continue to be carried on at 77 Yangtszepoo Road, and the said Kusel Behr will have the sole management of the said business at Shanghai. Dated, the 3rd of December 1920.

(Signed)
L. F. MATHEW,
KUSEL BEHR.

With reference to the above notice, I, the undersigned Kusel Behr, have this day taken over the sole management of the above business, to be carried on from this date until further notice, under the style or firm name of "Behr & Co." Dated, the 3rd day of Dec. 1920.

(Signed) KUSEL BEHR.

34209

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY

Notification No. 9.

Notice is hereby given that TENDERS are invited for a vertical boiler about four feet in diameter and nine feet in height, either new or used, together with the usual steam and water mountings suitable, for use on a Priestman Dredger. Tenders will be considered only on boilers in good working condition.

Tenders stating dimension with other particulars of the boilers and mountings, term, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 21st December by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Min River Conservancy.

The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. WALSHAM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Min River Conservancy.

Foochow, 30th November, 1920.

34146

12-ROOM HOUSE in Western District to be taken over, with full furniture and, modern conveniences; garage, tennis court, servants' quarters. Lease for 2 years and 6 months to be transfered, if the whole of furniture, linen and houseware are taken over. Price Tls. 8,000. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

34212

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that a deposit receipt issued by the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., Shanghai, No. 237 for Yen. 4,963.41 due January 3rd, 1920 in favour of 王亦 is lost and declared null and void. The public is warned not to negotiate same and to notify the Bank when it is presented.

Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.,

34175

Isthmian Steamship Lines

S.S. "Mobile City" from Mobile, Alabama

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby notified that broken and shipdamaged packages will be examined at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf on Monday, December 13th, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, Marine Surveyors.

United States Steel Products Company, Agents.

34193

Professor Volin

Will accept pupils for Singing

Direct method, based on old Italian principles, giving surprising results in short time.

Also repertory tuition,

Apply after 6.30 p.m.,
Saturday and Sunday after 3 p.m.,
12, Nanking Road.
KELLY & WALSH BLDG.
Top Floor, Room 1.

34187

NOTICE

A small consignment of Heavy Overcoats in various qualities has been received, some particularly suitable for chauffeurs.

Prices from Tls. 14.00—Tls. 23.00

Inspection Invited
17 Kiangse Road.

34173

Christmas Sale

Before you buy your presents for Xmas, come and see "Casual Goods" at 96 Szechuen Road

BOBKOFF & CO.

We have Russian Sable—Boa Astrachan, Seal and Mink coats, Diamond Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Ear-rings, Cigarette Cases, Hand bags, etc.

Ready made dresses. Orders taken by European Assistants.

French parfumery for Xmas trees.

33683

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et D'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

The Company wishes to draw the attention of Consumers to the following points:

1. METERS. It is necessary during the winter season to protect the meter from frost not only to avoid damage to this apparatus but also to provide against interruptions of the water supply to the house. This can be done by filling the box containing the meter with straw.
2. STOP-COCKS. Many old installations do not possess stop-cocks, and in case a pipe bursts whether from the water freezing or from any other cause, it is impossible to stop the flooding of the house until the arrival of the Company's employees to cut off the water which may often be delayed if there should be many such accidents at the same time.

   With a stop-cock, all that need be done is to close it in order to stop all passage of water.

   The Company earnestly advises Consumers to see that their house piping is provided immediately with a stop-cock after the meter.
3. PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY FROST.

   DRAIN COCK

   Every good installation should possess at its lowest part a drain-cock which, when opened after the closing of the stop-cock, will carry away all the water contained in the pipes of the house.

   If this operation were put into practice every night, all risk of accident would be avoided.

   This measure will, however, evidently not be efficacious unless the distribution of the piping has been judiciously established so that there does not exist any lodgement where water could remain in spite of the opening of the drain-cock.

   In giving this advice to Consumers, the Company, which does not undertake any private installations, wishes it to be well understood that it assumes no responsibility for any accidents whatever which might happen although the stop-cock should have been closed and the drain cock opened.

L. LAFOREST,
General Manager.

34191

Yangtsze Hotel, Nanking

南京揚子江旅館

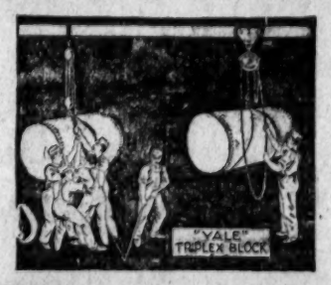
First-class Foreign Hotel

Each room with bath attached. Ten minutes from station. Private car for use of guests.

Mrs. J. FARREL
Proprietress

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side



with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

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Sole Agents in North China

Just Received

FRENCH SWEETS

EXTRA FINE QUALITY,

Sugared-Almonds (Dragees), Silver Dragees, Nougatine, Apricotine, Boucheee Sultanes, Mokatine, etc. etc.

also

Crystallized Assorted FRUITS & Crystallized CHERRIES.

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

Tel. Central 1218. 16, Nanking Road, Entrance—Szechuen Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

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38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
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Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	Malacca	Tientsin
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Tavoy
Delhi	Madras	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	New York
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
	Penang	

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Paom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TSENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAMP.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	Shanghai
	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Kobe
	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital	Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 12,027,956

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行 Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
23 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5802
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,200,000
OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	Philippine Islands
Sanchez	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	Straits Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivia
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de China

Capital authorised Frs.	250,000,000
Capital subscribed „	150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „	75,000,000
Reserve ..... „	30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,234 (about £1,446,197)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.

Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

Loans granted on approved securities

Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital	81,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's. Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office

Cable Address:
"CHINDUSBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK CITY 35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST SHANGHAI (Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, "BANKASIA"

Shanghai Telephone Central 1825.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on ap proved accurities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.
CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$3,574,402	Capital	$1,000,000
Bills Receivable	8,393,309	Reserve	120,000
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331	Deposits	8,507,501
Cash	3,619,706	Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Other Assets	620,908	Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
		Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656		$19,333,656

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD

HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital	G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Chengtu, and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842
H. A. Allen, Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager.
Sooyil K. Shen, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,808,306.62

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS STARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$700 B.
Chartered	£71⅛
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$72½ B.
North China	Tls. 158
Union of Canton..	H.$205 B.
Yangtsze	$21 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 18 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125 B.
Hongkong Fire....	$318
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$198
Indo-China Pref..	$22 B.
"Shell"	£0/-
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 23½ B.
Oriental Cons....	£7/-
Raub	Tls. 1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$161 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 120
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 22
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 130 B.
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$91½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Land...	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land...	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 50 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 450
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow....	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 175
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 100
Kungyik	Tls. 47
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 23
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 80
Industrials	
Antler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 207 B.
Green Island	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 12 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holts	$10 S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford...	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	Tls. 7.65 B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918..	Tls. 0.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United...	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 5
Guia Kalumpong .	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1¾ B.
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 3½
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Malay .	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tehong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 525
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 16
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40½
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 192

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, December 10:

Rice cleaned (Saigon)	125
Potato starch	140

Le Havre, December 9:

Cotton, (December)	315
Cotton, (January)	315
Cotton, (February)	315

Lyons, December 10:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	215
Italy	220
Syria	205
Japan	205
China	250
Canton	180

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 11, 1920

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 3/11½ = Tls. 505.26

@ exch. 71.3 = Mex. $7.03704

Gold Dollars: buying rate

@ 66½ = Tls. 145.99

@ exch. 71.8 = Mex. $203.33

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 71.8

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 335

Bar Silver 998 touch .. Tls. 38⅝

Copper Cash .. per tael 196.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 38⅝ d.

Bank Rate of Discount 7%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 58.66

Ex., New York on London G.$3.46

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/10½
London	Demand	3/10⅝
India	T.T.	269½
Paris	T.T.	1145
Paris	Demand	1148
New York	T.T.	67
New York	Demand	67¼
Hongkong	T.T.	75
Japan	T.T.	74
Batavia	T.T.	219
Singapore	T.T.	59½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/0½
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/2½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/3
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/3¾
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/4½
Paris	4 m/s.	1245
New York ...	o/d. Docy.	70
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy.	74¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 4/0½ = Sh. Tls. 49.48

G.$50 exch. 70 = Sh. Tls. 71.43

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1195 = Sh. Tls. 20.92

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37

at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 35,000 ..... = Tls. 100

" 100 .... = Mex. $0.40

Lira Exchange

Latest Banks Selling Rates

It. Lire 18.75 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations:

It. Lire 98.25 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 28.25 = 1 U.S. Dollar

It. Lire 167.00 = 100 Fr. Francs

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,000 ..... = Tls. 100

" 100 ..... = Mex. $3.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 4.08	@	4/4¾	£1
" 1	@	1273	Fr. 14.18
" 1.17	@	76⅝	Gold $1
" 1	@	65½	Yen 1.70
" 1	@	280½	Rs. 3.12
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 11, 1920

OFFICIAL

Telephones 78.00

New Eng. Tls. 22.00

UNOFFICIAL

H. & S. Bank $800.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.00

Silk

Messrs. William Little and Co.'s report dated December 10, says:

White Silk.—Tsatlee New Style. The following settlements are reported. Cloud and Unicorn and Double Horse Ex. 1, 2. Tls. 812½ av. Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3. Tls. 785 av. Ostrich Ex. 1 Tls. 765, 755, Cicada Tls. 720.

General Commercial News

WOOLLEN CANCELLATIONS

Kobe, Dec. 4.—A Bradford telegram has been received by the [illegible] merchants since last year for woollen textiles covers about Y.40,000,000, while it is estimated that the goods already imported and the goods the delivery of which is not yet fulfilled, amount to something like Y.20,000,000. There will be an aggregate of some Y.30,000,000 of this year's imports into Japan, including British goods already imported through Hongkong merchants and American goods.

THE YARN AUCTIONS

Another auction of the yarn of the Cotton Yarn Syndicate was held on November 28. The auction covered 66,190 bales, 23,927⅓ bales of coarse counts, 21,302⅓ bales of 20's counts, and 20,960 bales of fine counts. There being a considerable depression on the Cotton Yarn Exchange just at the time of the auction, the participants showed little zeal and were not inclined to offer acceptable prices. Of the aggregate of 356 lots (35,430 bales) offered, only 77 lots (5,985 bales) were successfully knocked down. The fifth auction will take place on the 24th instant.

INDIAN COTTON

As already mentioned, contracts have been exchanged between the mills and the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., and the P. and O. S. N. Co. for the shipment of Indian cotton for a year to come beginning in November. This mills are apparently making somewhat positive purchases. The Saigon Maru and the Burma Maru of the O.S.K. are expected to leave Bombay on the 23rd instant, carrying 13,000 tons of raw cotton. It is noted that the Indian line is growing more active on the homeward voyage with cargoes of cotton, but is as depressed as ever on the outgoing voyage because of the smallness of shipments, this being due in large part, of course, to the sensational fall in the exchange value of the rupee.

SILK

Some signs of tranquility have appeared on the Yokohama silk market during the past few days. The market on the 15th instant was active, which has rarely been experienced of late, with the result that purchases covering some 16,000 kin were made by the Hara firm, the Kiito Kaisha, and some other exporting houses. The tone became duller later on however. On the 16th inst., there were distinct indications of buying on the part of a foreign firm, which would probably result in a transaction of 5,000 kin to 6,000 kin. Furthermore, the Hara firm and some European buyers were reported to have an inclination to purchase. With reference to whether the market will overrun the level of Y.1,500 about which price it is fluctuating, an opinion is expressed that much is not to be expected from the purchase by the Sericutural Company, unless one factor which is an obstacle to the advance of the market, disappears. The conclusion come to is, therefore, that the present purchases will do no more than tighten the immediate tone of the market.

TEXTILES IN INDIA

A Japanese paper says: "On the cotton textile market in India, buying is greatly depressed owing to the stringency of money, no hope being entertained of any high price within the rest of the current year. British merchants are disposing of Manchester goods now. It is remarkable that British merchants are competing with Japanese merchants even in regard to prices and trying to diminish the influence of Japanese goods." Naturally they are trying to recover their markets, which they held easily enough before the war, and this seems to be regarded as presumptuous if not criminal. The recent fluctuations in exchange are temporarily in favor of the British goods.

SUBSIDISED IRON

Considering that something must be done for the protection of the iron industry, the Government authorities and the Seiyukai are now laying their heads together. It appears that the Government wishes to achieve the end desired by raising the Customs duty. A certain leader of the Seiyukai gives the opinion, however, that, seeing that the iron industry in Japan has close connections with that in Manchuria, the abolition of the Customs duty is unwise and it is more advisable, therefore, for the Government to grant subsidies to producers. They agree, however, that the public is to be bled for the benefit of the iron-masters.

COPPER

The fall to the level of 14 cents in American copper is now the subject of speculation in Japan. This fall, as a matter of fact, was an echo of the decline in commodities in general but the evident commencement of dumpings of old copper in America and Europe must be a greater factor. In the meanwhile, Japanese copper producers and dealers are attempting maneuvers in the direction of the export to China.

INSECT POWDER

The price of pyrethrum has risen by Y.5 and is now Y.105 in manufacturing centers and Y.110 on the Kobe market. American buyers are unwilling to purchase, while foreign firms in Kobe are said to offer no more than Y.100.

HANDICAP ON AUSTRALIAN

The Australian trade is enjoying activity now, there being more cargoes of grass-ware and drygoods than there are bottoms to carry them, but Japanese shipowners feel reluctant to put their ships on that service. The reason for this is that a strict control is maintained by the Australian Government on the export of coal, an instance being that of the Inaba Maru, which had to lie at anchor for more than a month until enough fuel could be supplied.

BANKRUPTCIES

As the reverse side to the amalgamation craze we find an inclination on the part of many badly hit firms to go out of business. The Kinoshita Trading Co., the Taiyo Koshi, the Terada Trading Co. and others, who have struggled in vain for readjustment, are now reported ready to break up. The propriety of dissolution is now a topic of considerable dispute between the directors and the shareholders of the Tatuno Spinning Co., the Itozaki Shipbuilding Yard and the Teikoku Seibyo (Rivet) Kaisha. It is stated that some firms are prevented from the dissolution they desire by their unsettled liabilities. The Chugai Mengyo Kaisha, the Mogi firm, the Abeko firm, and the Masuda Boeki Kaisha, all of which have confessed themselves bankrupt, are no doubt included among such companies.

THE ABEKO BANKRUPTCY

A meeting of the creditors in the Osaka-Kobe district of the Abeko firm was held at the Central Public Hall, Osaka, on the 16th instant, being attended by the Sumitomo, the Kashima, the Fujita, and the Yamaguchi Banks and some concerns. It is reported that most of the creditors signified their approval of the readjustment which has been consented to by the Tokyo creditors and which permits of delay in settling all liabilities till the end of next March.

THE COTTON SPOT EXCHANGE

The proposal for the establishment of a Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods Spot Exchange will be remembered. The proposal could not make any headway, as the chief moving spirits of the proposal were busy readjusting many affairs in the cotton market. It is now reported, however, that the Spinning Association and the yarn brokers will hold a special Committee meeting on the 19th instant and have the proposal under discussion.

NAGOYA EXCHANGE

At a general meeting of shareholders on the 16th instant, the Nagoya Stock Exchange passed a resolution increasing its capital from Y.2,500,000 to Y.6,000,000.

JAPAN-CHINA STEAMSHIP CO.

On the 16th inst. a general meeting of shareholders of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha was held at its head office in Tokio. After receiving from Baron Kondo, the President, a report upon the condition of the company and approving of the balance sheet, the meeting agreed upon the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 10 percent per annum for the current term.

THE SEOUL ELECTRIC CO.

The *Seoul Press* reports that a mass meeting of 120 consumers of electric motive-power, including a number of Korean business men, was held at Seoul on the 12th inst. in order to decide their attitude with regard to the recent raising of the rates for electricity by the Seoul Electric Company. At first Mr. U. Doi, representing the promoters of the meeting, said that owners of lumber and rice mills in town had held frequent interviews with the management of the company and endeavoured to obtain a reduction of the electric rates, but without effect. Accordingly they discontinued negotiations with the company and promoted this meeting of consumers. The meeting then elected Mr. Doi as Chairman and discussed various proposals to be submitted to the company. In this connection it may be added that Mr. Minobe, Governor of the Bank of Chosen, who is President of the Seoul Chamber of Commerce, has recently been tendering good offices for mediation between the Electric Company and consumers of electricity.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, December 11, 1920

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%

$14.45 December

$14.75 January

Chinese Bonds 3rd year 6%

$71.30 January

Chinese Bonds 4th year 6%

$79.00 January

Chinese Bonds 5th year 6%

$51.50 January

Chinese Internal Loan 7th year 6%

$34.90 December

Han-Yeh-Ping

$26.90 December

$27.10 January

The Nuzu Electric Tramways Co., (preferred)

$19.80 December

$20.20 January

(Ordinary)

$16.60 December

$17.00 January

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,

$54.80 December

$56.30 January

Tung Chow Cotton

Tls. 23.80 December

" 23.90 January

" 24.70 February

" 24.98 March

" 25.00 April

" 25.20 May

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork

Tls. 129.20 December

" 130.60 January

" 132.60 February

" 133.70 March

" 133.80 April

Bean Oil for Standard Kee Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai

Tls. 10.15 January

Newchwang Bean

Tls. 3.24 December

Honan Bean

Tls. 3.18 December

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated December 10:

Business continues dull on the local share market in sympathy with the present general trade depression and quotations generally have weakened slightly with the exception of the few sterling stocks quoted on the local Stock Exchange which have firmed considerably owing to the rapid fall in the rate of exchange.

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A. B. C. Code 5th Edition For Pocket	$25.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book New Edition	$25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code Universal Edition	$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code Five-Letter Edition	$45.00
Tsang's Simple 12 Figure Code Condenser 1920 Edition	$ 2.00
Webster's New International Dictionary For 1920 Edition	$13.50

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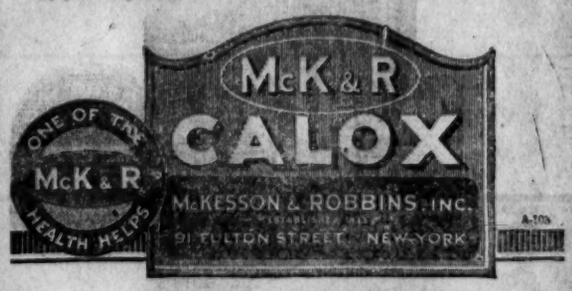
Regardless of why *you* brush *your* teeth, study the chart above and decide whether the dentifrice you are now trying *will do* or *is doing* all that you can reasonably expect from a dentifrice.

If it is, continue to use it faithfully. If it is good for only one of the duties of a good dentifrice, you had better try McK & R Calox, which combines in one dentifrice *most* of the features of *all* modern dentifrices.

If you haven't heard the story of McK & R Calox—how it forms real lime-water in your mouth to prevent acids—how it creates fresh active peroxide on the teeth every time you brush them—how it releases genuine oxygen gas which penetrates into every crevice and "gasses" the dangerous decay-germs into harmlessness, if you don't *know* this story of the victory of modern science, send for "The McK & R Calox Story."

Your dentist will recommend McK & R Calox to you and your druggist has it. Try it next time you need a dentifrice.

The taste is a surprise to most people. It is not the least bit "druggy" which proves that it *is* possible to make a pleasant tasting dentifrice and that a "strong" taste does not prove the efficiency of any paste or powder.



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MARCOSSON TELLE OF LIFE IN JUNGLS

Writer Escapes African Germs Only To Contract A Cold in New York

PASSES WEEK WITH SMUTS

Lloyd George Described As Growing In Power And Britain's Greatest Asset

New York, Oct. 25.—Isaac F. Marcosson, the American writer on economic subjects, who returned on Friday by the White Star liner Celtic from an eight months' trip through Central Africa, said yesterday that he had traveled 25,000 miles, visited the least known parts of the jungle, and lived with cannibals and pygmies without having a day's illness.

"I saw men die of sleeping sickness, black fever, plague and cholera and escaped all these perils," he said, "and never had a day's illness until I reached New York and caught a cold. This demonstrates once more that the germs of the civilised areas are more deadly than those encountered in the jungle.

"I was aided in my trip, the most hazardous one I have ever made, by letters from King Albert of Belgium and Lloyd George, the British Premier. When I nesived at Cape Town, South Africa, I spent a week with General Jan C. Smuts, the Premier, whom the Boers call 'Slim Jan,' and it was a most interesting experience. He is fighting the battle of his life now in ruling the country at the head of the minority in the Government. One of the strangest things is that General Smuts fought against the British in the Boer war and is now loyally defending them and holding South Africa to the mother country by his great ability.

SELF-DETERMINATION

"Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist Party, is ambitious to succeed Smuts, not as Premier, but as the first President of the South African Republic. The Nationalist, whose chief hold is in Orange Free State, have increased in numbers since the war, and are pursuing the methods of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland without violence. Their leaders claim they have imbibed the doctrines of self-determination from President Wilson the same as Ireland, India and other countries have done.

"Premier Smuts has been able to hold his power because the Unionists and the Labor Party have stood by him and put through a plan of fusion which will enable him to carry on as Prime Minister for some time. The British trust him, and the Boers distrust him but they admit his ability. The downfall of General Smuts in South Africa would not only be an imperial, but a world disaster, in my opinion.

"After leaving Cape Town," Mr. Marcosson continued, "I traveled through Rhodesia, a magnificent country for white men, by train 2,300 miles to the railhead at Bukama on the route from the Cape to Cairo.

"This will be completed in three years, but will never be accomplished as Cecil Rhodes, the great African pioneer and empire builder, designed it to be.

From that point a steamboat is taken on the Lualaba River to Congola, and then the rail again to Stanley Falls, from which point it is a journey of 100 miles by river to Senhar on the White Nile, which is the present southern end of the Egyptian railways from Cairo via Khartum. The British South African and Central African railways will build lines another 300 miles to Mahagi, and the Egyptian railways will meet them there from Senhar, a distance of 400 miles, so that passengers will be able to make the entire journey from the Cape to Cairo by train and steamboats very comfortably. In addition, the Belgian Government is constructing a railroad which will run through from Bukama to the West Coast of Africa at Dakkar.

"The steamboats are about fifty tons register and stop at night because the river is full of hippos and crocodiles which make it unhealthy for the natives to wade in the water and load up the wood for the stokehole in the dark. The trains also stop at night and travelers sleep in the native huts with their own bedding which they take along and also their own servants and food. I also made a trip of 600 miles on the Kassai River, which is one of the chief tributaries of the Congo.

"Although the heat was intense in the middle of the day I suffered from the cold at night right on the equator in the midst of the jungle of Central Africa. For land traveling through the forests I was carried in a teapoy by forty negroes and had 100 natives altogether in my train. From Bukama to Stanley Falls and my side trips, including one from Kinchassa to Matardi, where Stanley blasted his way through the rocks on the mountain trail and is known by the native there in their legends as 'Buda Matari,' the rock breaker.

"The Belgian Government has done a great work in the development of the Congo country, which is the result of the far-seeing vision of their late King Leopold. It is the last big country left for empire building.

In Kinchassa I visited the new Central Africa diamond mines, where the stones are similar to those found in the mines in German Southwest Africa. The engineers in the mines are chiefly Americans, and the same is true in the new copper mine district at Katonga, where there is quite an American colony. The chief exports from the Congo used to be rubber, and now it is palm fruit oil, which is used for making soaps, salad oil and for chemical purposes largely in Europe.

"I saw several cases in Central Africa of white men down with sleeping sickness and their suffering was terrible. Vast sums are being spent now in efforts to check the spread of this devastating disease by the British and Belgian Governments and the Rockefeller Institute."

On his return from Africa Mr. Marcosson passed through France, Belgium and England on his way to Liverpool to join the Celtic. He said that France was progressing very slowly because the people were waiting in the hope of getting a big indemnity from Germany instead of settling down to work. Belgium was going ahead faster than any of the other nations in Europe that had suffered by the war.

England had been improving steadily financially and industrially until the coal strike, which, he said, would set the country back at least four months. Lloyd George was far stronger than he was a year ago, Mr. Marcosson said, and there was no man in England to take his place. He said the Premier was the greatest imperial asset in England today. The feeling in England against America had been caused by the support given to Ireland in this country, and in France it was purely the result of economic reasons, Mr. Marcosson said.

St. Joh 's University News Items

The annual contest in translation from English to Chinese and from Chinese to English took place on Thursday, December 9, in the Alumni Hall.

The Senior Class gave a reception to the Varsity Football Team on Thursday, December 9.

A football match between the University of Nanking and St. John's University took place on Tuesday, December 7. The score was 3-0 in favor of St. John's. The game was scheduled on last Saturday, but owing to bad weather, it was not played until Tuesday. During the intervening time, the Nanking team was entertained at St. John's.

Copies of the tentative constitution of the Student Council have been published and issued to the students.

The Christmas vacation will be from December 25 to January 1, instead of from December 25 to the 28th, as in the usual schedule.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker with their family returned from America on Wednesday, December 8. Mr. Walker is the Treasurer of St. John's University and of the American Church Mission.

Russian Democratic Club of Shanghai

The opening of a series of concerts dedicated to the
Greatest Russian Composers.
P. I. TCHAÏKOVSKY
CONCERT
will be given
Wednesday December 15
at the
APOLLO THEATRE

The program consists of:
Sonata, op. 37 (1st part), Berceuse, Concert for violin (part 1), Meditation, Autumn song, Humoresque, Romance "Night," Serenade Melancholic, Trio—"To the memory of a great artist," and other musical works of Tchaïkovsky.

The following artists are taking part in the concert:
The well-known singer of the Russian Grand Opera, Miss. S. B. OSIPOVA (Soprano), Violinist from the "Moscow Trio"—V. SIROIDO, Cellist VANDRATCHIK, Pianist, Prof. HARRY ORE, Pianist, Laureate of the Musical Academy at Geneva, I. BRONSTEIN.

Beginning at 9.15 p.m.
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00
Booking at
MOUTRIE'S AND ROBINSON'S.
REMARK: the tickets taken for the Concert of Tchaïkovsky's Works, which was to be held at the Masonic Hall Dec. 4 and postponed, are good fo this concert.

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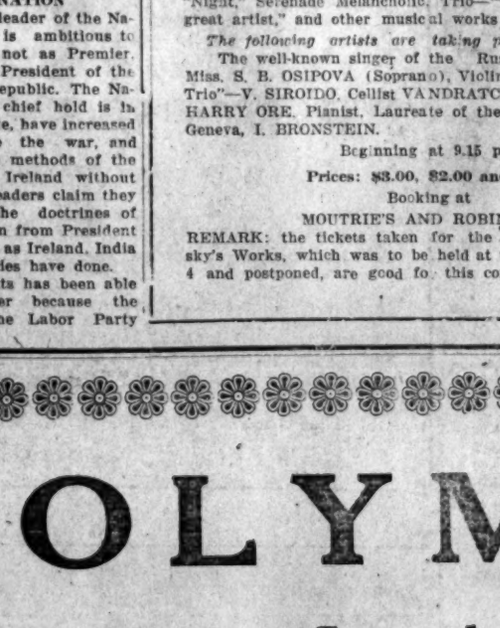

SHE LED A HOWLING MOB TO SMASH HER FATHER'S HOUSE—
WHY?

ZEPPELINS WOULD SEND SHIPS TO U.S.

Company Hopes Peace Will Be Followed By Round-The-World Plan

BIGGEST SHIP SOON READY

New Line From Stockholm To Switzerland To Be Opened Soon

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Harding's victory with the promise of an early peace between Germany and the United States, has awakened the livest interest in aviation circles, especially among officials of the Zeppelin Company, whose hopes for circling the world with remarkable airships, larger than any [illegible] realized.

I talked today with Dr. Hugh Eckener, a Director of the Zeppelin Company, who has just come from Friedrickshafen. He explained the airship situation to me fully. Most important was his statement that the Zeppelin set aside for America was now allotted to Italy, inasmuch as the United States had failed to join the Reparations Commission. He also declared that the American army and navy had entered into negotiations for aircraft, but they fell through for the same reason. They now hope to have the opportunity to build for the United States.

Futhermore, he declared that two American firms sent representatives to Germany last year but no deal was consummated. He is hopeful that peace will be followed by the resumption of negotiations which will eventually lead to making the rumored Spain-New York Chicago air line, the first link in the plan to circle the world, a reality.

"Work on the first Zeppelin intended for the American trip was suspended in January, by orders of the Allied Mission," declared Dr. Eckener. "But it is possible to complete it within eight months if we receive permission to go ahead with construction. This ship will have a gas capacity of 100,000 cubic meters, will be the largest airship in the world, and will be capable of making three Atlantic crossings without stopping. Furthermore, we are not idle, but are planning bigger better craft, inasmuch as war-time experiences have proved that Zeppelins are the fastest, safest, and best means of transportation.

"According to the Treaty of Versailles we were not to be permitted to resume civilian operations for six months, but when the time limit elapsed we were ordered not to recommence. Various reason for this order were given, but we have suspicions that it was the hope of certain of the Allies to prevent Germany building until they had established commercial air lines and made competition impossible.

"Today all the Zeppelins, except Japan's, have been delivered. Zeppelin 113, which was intended for American, was given to Italy. The one intended for Japan will not be shipped intact, because Japanese officers who were here studying construction ordered us to ship only the small parts, which we are doing.

"We have two civilian ships left, one named the North Star and the other the Bodensee, which the Entente have prevented us from flying. Today we received word from General Masterman, the Briton heading the Reparations Commission, saying that we could fly these ships. We replied, asking two guarantees, that the ships would not be confiscated and that the sheds and wharfs would be left intact. When these guarantees are given we shall open a line between Stockholm, Berlin and a point in Switzerland. We also have reasons to believe that the Entente's order for the destruction of the sheds and wharfs will be rescinded. I am hopeful that when America declares peace and has members on the Reparations Commission she will confirm the order, for unless we have such wharfage we cannot operate. When Americans are on the Reparations Committee we are sure that United States interests will take up the plan for formation of an international syndicate establishing a line between Europe and America.

"We are also prepared to put together a Zeppelin from the remainder of the three wrecked by our soldiers during armistice week. We will show the American military authorities everything we have shown the Entente and offer to build a craft for you. There is no truth in the reported statement by Sir Trevor Dawson to the British Air Congress that we have decided to remove our factories to America to evade the treaty.

"Even if we did remove our works that would not be evading the treaty because it is absolutely legal in the United States for a German-American company to be capitalised for the purpose of engaging in civilian aviation."

California Miss Makes President "Knight Of The Raisin"

President Wilson has had many degrees conferred upon him, but here is the latest. Miss Violet Oliver, "California's Raisin Girl," recently called at the White House and made the President a "Knight of the Raisin." This is part of her campaign to have everyone know about her State's annual raisin festival.

Italians Demanding An End Of Disorders

Many Rumors Of Counterplots To Save The Country From The Reds

Rome, Oct. 20.—Undoubtedly there is a general feeling throughout the country that something radical must be done to put an end to the strikes, disturbances and anarchistic plots which are so greatly harming Italian prestige abroad and retarding the work of reconstruction at home. This feeling of dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs has been freely expressed in the press and in the speeches of political men. It is the universal sentiment.

The greater number of workmen themselves are tired of the continual interruption of their work, and would welcome with joy their liberation from the tyranny of the Confederation of Labor. The two hours' strike ordered by the latter only a few days ago, or the strikes of stokers for so futile reason, such as the discovery that the Royal Guards were traveling on the train, or a general strike to reaffirm the regime of the Soviets, has exasperated the public to such an extent that they threaten to take things into their own hands and restore order and discipline.

This state of mind has caused the newspapers to publish fantastic rumors of plots and counterplots which would eventually be the saving of the country, such as the declaration of a dictatorship by Admiral Millo and General Giardino; the proclamation of a republic by Nitti in accord with the Socialist Modigliani, that the Catholic Nationalists, with the downfall of Giolitti, would make way for Orlando, who is on the ocean en route to Brazil.

Giolitti has during the last week displayed a greater severity toward the disturbers of the public peace, as demonstrated by the imprisonment of the anarchist Malatesta and several of his companions and followers, together with 180 Nationalists. The public, however, is skeptical that this line of conduct on the part of the Premier will be lasting and fear it is only a political move to enable him to present himself before the Chamber and demonstrate his impartiality, having done his best to repress disorders and face the present situation.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—Exchange quotations:

London	58.20
New York	11.07
Belgium	105.1/8
Spain	217.3/4
Prague	19.1/8
Italy	59.1/8
Rumania	23.00
Switzerland	214.00
Netherland	520.1/8
Germany	23.00
Vienna	5.00
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.00
4 percent 1917	68.60
4 percent 1918	69.25
5 percent	85.20
5 percent 1920	97.75

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss M. Gressey, Dr. Beeley, Mr. Draper.

Per I-C. s.s. Koonhsing from Tientsin: Mrs. J. D. Carnie; from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley and infant.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Mrs. Pitcairn and 2 children, Miss Reid, Lieut. Comdr. A. Y. L'aas, 1 Naval Rating.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: 8 French navol Ratings, Messrs. Tse Hung-men, Richardson, Peach, Bothwell, Ripley, Kimball, Shaw, Miss M. Shaw.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Rev. Bryan.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sicilia from London: Mrs. J. R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kerkhope, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Opern Palmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bedgood and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hicks, Mrs. Nye, child and infant, Miss Murry, Mrs. F. C. Peppercorn, Mrs. Wright, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rodger, Mrs. and Miss D. Graham, Mrs. Cleh and infant, Mrs. Phillipo, Dr. and Mrs. Skinner, child and governess, Rev. and Mrs. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Kozheaver and infant, Messrs. R. C. Edwards, R. M. R. Bairnsfather, A. S. Baines, D. H. Hothersole, J. T. Scarlet, H. Horrison, M. Keane, J. S. Mudford, L. F. Griffiths, J. A. L. Simmons, T. Kemp, L. Woodcock, J. W. McKay, J. Renwick, D. Gennarie, J. Keane, A. O'Dwyer, J. McCabe, R. Bain, B. M. Murray, D. J. Hooper, A. D. Holder, J. B. T. A. A-Bear, Woolley; from Penang: Mr. R. C. Phillipo; from Singapor: Mr. and Mrs. Hemersham, Mr. A. Rae; from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Hartigain and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Runkin and infant, Misses M. Richards, A. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horne, Messrs. P. H. Nye, B. E. Hall, F. H. Shivji, J. H. Gray, W. L. Growe, M. Kimato.

NEW HELEN
Haining Road
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Super-Serial
"Great Gold Swindle"
3rd and 4th Episodes.
Full of Thrills and Excitement
Triangle Super-Feature
"American Aristocracy"
Five Parts.
Starring Douglas Fairbanks.
A Most Interesting Comedy-Drama.
Stalls 30 cts., Dress Circle 40 Cts.

BOSTOCK'S BOSTOCK'S
ITALIAN CIRCUS
TODAY
CHANG SU HO GARDENS
at 4 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
A very Vesuvius of brilliant attractions
NEW ARTISTS.
NEW ACTS.
NEW ANIMALS.
For the first time in Shanghai:
THE FLYING ARKOS—Flights in midair.
SIGNOR MARASSO—Champion Jockey.
FLORETTY TRIO—On Lofty Trapeze.
MDDLE. STELLA—an expert performer.
BROS. NELSON—On Roman Rings.
THE VALENCOS—Classical Dancers.
MDDLE. BORISCO—Equestrienne.
CHRISTENIS—Musical Eccentricities.
SPUDSUIS—Comedy Jugglers.
Tent comfortably heated
Price $3.00, $2.50, $2.00 $1.00, and 50 cents. (big money)
Bookings at MOUTRIES

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Sunday, 12th, Matinee and Night
The most extraordinary comedy film ever presented in this city
"THE HAUNTED PYJAMAS"
A Five-Part Metro Comedy Photo Drama
of
LOVE AND MYSTERY
and
The Splendid Mack Sennet Two-Part Comedy.
"BEWARE OF BOARDERS"

AT THE APOLLO MONDAY, TUESDAY Dec. 13th and 14th
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
PATHE PRESENTS
THAT IRRESISTIBLE AND DASHING
"BILL" DESMOND
in
"THE PRINCE AND BETTY"
A DRAMA OF DARING HEARTS
By P. G. WODEHOUSE
Author of "A Damsel in Distress" and Co-Author of "Oh Boy"
FULL OF COMEDY AND ROMANCE
What Would You Do If Someone Offered You a Throne?
He was Yankee, yet they proved him to be a Prince. Money put him on a turbulent throne, but money couldn't keep him there.
You see, he found he couldn't keep his princely job and a certain girl's heart also.
See William Desmond in "The Prince and Betty"

LYCEUM THEATRE
Tonight SHANGHAI Tonight
Return Visit, for a Short Farewell Season of the
BANDMAN COMEDY COMPAY
Tomorrow Night, December 13th — "IN THE NIGHT"
Tues., December 14th — "IN THE NIGHT"
Booking plans now open at Moutrie's
Manager: PHILIP CARLTON

AT THE ISIS THEATRE To-morrow
AND
On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
December 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th
Pathe Presents
WARNER OLAND
The most hissed villain on the screen
with
EILEEN PERCY
in
"THE THIRD EYE"
If you like to solve mysteries—
If you pride yourself on being able to clear up things—
If you pride yourself on being able to clean up something inscrutable—
If you want to test your mind against that of the author—
Try and fathom this mystery!
WHO WAS—WHAT WAS
"THE THIRD EYE"?
Showing Episodes Fifth and Sixth
also
NORMA TALMADGE
The most attractive and charming dramatic star
SELECT PICTURE

SELECT PICTURE
in
"THE PROBATION WIFE"
It's a human story about a very human girl. Five parts.
A woman's love is deeper than the ocean and she never shares it except—but see the story, "The Probation Wife," and learn when.
7:15-9:15 9:30-11:30
Admission, 70 cts., 40 cts., and 30 cts.
Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
"THE THIRD EYE"
Episodes third and fourth, and
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
NO PICTURE SHOW TONIGHT
DO YOU LOVE MUSIC?
We have the great pleasure to announce that we have secured the services of an absolutely first-class
JAZZ BAND
to play at our theatre nightly. Come and enjoy the real music.
BEST PICTURES! BEST MUSIC!
REASONABLE PRICES

AT THE APOLLO Commencing Thursday December 16th :: ::
The greatest emotional actress, the most charming star
NORMA TALMADGE

EUGENE O'BRIEN
and an All—Star Cast
IN
"HER ONLY WAY"
The Select Star's Latest and Best!!
ANOTHER
NORMA TALMADGE HIT!
The struggles of a girl brought face to face with the world—the old problem—marriage for money, *EASE* and *LUXURY*—or for love with poverty. An old story with *A BRAND-NEW TWIST!*
POVERTY or *RICHES?*
LOVE or *DUTY?*
NORMA TALMADGE
AS LUCILLE, TAKES
"HER ONLY WAY"
SEE
THIS SELECT ATTRACTION
SEE
THE MAGNETIC STAR in the STRONGEST LOVE STORY
MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
MARION DAVIES
in
"THE BELLE of NEW YORK"
and *"SNUB" POLLARD comedy*
Bring your kids and make them happy.
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
LAST NIGHT
"THE CONFESSION"
7 parts of the Greatest Drama

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL ATTRACTIONS
Tea Dansants Every Afternoon
(except Saturday and Sundy)
IN THE BALL ROOM
from 5.15 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT:
SPECIAL DINNER DE LUXE AND DANCE
In dining Room. Grand Ball at 10 p.m. in Ball Room
After the Show come to the Astor House,
DANCING in Ball Room Every Night
(Except Sunday) SUPPER A LA CARTE
WE HAVE THE BEST
JAZZ DANCE ORCHESTRA
IN THE FAR EAST.
All Artists Under the Able Leadership of
EARL CURRENS, "THE RAG-TIME" KING
For Reservations Phones North 200 and 908

VICTORIA THEATRE
TONIGHT -:- TONIGHT
SCREEN CLASSICS INC.
PRESENTS
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE
HAROLD LOCKWOOD
In a 7 Parts "METRO" Special Production of Love and Determination
"UNDER HANDICAP"
Adapted from the novel by JACKSON GREGORY
MATINEE TODAY at 3.15 SHOWING:
ANTONIO MORENO in "THE IRON TEST"
AND OTHER NEW FILMS

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain C. Smith will leave on Sunday, December 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Str. Kwongsang, Capt. Richard, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Sunday, December 12, at about daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Monday, December 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave on Tuesday, December 14, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Gray, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nganking, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Captain Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning, December 12. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtseu, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday, morning, December 14. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY AND SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. Glen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 14, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Puckett, leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DAIREN.—The China Navigation Company's Steamer Ichang Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Sunday, December 12, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Uplu, on December 15, 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 1114.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Yungshin, Captain Pooiga, despatched from Shanghai on or about Friday, December 24. For freight or passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Lungshun will be despatched on December 18. For Freight and passage please apply to Messrs. S. Heimann & Co., 19a Canton Road, Telephone Central 1604.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
The C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 18

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Devanha Dec. 15
Per M.M. s.s. Chili .. Dec. 15

For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Pyrrhus Dec. 15

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Dec. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru Dec. 16

From Japan
Per M.M. s.s. A. Lebon Dec. 18

From Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 14

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 15	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 18	—	Portland	West Nivaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
Dec. 18	—	Seattle, etc.	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 18	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 20	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 20	—	San Francisco	West Carmona	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 21	—	New York	West Caddoa	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 22	—	San Francisco	West Neris	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 25	—	New York	Remeo	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 29	—	New York	Edgehill	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 30	—	New York	Lyon Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jap. 1	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 2	—	New York via Suez	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 4	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 5	—	New York	C. of Agra	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	New York	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 14	—	New York	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	Seattle	Deuel	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 18	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 20	—	Los Angeles	West Hixon	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Jan. 21	—	New York	Gaelic Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jap. 22	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 25	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dod & Co.
Jan. 26	—	Vancouver	Esther Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jap. 28	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 13	D.L.	Kobe & Yokohama	Sicilia	Br.	M. M. & Co
Dec. 14	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec. 15	—	Yokohama, ports	Nippon	Ital.	L. Triest.
Dec. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 15	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 21	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 13	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Pilsna	Ital.	L. Triest

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 12	—	Hamburg, ports	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	9.30*	Marseilles, ports	†Chili	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Dec. 15	11.00*	London, ports	†Devanha	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 15	—	Antwerp, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	—	Genoa & Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Dryden	Am.	Adi. Line
Dec. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Alchiba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Dec. 22	—	Liverpool, ports	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 25	—	London, ports	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 27	—	London ports	†Sicilia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Dec. 28	—	Marseilles, ports	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Dec. 30	—	Liverpool, ports	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 31	—	Java ports	Tjibodas	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Hamburg, ports	Havre Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 2	—	Liverpool, ports	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 3	—	London, ports	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rheims	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	—	Marseilles, ports	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 10	—	Trieste, ports	Nippon	Ital.	L. Triest.
Jan. 14	—	Genoa	Masaniello	Gr.	Dod. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	London ports	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	Rotterdam, ports	Borneo	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Jan. 20	—	Hamburg ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 21	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Dan.	E.A. Co.
Jap. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Anchises	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 28	—	London, ports	Glenluce	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 31	—	London, ports	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	London ports	Glenada	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 3	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Antwerp, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	—	Hongkong, C'ton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	3.30	Ningpo	Soochow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 14	—	Foochow	Usinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 14	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	noon	Hongkong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Amoy & Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16	D.L.	Hongkong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 18	—	Hongkong	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Dec. 18	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 19	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 20	—	Hongkong, Manila	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 26	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	noon	W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Tientsin, ports	Fukken Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 14	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Dec. 14	3.00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	2.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Dec. 15	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec. 16	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 18	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 19	7.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 12	D.L.	Pukow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
Dec. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	noon	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
Dec. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsia	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE

The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3059 Agent No. 8 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails December 13th, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails December 14th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails December 15th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails December 14th, 3 p.m.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DALNY.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails December 16th.
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails December 14th, noon, direct.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... (via Amoy) December 16th.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails December 18th.
FOR TSINGTAO
S.S. "TEAN" ..... sails December 18th.
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
Tel. No. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Passengers: Central No. 401, Agents,
Freight: Central No. 77. French Bund.

CPOS
Canada - United States - Europe
Through Tickets Issued
Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned
Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold
S.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
From Shanghai December 18th
Due Vancouver January 3rd
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 18	†Monteagle	Dec. 19
Monteagle	Jan. 4	†Emp. of Japan	Dec. 26
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 15	*Emp. of Asia	Jan. 1
Emp. of Japan	Jan. 22	*Emp. of Russia	Jan. 29
		*Via Manila †To Hongkong Direct	

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 181
Passenger Office: Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai, Telephone, Central 183
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. CROSS KEYS ..... JAN. 10th
For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. MONTAGUE ..... DEC. 24th
For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. CROSS KEYS ..... DEC. 16th
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE, Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Colombia .... Jan. 1	S.S. Venezuela .... Jan. 8
S.S. Venezuela ... Jan. 29	S.S. Ecuador .... Feb. 5

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST NERIS ..... about ..... Dec. 22
SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. LAKE FIELDING ..... about ..... Dec.
ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. WEST CADDOA ..... about ..... Dec. 21
S.S. EASTERN MERCHANT ... about ..... Jan. —
PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.
SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone. Central 5056. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"KOREA MARU"	December 20, 1920
"SIBERIA MARU"	January 5, 1921
"TENYO MARU"	January 16, 1921
"SHINYO MARU"	February 10, 1921

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
M. FUJII, ACTING MANAGER.
71, Szechuen Road.
Telephones 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service. Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings outward for Japan
S.S. "NIPPON" middle December
S.S. "PILSNA" about Jan. 13
Homeward for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via Ports
S.S. "PERSIA" will sail on or about the 11th December.
S.S. "NIPPON" beginning of January, 1921
S.S. "PILSNA" early February
For particulars regarding freight and passages, apply to
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sassoon Building (28, Kiangse Road): Tel. C. 5095

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Jan. 16
*S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Jan. 28
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Feb. 28
*Omits Yokohama and Honolulu
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Jan. 2
S.S. "NILE" ..... Jan. 14
FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 2
For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:—

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Dec. 25
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 3

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	Dec. 22
SANNKI MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Tomita,	End of Jan.

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	Jan. 2
LISBON MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Shirai,	Middle of Jan.

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama).

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 18
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Jan. 5

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

LYON MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Miyazawa,	Jan. 15

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	Dec. 14
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. N. Segawa,	Dec. 21
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Dec. 24

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Hawai,	Dec. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Dec. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Dec. 22
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tsuruga,	Dec. 25

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Dec. 15

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Dec 17

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 8, 1921

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. B. Saito,	Dec. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kurano,	January

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about	S.S. "West Nivaria"	Dec. 21
	S.S. "Bearport"	To follow.
	S.S. "West Nomentum"	To follow.
	S.S. "West Keats"	To follow.

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HAVRE MARU	12,000	S. Saito,		Dec. 29 Dec. 31

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

AMUR MARU	14,000	H. Chiba,	Feb. 2	Feb. 4

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

ALABAMA MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 14	Dec. 16

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	J. Saito,	Dec. 17	Dec. 18

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin

FUKKEN MARU	5,000	J. Yushima,	Dec. 10	Dec. 12

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

FUKKEN MARU	5,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 20	Dec. 22

*Those steamers marked have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235.
O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, Tel NosCentral 2215 East 208 and 212.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN Shanghai

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DEVANHA"	December 15th
S.S. "SICILIA"	December 27th
S.S. "PLASSY"	January 18th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	December 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TANDA"	December 29th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	December 22nd
S.S. "EASTERN"	January 17th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2009

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC..

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM

S.S. Naugus	Dec. 12th
S.S. Dryden	Dec. 18th
S.S. City of Joliet	Dec. 24th

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

For San Francisco—via Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CARMONA ..... Dec. 20th

For Seattle—via Kobe and Yokohama.

For Seattle—via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. DEUEL ..... Jan. 15th

For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. S.S. EURANA ..... About Jan. 10th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018

C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager. W. B. Lunt, Agent.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton direct yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of November 24, is expected to arrive at Colombo today and in Shanghai on December 29.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from London on October 22, arrived in Shanghai Friday evening and is docked at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The Sicilia sails for Kobe at daylight tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda, from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 7.30 o'clock Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lacmedon, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday, December 8, and is due here on Saturday, December 18.

The S.P. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will sail from Shanghai for Hongkong on Tuesday and connects with the s.s. Taming which leaves Hongkong for Manila, Cebu and Iloilo on December 21 and also with steamer sailing from Bangkok on the same day.

The K.M.A. s.s. Upolu (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai fom Dairen and Tsingtao on Tuesday morning and sails for same ports on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 1 o'clock.

The N.Y.K s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha left Shimonoseki at 8 o'clock Friday evening and is due in Shanghai at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Devanha sails for London and ports on Wednesday and the tender Gutzlaff with passengers and mails will leave the Cutoms jetty at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails of November 13, will leave Saigon at 3 o'clock this afternoon and is due in Shanghai on Saturday, December 18.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

West Henshaw	Nov. 14
West Ira	Nov. 15
Nile	Nov. 22
Stockton	Nov. 23
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 26
Colorado Springs	Nov. 29
West Cadron	Dec. 2
Ecuador	Dec. 5
China	Dec. 7

For Tacoma

Africa Maru	Dec. 4

For Seattle

Suwa Maru	Nov. 22
West Ison	Nov. 25
Toyama Maru	Nov. 26
City of Spokane	Nov. 28
West Ivis	Dec. 11

For Los Angeles

Vinita	Nov. 23
West Hika	Dec. 10

For Portland

West Keats	Nov. 24

For Vancouver

Empress of Japan	Nov. 12
Empress of Asia	Nov. 20

For New York

M. S. Dollar	Nov. 16
Hague Maru	Nov. 19
Harold Dollar	Nov. 20
Naugus	Nov. 26
Toba Maru	Nov. 27

For London etc.

Atreus	Nov. 19
Elpenor	Nov. 21
Nellore	Nov. 22
Bloemfontein	Nov. 24
Inaba Maru	Nov. 28
Choyo Maru	Nov. 30
Somali	Dec. 4
Kamo Maru	Dec. 6

For Liverpool

Antilochus	Nov. 22
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 8
Telemachus	Dec. 10

For Rotterdam

Yalou	Nov. 19
Glenshane	Nov. 28
Glenogle	Dec. 7
Kangean	Dec. 9

For Hamburg

Havana Maru	Dec. 1
Lima Maru	Dec. 4

For Marseilles

Cordilliere	Nov. 24
C.M. Mailhol	Dec. 1

For Trieste

Persia	Dec. 11

For Bombay

Dilwara	Nov. 12
Dunera	Dec. 10

Siccawei Weather Reports

10.—The center of the anticyclone has been transferred to Japan, but the pressure is still high along the Yangtsze. Gradient fairly steep between latitudes 30° and 20.° Variable breezes in Japan, and along our coasts, to the N of the Saddles. Misty, damp and rainy weather, here, in the Valley and at Formosa.

11.—The pressure continues to decrease below the average. The wind has veered round to WNW. Weather still rainy and damp.

Vessels Due

Arabia Maru, *Tacoma*	Dec. 16
Chili, *Japan*	Dec. 13
Chenan, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 16
Chungking, *Hankow*	Dec. 20
Devaha, *Japan*	Dec. 12
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Dec. 18
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Dec. 17
Fushimi Maru, *Hongkong*	Dec. 16
Hangsang, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 13
Hain Peking, *Ningpo*	Dec. 12
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Dec. 12
Katori Maru, *Seattle*	Dec. 16
K. Templar, *U. Kingdom*	Dec. 16
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Dec. 14
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Dec. 14
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Dec. 17
Kanuga Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 18
Kinghsin, *Hankow*	Dec. 18
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 15
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Dec. 20
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	Dec. 20
Lacmedon, *U. Kingdom*	Dec. 18
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Dec. 12
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 19
Monteagle, *Vancouver*	Dec. 19
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Dec. 16
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Dec. 13
Nippon, *Trieste*	Dec. 13
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 19
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Dec. 14
Shidzuoka Maru, *London*	Dec. 13
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Dec. 15
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Dec. 13
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 12
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Dec. 18
Shengking, *Hankow*	Dec. 18
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Dec. 20
Tanda, *Calcutta*	Dec. 12
Tean, *Hongkong*	Dec. 16
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Dec. 16
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 16
Tatung, *Hankow*	Dec. 19
Waishing, *Hankow*	Dec. 13
Woosung, *Hankow*	Dec. 17
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Dec. 13
Wosang, *Hankow*	Dec. 18
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 12
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 15

Launch Services

Wednesday, December 15, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Chili will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9.30 a.m.

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Devanha will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Saturday, December 18, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shenking for Hankow: Mr. Mayes, 2 Sisters.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Capt. Watson, Messers. Davidson, Richter, B. P. Popovizky, Chang.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Wuhu: Mr. J. Macdonald; for Hankow: Messrs. E. G. Barrett, John Canavan.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Tsingtao: Mrs. W. T. Alway.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Swatow: Mr. and Mrs. Chappins; for Hongkong: Capt. A. Martin, Messrs. R. C. Morton, J. B. Mr. R. Sling, Hyndman, Li Hangkwock.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Messrs. F. Gates, C. L. Chow.

Per C.N. s.s. Ichang for Chefoo: Rev. Father T. Fredric, Messrs Oppenheim, Harrison.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Ira"	Middle Feb.

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Esther Dollar"	Jan.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early Mar.
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Mar.

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Esther Dollar"	Jan.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early Mar.
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Mar.

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.

apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Nov.	26	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Nov.	27	— Japan	Memnon	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	27	— Chefoo	Astrakan	Rus. R.V.F.
Nov.	29	— Liverpool, ports	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	5	— Liverpool, ports	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor. N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Dec.	7	— Cebu	Celtic Prince	Br. S. Tomes & Co.
Dec.	7	— Tientsin, ports	Sungsanun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Hongkong	Saichow	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Chinwangtao	Providence	Nor. K.M.A.
Dec.	7	— New York	Dryden	Am. Adl. Line
Dec.	8	— New York	Remeo	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	8	— Dairen	Tsenglee	Chi. Ch. R. Shaw
Dec.	9	— Japan	Katsuura Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Dec.	9	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Dec.	9	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Dec.	9	—	Shinlee	Chi.
Dec.	9	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	9	— Hankow	Tsengtah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	9	—	Suiyo M.	Jap.
Dec.	10	— Foochow	Ningshiu	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	10	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	10	— Dairen	Naugus	Am. Adl. Line
Dec.	10	— Mobile, ports	Mobile City	Am.
Dec.	10	—	City of Omaha	Am.
Dec.	10	— New York	Persian Prince	Br. S. Tomes & Co.
Dec.	10	— Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Dec.	10	— Tientsin	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Meinan	Am. Socony.
Dec.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec.	10	—	Chinhsing	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Dec.	10	— London, ports	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec.	10	— Swatow	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	11	— Japan	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	11	—	Fukuken M.	Jap.
Dec.	11	— Tientsin, port	Koonsning	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Dec.	11	— Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11	— Tientsin	Yusang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11	— Dairen	C. of	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec.	11	— Pukow	Szechuen	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B.N.B.	Dec. 6	Bee	Br. gun-boat
B VIII	Oct. 26	Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
F N B	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
P. & O. B. I.	Nov. 25	Fox Glove	Br. gunboat
1 C.	Nov. 20	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
A	Nov. 17	Pingching	Chi. rev. cr.
U. S. N. B.	Dec. 10	Rizal 174	Am. destroyer
O D W	Nov. 8	Seb. Caboto	Ital. gunboat
E E W	Nov. 22	Toba	Jap. gun-boat

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Dec.	11 —	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11 —	Japan	Pyrrhus	Jap.
Dec.	11 —	.....	Fukuken M.	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	11 —	Tientsin, port	Koonsning	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Dec.	11 —	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11 —	Tientsin	Yusang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11 —	Dairen	C. of	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec.	11 —	Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec.	11 —	Pukow	Szechuen	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 3 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
1h. 16m.	7ft. 0in.	1h. 32m.	9ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
0	10	0	27

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7 53 a.m.	6 44 p.m.	6h. 49m.	4h. 57 m.	6h. 4m.	5h. 42m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For December 30.38in.
769.0mm.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 7, 1920.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Hutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-24
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Hare	each	35-40
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	60-80
Plover	each	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	20-25
Bananas	,,	5-7
Chestnuts	per lb.	12-14
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	8-10
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-18
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per l b.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	none
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	,,	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	12-14
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-$2.20
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$3.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.90
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.00
Rice	per 200 lb.	$9.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies		10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	,, Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 Articles		$3.00-$4.00

H. Kilner.
Chief Inspector.

We are not only here to sell you tyres, but to see that they serve you.
H. S. HOWGSBERG & CO.'S TYRE DEPT.
39 Bubbling Well Road

The China Press
大陸報

SPECIAL
1919 BUICK ROADSTER, 6 cyl.:
California winter top, wire wheels,
A1. mechanical condition, newly painted.
DAVIS, CENTRAL GARAGE, 2a Jinkee Road.
We buy for cash Tel., Central 3809 We sell on time

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1920

Business and Official Notices

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED
AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, December 14th.—Special Auction of Woollen Suitings and Materials in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, December 15th.—An extra fine selection of Furs in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 15th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, December 16th.—A further sale of superb jewellery in exquisite designs, in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS CO.
LIMITED
Telephone No. 5021

favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction within their salesroom
No. 97 SZECHUEN ROAD
On Tuesday, 14th December, 1920, at 3 p.m.
and continuing on Wednesday the 15th December, 1920
at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
A small but excellent consignment of

SUPERIOR NEW CARPETS AND RUGS

in the latest designs and most attractive colours.

Attention is drawn to these exceptionally good carpets as they have just been imported and include a few pieces of extra high manufacture such as have not been offered before in the Orient.

comprising:—

Axminster, velvet pile, seamless Axminster, Wilton velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets in various sizes.

also

A fine assortment of plush curtains, plush table covers, heavy woollen blankets, satin covered cider down quilts and cushions.

and

Superior and Substantial

NEW HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE

in teakwood, oakwood and blackwood.
HALL, STUDY, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM AND BEDROOM

comprising:—

Teak mirror back hat and umbrella stand, heavily carved dragon design drawing room suite, silk tapestry upholstered double spring Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, oak mahogany stained and oak stained dining room furniture with bevelled mirrors, teak and oak bedroom furniture fitted with bevelled edge mirrors, teak round table, flower stands, oak cupboards, solid brass bedsteads, brass mounted white enamelled twin bedsteads, child's brass bedsteads, white enamelled filters, enamelled square stoves, brass fender, fire brasses, coal boxes, oak roll top desk, file cabinets, leather trunks, fancy electric table lamps, Peking cloisonne vases, good crockery and glass ware.

and

A few pairs of GOOD PHOTOGRAVRES, PICTURES AND WATER COLOURS in mahogany stained and oak frames, GENUINE OLD CURIOS, 4-fold black wood screen with fine porcelain panels, bronze vases, 4-fold black wood fire screen, old porcelain vases, plates and sundry ornaments.

also

EDISON GRAMOPHONE
SALAMANDRE STOVES
ONE UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO BY BLUTHNER
FINE TONED IRON FRAMED PIANO BY E. KRAUSS STUTTGART
MILNER SAFES 25" x 19", 27" x 21", 29" x 23"
NEW PICNIC BASKETS FOR FOUR PERSONS (Large & Small)
On view Sunday 12th, Monday, 13th, and Tuesday, 14th December, when catalogues will be ready.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LTD.

will sell by Public Auction for account of The Concerned within their salesroom.
No. 97 SZECHUEN ROAD
On Tuesday, the 14th December, 1920, at 4 p.m.
and continuing on Wednesday, the 15th December, 1920
at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
A fine selection of

GOOD SILVER, E. P. AND CUT CLASS WARE

comprising:

SILVER—French solid silver fish knives and forks, fruit knives and forks, bread forks, dressing sets, liquer sets, &c.
E. P.—Flower centres, biscuit boxes, tea sets, bread baskets, bread plates, toast racks, cruet stands, egg cups, butter dishes, jam dishes, sarding plates, egg stands, coffee sets, pickel stands, salad bowls, tea pots with spirit stoves, large trays, bread boards.
CUT GLASS—flower baskets, tea sets, sugars basins, cream jugs, bon bon dishes, jam dishes, tumblers, &c.

also

HIGH CLASS PERFUMES in lots to suit purchasers.
On view Sunday, 12th, Monday, 13th and Tuesday, 14th December, when catalogues will be ready.

Business and Official Notices
--- Continued on
Page 30 and 31

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 34 and 35

Not a Single
CROSS WORD
in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

International Chess Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club room, 2 Soochow Road, on Wednesday, 15th Dec., at 5.30 p.m.
Members are particularly requested to attend.

G. O. JACKSON
Hon. Secretary.

34224

ANTHRACITE COAL
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLOSED STOVES
$17.00 PER TON
Guaranteed equal in its heating and stability to higher priced Anthracite Coal. Other Household and Hard Coal can be supplied at lowest prices. No orders accepted under half ton. Delivery guaranteed same day on all orders received before noon.
FREE OF CHARGE:—20 bundles of fire-wood given with all orders of one ton or more of our $17.00 Anthracite Coal.
YUNG ZUNG COAL CO.
Agents for Liu Chiang Mining and Railway Co., Ltd.
North Soochow Road
(East of Stone Bridge)
Telephone North 1631
34199

S. S. "LUNGSHUN"

will leave for Vladivostock direct on the 18th inst.
For Freight and Passage, please apply to Messrs. H. Heimann & Co., 19 A Canton Road. Telephone C. 1604.
34237

ELECTRICAL TREATMENTS
and scientific
SWEDISH MASSAGE
by
T. BURKE
(London Med. Cert.)
PALACE HOTEL
Patients attended at their homes only.
34239

HARRIS'S
WILTSHIRE
COOKED, BONELESS
HAMS
IN PEAR SHAPED TINS
Weight 13 to 17 lbs. each
Price $1.00 per lb.
Being cooked and boneless these Hams are cheap in price compared with other imported Hams. The quality is guaranteed by the fact that they come from HARRIS'S, Wiltshire.
Imported by
Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
AGENTS.
Tel. 346 5 Peking Road

Shanghai, ...

Messrs. W. Z. ZEE & SONS,
A. 1299, Broadway,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly send us as soon as ready ..... copy of 1921 Refill for your Wall Calendar.

Name .....
Address .....

A Welcome Gift

EVERSHARP PENCILS

Triple Plate, *Plain*	$2.50
„ „ *Chased*	3.00
Silver, *Plain*	5.00
„ *Chased*	5.50
Gold Filled, *12K, Chased*	7.00
„ *18K, Plain*	7.50
Solid Gold, *Plain*	25.00

SHARP POINT PENCILS

Silver Plate, *Plain, (AA)*	$2.00
„ „ *Chased, (EB)*	2.50
Sterling Silver, *Plain, (BA)*	4.00

FOUNTAIN PENS

Gravity Stylo, *Standard*	$3.00
„ „ *Safety*	3.50
„ „ *Safety Special*	4.00
Physician Pens, *(with thermometer)*	10.50
Parkers, *Transparent Barrel*	5.50
„ *Transparent Barrel, Special Point*	10.00
„ *S.F. Ordinary Barrel*	3.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

STEWART
V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

THE MEDICAL FIRM OF
Drs. Hiltner, Tenney and Dunn
Announce that
Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, B.Sc., M.D., University of California
Has entered into this partnership
for the practice of Medicine and Surgery
General Office Hours:
4 Ezra Road, 11-1; 2-4 p.m. Telephone C. 1170
24 Whangpoo Road, 2-4 p.m. Telephone N. 1335
34228

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT, very desirable offices in modern building in business centre, three rooms and one small room. Rent Tls. 210 per month plus tax. May be rented separately. Available January 1st, 1921. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.
34174 D 15

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
33988

OFFICES to let; suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
33982

HOUSES TO LET

SEMI-DETACHED, six-roomed house, with small garden, in western district, to let. Furniture to be taken over. Rent Tls. 80. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.
34188 D 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

FLAT furnished or unfurnished, or room and bath, near Bund. Will buy furniture. Apply to Box 134 THE CHINA PRESS.

BRITISH married couple, no children, want bedroom, sitting-room, bathroom, with full board, or use of kitchen. Near central district. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.
34179 D 12

WANTED, flat of two to three rooms with bathroom and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished, in French concession or western district. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.
34149 D 12

WANTED, by married couple, two well-furnished rooms (sitting and bedroom), with bathroom, good board. Desirable in French concession or western district. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
34149 D 12

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

2 Cents a Word, Minimum Charge 40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER, with considerable business experience in China and Siberia, desires position at Vladivostock, Harbin, or any other outport. Good correspondent and bookkeeper. Speaks Russian. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.
34220 D. 17.

YOUNG foreign lady desires stenographic position, mornings. Well-educated and a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.
34240 D. 14.

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
34095

ENERGETIC and efficient youth, capable accountant, experienced in general office routine, is open for immediate engagement. Address Box 120, Chinese Post Office.
34151

STENOGRAPER, experienced, with good knowledge of all office work, filing, coding, different languages, etc., desires position. Good recommendation. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.
34204 D. 14.

EXPERIENCED young Chinese, with good knowledge of typewriting, filing, shipping, and general office routine. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.
34183 D 12

FOREIGNER (25), experienced in shipping and sales, expert stenographer and general office assistant, desires position. No objections to outports. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
34141 D 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

Lady's amah wanted, Japanese or Chinese. Liberal wages to experienced woman. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
34221 D. 15.

An American firm desires the services, in their Shanghai office, of a young American or British man. Excellent opportunity for advancement if qualified; previous experience unnecessary. Apply in writing, giving full details of education, to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.
34251 D. 18.

WANTED, foreigner with thorough experience in local shipping and steamship business; must be able to take full charge of department. Reply giving references, salary required, and when services available. Reply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.
34223 D 18

WANTED, at once by American office, lady stenographer and typist. Permanent position. Reply, giving nationality, age, experience, reference and salary desired, to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.
34203 D. 12.

WANTED at once by British steamship company, male Portuguese or Eurasian stenographer. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.
34196 D 12

WANTED by British firm, experienced compradore. Must have security. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
34215 D. 14.

POSITION open for young woman as stenographer, codist and file clerk. Permanent situation for dependable and accurate person. Reply, giving nationality, age, experience, references and salary desired. No objection to Eurasian. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.
34168 D 11

WANTED, accountant for large established import and export firm. Applicant must be thoroughly experienced and efficient in office system, modern accounting, and handling of exchange. Apply to Box 1305, THE CHINA PRESS.
34087

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, immediate occupation, large well-furnished room with closed-in verandah and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
Two large rooms front, facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
34241

BOARD and lodging accommodation in private family desired by American gentleman. Good residential district and modern bathroom essential. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.
34242 D. 14.

TO RENT, one small double room with an enclosed verandah, suitable for two bachelors or couple. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.
34233 D. 12.

TO LET, well-furnished room with private bathroom. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.
34227 D. 15.

TO LET, 34 Wayside Road, one furnished room with board.
34222 D. 18.

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road, one nicely furnished front room with board, suitable for two persons. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.
34226.

One well-furnished room with board in private English family home; bachelor preferred. Apply 5 Carter Road, telephone West 1850.
34218 D. 15.

TO LET, well-furnished room with board, suitable for bachelor. Phone West 404.
34232 D. 12.

TWO double rooms, suitable for young couple, with board (also two single-rooms). Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
34036

BEAUTIFULLY furnished front room and verandah, hot water geyser, for one gentleman, to share with American gentleman, full board, reference required. 18 Quinsan Gardens.
34202 D. 14.

WELL-FURNISHED room to let in private family, French concession, near tram. Breakfast, if desired. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.
34211 D. 14.

TO LET, three well-furnished separate rooms, with board and all modern comforts. No. 65 Route Vallon near French Park.
34185 D 12

ROOMS to let, large and small, with board, hot bath, telephone. 20 Nanzing Road.
34157 D 12

ONE big bright unfurnished room, close to Astor House, for Taels 45. Please apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.
34142 D 12

TO LET, well-furnished large room with closed-in verandah, bathroom attached. 19 Nanzing Road.
34115 D 12

HOUSES WANTED

RESIDENTS contemplating leaving Shanghai for six or eight months, and wishing to let their house or flat, please communicate with Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.
34213 D. 14.

WANTED from February 1st, for about six months, well-furnished flat or house. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
34214 D. 17.

WANTED to rent, furnished house or flat, by responsible party. Would take over during owner's absence. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.
34114 D 12

FLAT wanted, central or Hongkew district, not less than three rooms and bath. Furniture taken over if necessary. Address, quoting rent, to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
34081

PROFESSIONAL

Lady pianist gives lessons in correct piano playing. All technical difficulties overcome. Central location. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.
34184 D. 13.

DANCING. High-class individual instruction—the "Jazz" Movement, Fox-Trot, One-step, Waltz. Appointments in person. Phone or letter. Miss Connie Hendry, Astor House Hotel.
34148 D 21

BANJO tuition. Lansing method used. Both legitimate and jazz systems taught, with special attention to harmony and rhythm. Instruments for sale. See Russell Ellis, Carlton Cafe.
33928 D. 29.

DANCING. Shanghai's first dancing class. Prof. Thereses, Palace Hotel, daily 5:15. We teach anyone who can walk to dance.
33948 D. 31.

BE HAPPY! Learn to dance in five lessons; individual class instruction held daily from 5 o'clock. Enquire Carlton Cafe office.
33707 D. 12.

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FOR SALE, Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (single cylinder), in good condition. Apply 375 Avenue Joffre.
34232 D. 15.

FOR SALE, large size lady's Seward wardrobe trunk, three months old, first-class condition. Cash, Mex. $100. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.
34219 D. 15.

MAGNIFICENT blue fox skins for sale. Good opportunity for ladies. Price reasonable. Room 54, Hotel France.
34201 D. 14

FOR SALE: automobile, six-cylinder, four-passenger, closed car, late model Coupe; extra tires. Going away. Will sell very cheap. Make offer, Room 116, Astor House.
34198 D. 14.

NEW Overland touring car, with special fittings, for sale. Best-looking Overland in town, used only one month. Willing to accept 95 per cent of invoice value. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.
34180 D 13

RICKSHAW in excellent condition, Tls. 60. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.
34164 D 11

WANTED, lady's fur coat, good quality and condition. Give full particulars, size, shape, prices, etc. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.
34187 D 12

WANTED, a guitar and mandolin; must be in excellent condition. Please state price to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.
34177 D 13

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
34093

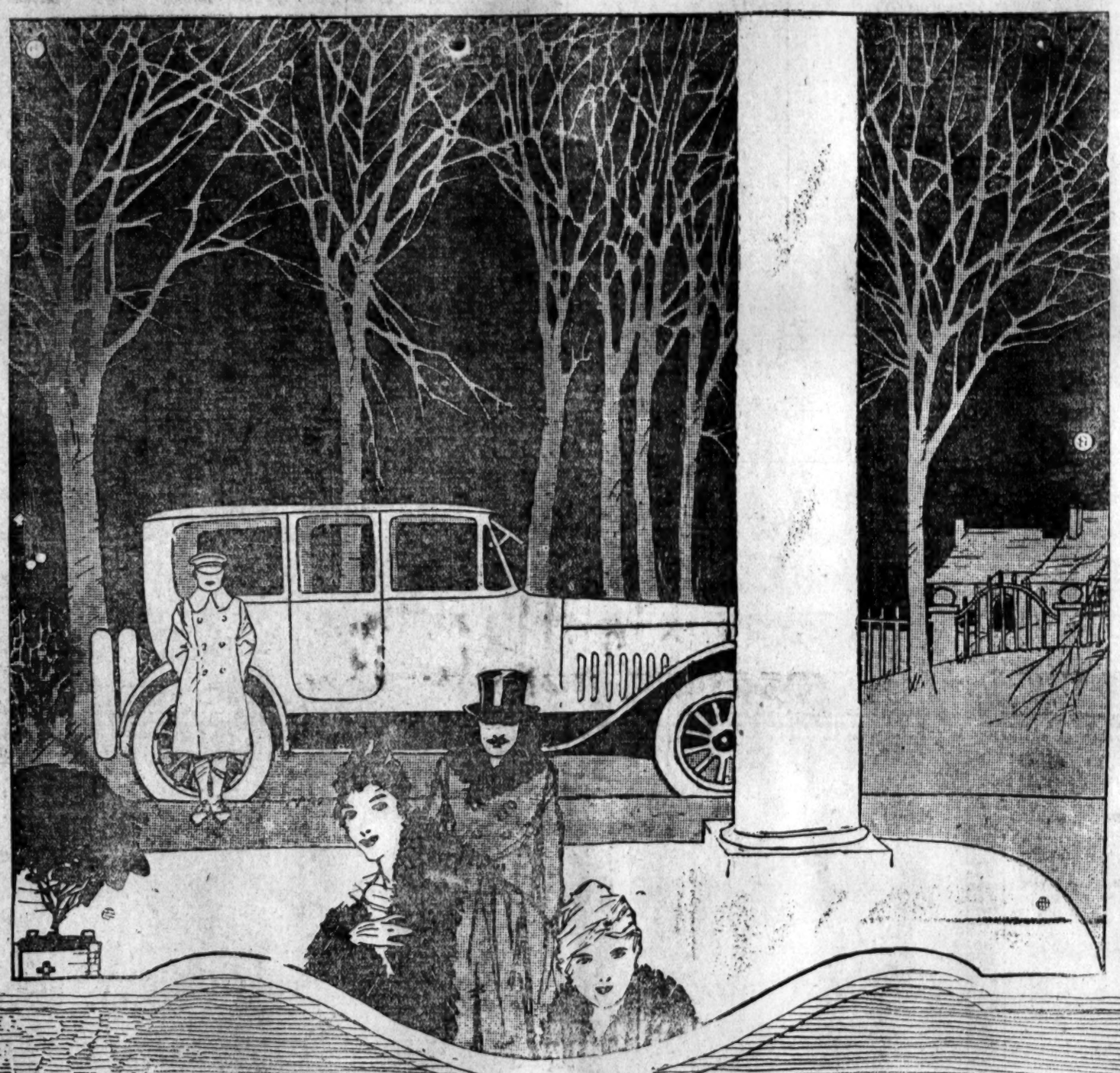
FOR SALE, small lighting set, 100 volts, D.C., 1000 Watts capacity. A very compact and smooth-running outfit. For price and further information, apply to Box 1465, THE CHINA PRESS.
34171

Oliver typewriters No. 5 $65.00; No. 7 $75.00. Real bargains at present exchange. I. Shainin & Co., 10 Kiukiang Road.
34129 D. 12.

HOUSE for sale, French concession; dining and drawing rooms, reception hall, three bedrooms, two baths, modern plumbing, garage, tennis. Tls. 4,500 will handle, balance on mortgage. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
34051

AUTOMOBILE SECTION, THE CHINA PRESS

Sunday, December 12, 1920



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

Tyre Department, 39 Bubbling Well Road

WE SELL NEW TYRES

WE REPAIR BROKEN TYRES

WE SERVICE ALL TYRES

Phil. Giovannini, Manager, Tyre Dept.

AUTO LEAPS GAP BEFORE BIG CROWD

Overland Four Jumps 18 Foot Space At Pakland, Cal.; Movies Taken

Oakland, Calif., October 30.—With hundreds holding their breaths as the car soared through space, an Overland four jumped an eighteen-foot gap at Idora Park last Sunday. There was a huge crowd to see the demonstration, arranged by Harold D. Knudsen, manager of the Willys-Overland Pacific Company here, and they were not disappointed.

The car was started and driven to the incline. It gained speed as it rolled up the board runway, and when the leap was made, the automobile cleared the eighteen-foot gap without trouble. The car alighted with hardly any noise and rolled down the other side to the ground again.

DEMONSTRATOR USED

Originally it was planned to have a special car tuned up and put in excellent condition. Something happened at the last minute and Knudsen was forced to substitute a demonstrator that his men had been driving around for several months. There was no time, he claims, to make any changes in the car, except to put on slightly larger tires and strap the imitation horse on the hood. The machine was then rushed to Idora and put through its paces.

It had been raining all the night before and the ground was softer than it should have been for such a demonstration. However, there was only delay enough for Frank Trenery, the driver, to feel the situation out and get gauged for the test. He took a short time to find out how fast he could be going over the soft dirt, and then, suddenly went up and over, while the audience was in suspense.

MOVIES TAKEN

Trenery, the driver, is sales manager of the Sacramento branch of the Overland company, and has had much experience in handling automobiles.

The car was a stock model. In fact it was a demonstrating car that had been in use for four months, with every man on the sales force driving it at various times.

WEAK VALVE SPRINGS

Weakening of the springs which close the valves is a common cause of faulty engine operation. Whenever the valves are taken out the springs should be examined to see that they are all of the same length, or rather that all of the inlet set are of the same length and all of the exhaust, as the exhaust springs will probably be a little longer than the others. If one spring is shorter than the others in its set it should be stretched or else a metal plate must be put under it to bring tension up to equality with its follows.

Aged Fair Texan Makes Record In Touring Mileage

Pierce-Arrow Driver, 80 Years Old, Plans Another Big Trip

In her eightieth year, Mrs. H. J. Lutcher, of Orange, Texas, who for many months of the year virtually "lives" in a Pierce-Arrow, recently completed more than 300,000 miles of touring. Early in October she arrived in New York after having been on the road since June.

"My only regret is that I must take a train back to Texas," she said, "but I must be back in time to celebrate my eightieth birthday anniversary in my own home.

"I just love to tour. I have been in all but five States of the Union besides traveling by motor through five countries of Europe.

"And next year I plan to tour again in Europe with my grandson who plans to attend the International Rotary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland.

"On her next European trip Mrs. Lutcher intends to take her largest Pierce-Arrow, which has traveled 375,000 miles, and which recently was equipped with a new Sedan body," according to W. F. Culberson, of the Pierce-Arrow Pacific Company, distributors.

Motor Company Reports Profits Of 67 Percent

Profits amounting to 67 percent of the $7,000,000 of capital stock outstanding were earned by the Ford Motor Company of Canada during the year ending July 31, 1920 Gordon McGregor, general manager of the plant, reports that net profits for the year were $4,696,243, after deducting $968,590 for taxes and other expenses. Dividends totaled $1,750,000, leaving a surplus on July 31 of $8,316,305, compared with $5,270,000 in July, 1919.

Bill Day, Sad To Say, Is Far Away, So Good Day, Day

An inscription on a chilly marble slab in a cemetery tells its own story:

Here lies the Body of
William Day,
Who Died Maintaining
His Right of Way.
William was right as
he sped along;
But he is just as dead
as is he were wrong.

CARE CUTS BILL

Ramming into street curbs will cause poor alignment of the wheels, which in turn will result in undue tire wear. Keeping the wheels properly aligned cuts the tire bill.

RAILS OUTDONE BY AUTOMOBILE

Latest Issue Of Marmon Publication Gives Interesting Figures On Transportation

That motor car passenger transportation greatly exceeds the transportation furnished by the railroads of the country is shown by a recent article in the Marmon News, just received here.

Extracts from the article follow:

Until the gasolineless Sunday of 1918, followed by the coal famine of early 1919, few realised how greatly the automobile figures in city and rural transportation. These economic trials, however, gave us a glimpse at the real facts of the case. It was shown then that the 4,000,000 cars serving between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 people, saved more than 100,000,000 tons of coal a year, which would otherwise have been burned in steam locomotives or in power plants of electric lines to carry the millions who habitually traveled by automobiles.

IN PASSENGER USE

It is in passenger travel, however that the great transportation force of the automobile is seen. How huge a part this plays in the work of the Nation has not graphically been shown. Even a conservative statement of the vast travel service of the motor cars of America will astonish the layman. Motor car passenger transportation now more than doubles that of the railroad. The proof of this can be easily shown.

By 1921 approximately 6,500,000 motor cars will be in the hands of owners. Figure that only an average of four ride in each car. Allow, further, that each car does 4,000 miles of travel a year, an estimate that is at least 50 percent too low. From this we see the motor cars of the United States could carry 25,000,000 people 2,000 miles, or 100,000,000 people 1,000 miles this year.

GREATER THAN RAILS

This is fully twice as great transporation service as the railroads give. The latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the railroads last year carried slightly in excess of a billion people, who rode an average of about 42.2 miles.

In other words, with 100,000,000 people traveling, the trains would carry the passengers but 432 miles against a possible 1,000 miles by motor cars. Carrying the proportion still further, the figures show us that the gasoline passenger cars would carry 200,000,000 persons 500 miles, against but 10,000,000 train travelers going but 432 miles each.

AUTOMOBILE NOISES

The noises which accompany a rattling drip-pan and loose fenders are rather hard to tell apart, and this suggestion is offered:

Ask someone to stand on the running board and bear on that fender which you suggest of making the noise. If that does not stop it, look for a loose bolt in the drip pan.

COOL WEATHER HERE BRINGS NEW CAUSE FOR WORRY ABOUT CAR

Special Care Should Be Accorded All Parts Of Automobile

With the end of summer, cooler weather brings about a set of conditions which demand special care of the automobile. But important attention, which should be given to an auto by every motorist in the fall months, is largely overlooked.

The cooler weather of these months in Shanghai causes greese and oil troubles in many cases. The grease and oil congeal and thicken until their lubricating value is greatly reduced, sometimes blocking up lubrication systems. Accordingly, service men urge drivers to inspect occasionally all parts of the mechanism where grease and oil may get clogged. A lighter grade of oil should be used in the motor to avoid the thickening tendency. Also it should be drained out now and then when the supply is low, so that an entirely new supply may be put in.

BATTERY ATTENTION

Service men also advise special attention for the battery. During the cold months an engine is harder to start and the drain on the battery is greater than in Summer. Moreover the longer periods of darkness demand more power for the lights. All this results in weakened batteries, but if they are kept filled with distilled water and recharged occasionally, trouble will be avoided.

The proper use of the carburetor 'choke' is another very important item. This should not be used any more than necessary for best results. Service experts recommended that the "choke" should be moved back to normal position by the time a car has run a quarter of a mile.

WATER RUNS LOW

A rather common autumn fault is allowing the water in the cooling system to run low. This causes loss of power and damage to the motor. Not only should a radiator be kept filled with water, in fall as well as summer, but this water should be drained out and changed frequently. The fan belt also should be kept properly adjusted to keep the cooling system right.

Some motorists suppose that universal joints, shackles, steering connections and various bearings need a great deal less lubrication during cool weather. When this supposition is carried too far, considerable minor damages may result, even to the best of autos. At the end of summer, exposed joints, where dust may have penetrated the grease, should be examined and cleaned.

The presence of dust both clogs the lubrication and grinds the metal.

BRAKES MUST BE GOOD

Fall rains, resulting in slippery roads and pavements, may take a driver unawares with brakes in poor condition. Brakes should be inspected at a service station to be sure of greater safety. Carbon deposits need to be watched for. All blowouts do not occur in the summer; hence tire pressure needs watching on warm autumn days. A spare tire may prove a friend in need on an Indian summer day.

Another important factor is that more shabby looking cars appear now that in any other season. Dust, mud stains and grease are more frequently allowed to get by in the fall. This is especially bad, because the finish will be ruined if the dirt is allowed to remain for several weeks."

FUEL CONSERVATION

Truck operators should make it an invariable rule that engines must be stopped when the truck is standing at the loading platform or making an extended stop elsewhere. Unless the drivers are watched they will keep the engine running to avoid the trouble of cranking up, and in the aggregate these small wastes of fuel amount to a considerable item.

AT LEAST ONE

Almost every farmer in the cotton belt section of Georgia owns one or more automobiles.

STICKING VALVES

The valves which have stuck and from which the top has been sheared off, or which cannot be handled with the tire tool in the ordinary way, may be removed.

QUITE NATURALLY

Gasoline was first used as a liquid for cleaning of clothes.

A POWERFUL big "single" ready to go anywhere at any time, economical to buy, inexpensive to run, the no-trouble solo and sidecar mount.

The faultless quality of the Trusty Triumph ensures the most perfect service and reliability.

The pedal Cyclist will also find in the Triumph a mount that will satisfy his every need.

MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

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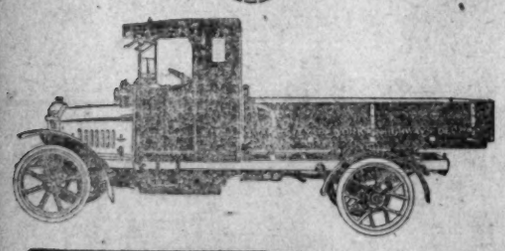

VULCAN

30-CWT. LORRY

THE Vulcan 30-cwt. chassis is repeating overseas the important success it quickly achieved in Britain. The secret of its efficiency in every kind of service is its simple but skilful design and the first-class quality of the materials and workmanship used in its construction. It is designed and built to work hard, travel quickly, and run cheaply.

We can give immediate deliveries to meet all overseas requirements.

SPECIFICATION includes: Engine—Four-cylinder monobloc, 90 x 130 mm. Gear box—Four speeds and reverse. Central gate change. Brakes—Foot brake acting on drum at rear of gear box. Hand brake, internal expanding on rear wheels. Steering—Four-life worm wheel and worm. Rear Axle—Full floating type with worm drive. Control—Foot Pedal and steering wheel lever. Wheels and Tyres—Cast steel wheels, fitted with 860 by 90 solid rubber tyres (72 fitting), singles to the front and twins to the rear.

MANUFACTURED BY VULCAN MOTOR & ENGINEERING CO. (1920), LTD., CROSSENS, SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND.

Price, complete specification, and catalogue can be obtained from

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Export Department: 50, PALL MALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "Brimotrade, Charles, London." Telephone: Gerrard 8800. Codes: A. B. C. (5th Edition) and Marconi International and Bentley's.

Announcement

Firestone

The Central Garage Co.

beg to inform their customers that from their present Price List a

DISCOUNT OF 10%

will be given on all Firestone and Lee Tyres, commencing Dec. 1st

All Firestone and Lee Tyres are guaranteed for 5000 miles service against defects in material and workmanship, and will be adjusted on this basis.

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Only the latest and most up-to-date methods are used. All repairs are made under foreign supervision, and are guaranteed to outlive the life of the tyre.

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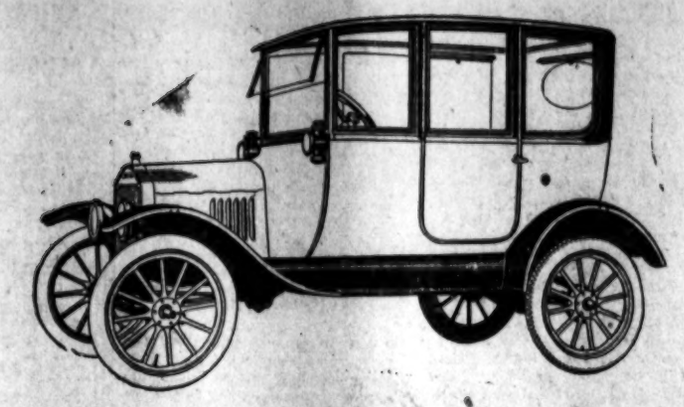
HUDFORD GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban — Tel. Cent. 322

Ford

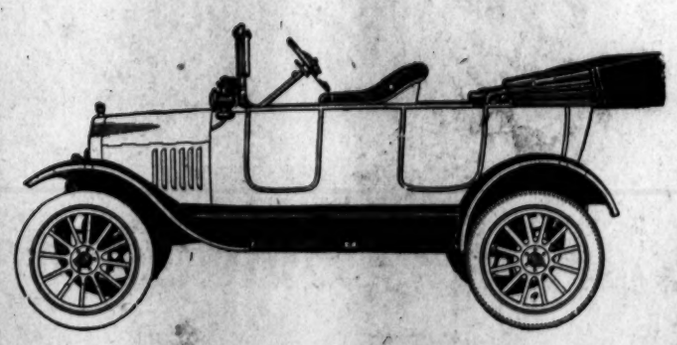
Ford



The latest models in Ford Sedan and Touring cars are now on display at our show-room, 89-91 Rue Montauban. Call in and inspect them, or 'phone Central 322 or 5087, and we will send them for your inspection

XMAS

1920



HUDFORD GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban

R A Hutchinson

SALES MANAGER

Central 5087

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Central 322

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Japanese Traffic 'Cops' Hold Down 'Beats' With Swords

BY JOSEPH TIMMONS

To have seen Japan and missed the traffic cops is to have failed to give your Western sense of humor the finest opportunity for complete gratification that the Orient offers.

They are to be seen all in one place, so far as I know, and that is at a particular crossing in the Ginza, which is the shopping district of Tokio.

One day last October, wandering along the Ginza, I came upon the traffic cops, the crossing policemen. Many things in Japan were utterly strange to me and neither comical nor tragic till I had time to study their significance. But not the traffic cops. With instant shout of joy I planted myself there and for an hour enjoyed the play, without guide or interpreter or companion.

WEARS A SWORD

It should be explained that the policeman in Japan is an august personage. He wears a sword and deports himself with a most haughty air. A Japanese must uncover his head when he approaches a policeman to inquire his way or to make a complaint.

Tokio had heard that traffic policemen are indispensable in the great Western cities. Many Japanese travelers, of course, had carried home with vivid impressions of the majesty of the American crossing policeman, towering and imperturbable as a rock in the swirling current.

Tokio must have some traffic cops as an evidence of modernity. It was settled.

IN WHITE UNIFORMS

Now this main street of the Ginza district is wide. In its center lies the street car tracks and over the tracks run cars, but not so very close together. At its intersection by another street which is traversed by street cars, also at lengthy intervals, there is the one thing that approaches a traffic jam in the entire city. A flagman there had taken care of the street car traffic very easily and no one with whom I talked had ever seen a real blockade. But that day I passed the traffic cops were on duty, their first tryout in all Japan.

"The" traffic cop stood in the center of the crossing, immaculate in white uniform, his sword dangling authoritatively. He faced down the Ginza, very squarely, with heels together, toes out. His right hand was held high above his head, with palm turned forbiddingly, to stay all traffic, to turn it to stone.

Down the Ginza, in front of him but to the left, in the direct path of traffic, stood another policeman, with hand likewise held aloft. Ricksha men, carters or the occasional automobilist might not know what the cop in the crossing center meant by his strange pose but they couldn't ignore his counterpart in their path.

Back of the central figure in this composite traffic cop and to his right, facing the other way, in the center of the path of traffic from up the Ginza, stood the third, holding back the crowding ricksha man there by authority of forbidding palm.

To right and left of the central statue were two more policemen, each swinging an arm vigorously to hurry along the approaching vehicles and get them across the Ginza. If but two or three dog trotting ricksha men were approaching, the policeman's flailing arm urged them into a bit of speed; if not even a ricksha was nearing the crossing the arm flailed just as earnestly and authoritatively.

Presently the noble figure in the center jerked its arm down with military precision; then also with military precision it executed a right face, clicking heels together, and raised again the forbidding hand, palm to the intersecting street.

CAREFULLY DRILLED

Instantly the two beckoning cops became statues in the path of traffic that might have been, with arm aloft, and the other two who had been statues were galvanised into gesticulating hasteners.

This scene shifting, so beautifully synchronated, bore no relation to the state of traffic. Often when the change of front was made the cross traffic was still ambling, perspiringly, in the distance—three or four rickshas in a flock, as is their habit to travel.

Evidently this traffic squad had been carefully drilled. They knew how to act and how to look and they did it, even if there was no traffic. All the time the efficient, though less ornamental flagman kept his street cars moving across as of yore. I am sure there were few times in a week when he could not have handled the whole situation alone.

Five of the cops and a flagman were as many as I saw that day or other days when I went out of my way for the fun of watching. But friends of mine saw six, seven and even eight policemen on the job at a time.

Recently all Tokio policemen, including the traffic cops, have been deprived of their long swords and given short swords instead. By some this has been accredited to a supposed growth of sentiment against militarism. In fact, the change was entirely due to an embarrassment suffered by Mr. Oka, superintendent of the Tokio police. He obtained the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs for the abolition of the long sword, and explained his action as follows in a newspaper interview:

"The removal of the long swords from the side of the policemen may be regarded as an urgent necessity. They may, indeed, be described as a useless encumbrance. This thought was vividly brought home to me when I went to receive Marquis Saionji at Tokio station on his return from the peace mission. The long sword I was wearing then caught me between the legs and threw me on the platform on the back. As the platform was great ly crowded at the time many people were tripped by my sword and tumbled down. This personal experience has confirmed my proposal to abolish the wearing of long sword by policemen."

LEAKY INNER TUBE MILEAGE PARASITE

Underinflation, Too, Is Ruinous To Rubber

A leaky inner tube is the parasite of tire mileage. Even a "slow" leak will handicap a tire and sap the life of the casing. In a few miles, underinflation will rob the tire of many miles of service.

Leaky inner tubes come from a variety of causes. It may be that the valve plunger is worn or sticks; the lock-nut at the base of the valve stem may work loose, or running flat may honeycomb the inside of the casing with tiny holes.

In running a tire soft or in changing it along roadside, foreign substances get in between the rim and beads and work around next to the tube. Particles of rust off the rims also cut the tubes oftentimes. Though these holes are, as a general rule, too small to be seen by the naked eye, yet under pressure they will leak enough air to let a tire down fifteen to twenty pounds pressure in a week's time, according to Miller tire service experts.

NEW PACKARD SIX IS ON THE MARKET

Car Is Small Edition Of The Twin-six—Has Light Weight And Flexibility

A new Packard model, the single six, which is lighter than the twin-six, but of the same quality and which will sell for a medium price, is now on the market.

"The record this new car has made in the tests, which have covered the equivalent of more than three years of hard service, indicate that it marks the opening of a new era in the manufacture of lightweight automobiles as respects both performance and economy," says the announcement issued by the Company. "It gives a gasoline mileage up to 17 miles to the gallon according to the driver and road conditions, and runs 2,000 miles on a gallon of oil. Some of the tires on the test cars have been in fair condition after 25,000 miles service, and an average of above 15,000 miles to a tire is confidently expected. The condition of the test cars after thousands of miles of rough usage justifies the engineers in predicting that the life of the car will be 10 years.

"Production of the new car has been established without interfering with that of the twin. Preparations for it have been under way for months, and the company expects to turn out at least 15,000 of the cars in 1921. Bodies are made in four standard models: Five passenger touring car, sedan, three passenger roadster and coupe.

DESIGNED FOR DEMAND

"The single-six has been designed to meet the demand for a vehicle for general purposes that will respond to the need of economy in operation caused by rising prices of fuel and tires, that will be easy to maneuver in traffic and will park in a short space at the curb, but that will have the highest quality and the reliability, endurance and appearance. To accomplish those, the Packard designers have built a lighter car than the twin, one with a shorter wheelbase and with an engine having six cylinders instead of 12. They have maintained Packard standards in materials and workmanship.

"Quality and economy are the outstanding features of this car, as compared to others in the same price-class. The Packard policy of putting character ahead of every other consideration has been followed in the new car. Except in the things that go exclusively with large size it has all the advantages of the twin. Naturally the lighter weight gives it greater economy of operation.

MANY FEATURES

"There are Packards today, built years ago, that are nearing the half-million mark in miles run. The new single-six is also, we confidently believe, a ten-year car.

"In designing this car the Packard engineers have made no attempt to include any startling features except the Packard fueliser, or any extreme. They have aimed to use advanced engineering skill to produce an all-round car that will give the maximum of service, comfort and road-ability for the price, and that will not lose either in serviceability or appearance for many years. The design has been carefully studied to insure that the car will stand up for long periods with the minimum of service attention and care from its owner or driver.

"This car on the road will throttle down to 2 miles an hour on high gear, and will accelerate from this speed to 25 miles in 13 seconds and 45 miles in 20 seconds."

BATTERY CONNECTOR

A very convenient battery connector may be made from a piece of heavy steel coil springs. The spring wire at each end is fashioned into a hook and these are slipped into the battery posts, the tension of the spring insuring perfect contact.

B.S.A.
BICYCLES
Perf. ct in Every Part.
THIS TRADE MARK APPEARS ON ALL —GENUINE— B.S.A. BICYCLES.
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Makers of the famous
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO & SIDECAR.

Loose Cam Will Cause Motor Knock

A cam shaft moving endwise will produce a knock similar to a light connecting rod knock. As the engine speed is increased the cam shaft is held in one position by the additional power required to drive it, and the knock usually ceases. The cam shaft gear plate may be removed and pressure exerted on the end of the shaft, holding it back against the front flange of th cam shaft bearing, thereby determining if end play is producing the knock.

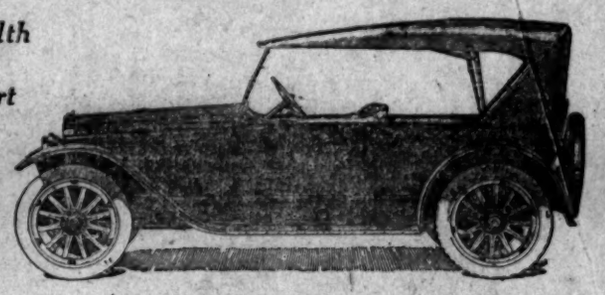
REMOVING INSULATION

In removing insulation from standard wires, be careful not to cut any of the fine threads. These are so thin that they are easily cut with the insulation. Each of these strands does its share in carrying the current to the lamps.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
8 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MO DERATE RATES

Introducing the New
Commonwealth and Craw Elkhart Magneto FOUR
1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.
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Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

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are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES
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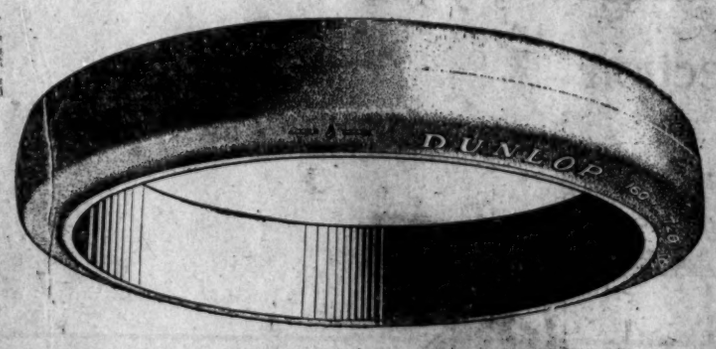

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A truck can lose money for its owner by excessive running costs.

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Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
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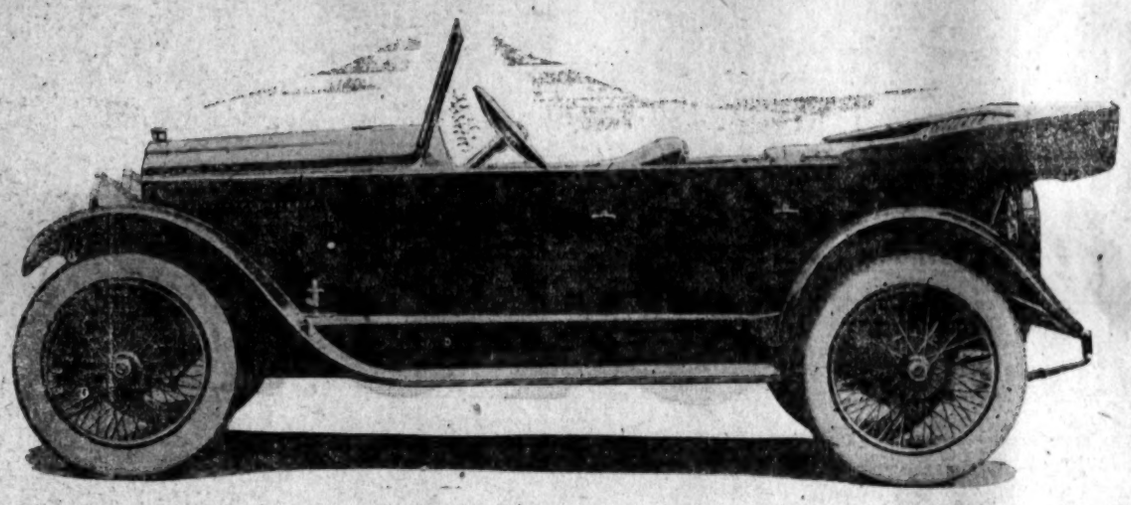
Buy an Automobile for Christmas but it must be A



Willys KNIGHT

5-SEATER

(New Model)

Touring Car

The Car with the Famous Sleeve - Valve Motor

The Willys-Knight Car is a beautiful acquisition. The tonneau and front compartments are roomy and luxurious, the upholstery being hand-buffed leather. The acme of perfection in motor car design.

SILENCE

SPEED

ECONOMY

and

a minimum of

CARBON DEPOSIT

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wish

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

FLEXIBILITY

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WATCH BUILDER IS PACKARDITE

Ingersoll Watches His Step And Says Time Will Tell; Used Car 10 Years

"Time will tell," says Robert H. Ingersoll, the well-known watch manufacturer, but he was not referring to his own product when he made that trite remark, but rather to the performance of his 1910 Packard roadster which he used in traveling from New York to California on a recuperation trip.

After using the car for the past ten years he says he is in a position to speak with understanding of the quality and long life of a Packard vehicle.

Ingersoll left New York in the early part of August with a driver and made a leisurely trip across the continent making stops wherever he was inclined. While in Idaho a side trip off the main highway was made to look after some lumber properties owned by the watch manufacturer. In this country the worst roads of the trip were encountered and even though the old roadster dropped in many chuck holes that were a foot deep, Ingersoll reports that it always came up ready for more and that the trip was not marred by any mechanical difficulties and that three tire changes only were made.

After some weeks on the Coast he plans to make the return trip in the same car.

This is but one of many old-time Packards that have come to the Pacific Coast this year after making the transcontinental trip, which is no longer a remarkable journey, but as a rule most of the cars that are seen in California with foreign license tags on them are comparatively new.

Ingersoll's remark as to time being the real test of a motor car might be taken in substantiation of the claim put forth by the Packard factory that the new model, called the Single Six, is a "ten year car."

SIX IS ECONOMICAL

According to the Packard engineers, they have every reason to believe that users of the new Single Six will be able to run their cars for at least ten years in an economical manner on account of the scientific manner in which the car has been designed and because of the highgrade steels that have been chosen for its construction.

The arrival and display of the first models of the little Packard will occur within the coming months, and its coming has been eagerly awaited by scores of California motorists who have already placed their orders with the expectation that a model carrying the Packard nameplate will maintain the prestige of the manufacturer as much as the Twin Six models have done.

It is claimed by those who have seen the car in Detroit and enjoyed a ride in it that it is a gem, differing only from the Twin in size.

MOTOR-CYCLE JAUNT COVERS 2291 MILES

J. D. Barratt, a commercial photographer of Omaha, believes in an annual two weeks' outing. And his plans always include his family in the deal.

This year the popular Omaha picture maker elected to make a motor-cycle tour across Nebraska into the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming.

Selecting a Harley Davidson and side car as the vehicle of transportation, with complete camp equipments, the party of four revelled in the beauties and wonders of the Rockies for a full week, crossing the Great Divide three times, at Colorado Springs, Denver and Estes Park.

On this trip Barratt gained the distinction of piloting the first motor cycle party of four to the summit of Lookout Mountain, where the grave of a Buffalo Bill is located.

At the completion of the trip the speedometer showed a total of 2,291 miles, all of which had been covered by the Goodyear tires and tubes on the original air. For economy Barratt's plan of outing would be difficult to beat, for his total transportation expense averaged but a quarter cent per mile for each person. Forty-nine gallons of gasoline were used on the jaunt, delivering an average of 47 miles to the gallon.

Tire Abuse Runs Up Motor Car Costs

One of the hardest things for a motorist to understand is that a tire frequently suffers serious injury when bumped against a curbstone. Because the tire shows no eternal damage, the owner is likely to feel that the tire is defective if some time later it blows out as a result of the bump.

All the ingenuity of the skilled tire engineer will never be able to make a tire that is comfortable to ride on and at the same time able to stand up under mistreatment of this sort. If the driver wants to bang his tires around he will find it more economical to equip with old-fashioned iron tires than with rubber.

MEXICAN TOWN AGOG AT VISIT OF AUTO

Children Cheer And Clap Their Hands At Arrival Of First Motor Vehicle

We drove into the outskirts of town about 5:30. Natiols who had never seen an automobile came to the doors of their huts, took one look, and at once disappeared.

Contrary to the natural supposition, the foregoing paragraph is not an extract from a diary compiled by some explorer of 20 or 30 years ago, when four-wheeled vehicles were first beginning to be propelled by engine power. It is a paragraph from a letter written in the year 1920, concerning an incident that occurred in 1920, on the North American continent. It continues:

As we drove down the main street of the town, curiosity overcoming their fear, children in increasing numbers ran along beside us, cheering and clapping their hands.

IS GEOLOGISTS' CAR

To be more specific, it is part of an account of the arrival of the first automobile in the town of Tantoyuca, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The car was driven by Frank B. Van Horn, chief geologist for the Cias del Agwi, S. A. of Tampico, Tampa, Mexico. He was accompanied by two other geologists, G. H. Shelton and Richard Bryant. The trip was made in a Dodge Brothers touring car.

Tantoyuca is a little city about 75 miles from the gulf coast and 60 miles from a railroad. It is in a rather mountainous country, with steep hills in many instances covered with large boulders, making the roads almost impassable except for pack animals.

"Up to the time of our trip," Van Horn says in his letter to Dodge Brothers, Detroit, "no attempt had ever been made to get an automobile into this territory, but we had gone to within 12 miles of Tantayuca with our Dodge Brothers car and believed we could, with very little hard work, go the rest of the way. On March 23, we left Tampico and drove 70 miles to Comales, where we passed the night. The next day we encountered real difficulties, having to use an axe, pick and shovel and even a block and tackle in getting across canyons and holes. Wherever it was at all possible for a car to get a footing we went along without trouble. In one place it was necessary for the car to pull up a rough slope of 40 degrees, which it did easily."

MANY EXPERIENCES

Many similar experiences preceded the triumphal entry into the isolated town, which took place the second day of the trip, at 5:30. Mr. Van Horn's account of the celebration which followed the first timid reception by the natives is especially interesting.

"We drove to the hotel, a large, typically Mexican house, with high-cellinged rooms, and a large patio filled with flowers and shrubbery," he writes. "Dona Feliciano S. Viuda de Hererra stood in the doorway and welcomed us in great delight. She said she was proud indeed at having the people who brought the first automobile into Tantoyuca to stop at her house, and proved it right royally in kindly attentions showered upon us.

"After refreshing ourselves we returned to the car, and, in relays, took for a ride about the city all the children who were not afraid to trust themselves to our care. We did not confine ourselves to the children entirely, but in the course of the evening took various prominent citizens for a short ride. I believe we derived more pleasure in their happy comments than did they in their first automobile ride. No fear of collisions in Tantoyuca, where not even carts are driven. The only vehicle ever in town was a buggy brought in, knocked down, on backs of mules, and it has long since given up its struggle. So we could drive with no fear where turning signals had no meaning.

MEET CITY OFFICIALS

"We retired about 10:30 in good beds, and slept the sleep of the weary. In the morning we again took children for drives, and took all that cared to try until 1 o'clock, when Dona Feliciano called us to dinner. And such a dinner—soup, beef, chicken, fruit, frijoles, not forgetting wine and coffee, with an orchestra playing Mexican airs while we ate.

"After dinner we took the orchestra in the car, insisting that they play during the entire ride about the town. They enjoyed it immensely and fulfilled their part of the bargain.

"When we returned to the hotel the little girls whom we had taken for rides had come in with armfuls of flowers, which they presented to us, and as we prepared to start on our return trip they hung garlands of roses on the car.

"The city officials called on us, enjoyed a ride about town, and had a notary public take a record of the names of our party, make of car, license number, etc., and inscribed it on the historical record of the city. We began our return trip at 3 p.m., reaching Comales at 6:30. I should also add that Dona Feliciano would not accept one cent in payment for our expenses in her hotel on this trip, insisting that it was 'her party.'"

SHOW GIRLS, AIDED AND ABETTED WITH OLDS, GET RESULTS

McIntyre And Heath Damsels Sell Tickets For Firemen's Ball

San Francisco, October 25.—Who wouldn't buy a ticket for the Firemen's ball if any of these sweetvoiced girlies buttonholed you and asked you to help the good cause along?

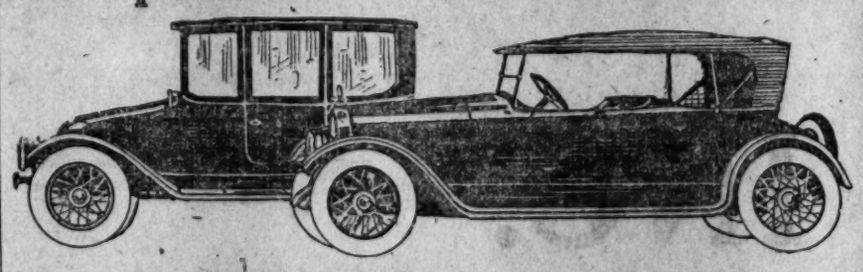
Six of the many pretty girls who journeyed from old Broadway in New York city to San Francisco with the McIntyre & Heath "Hello, Alexander" show now appearing at the Curran Theater, volunteered their services as ticket sellers for the annual concert and ball of the Fire Department to be held in the Exposition Auditorium on Saturday evening, October 30.

J. W. Leavitt & Co., through Sales Manager Delano, furnished an Oldsmobile Eight touring car for the girls to make a whirlwind campaign of San Francisco in style and with the desired results.

Captain George F. Brown, secretary of the Widows and Orphans' Association, is very well satisfied with the report filed by the show girls and says if the dancing beauties could devote a week to the campaign there wouldn't be room enough in the Auditorium to accommodate the crowd.

With their heads covered with regulation fire helmets, the girls traveled through the streets of San Francisco in the Oldsmobile Eight, attracting much attention. Incidentally, they gained a good idea of the beauties of the city and all of them are loud in their praise of the "only real city West of New York."

We Specialise In Second-Hand Cars



ARE YOU BUYING OR SELLING?

IF BUYING—it will pay you to watch our stock of second-hand cars, which changes every day.

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WE HANDLE HIGH-GRADE CARS ONLY—NO CHEAP MAKES

We have also a number of New Limousine, Coupe, Touring and Roadster Models and

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The Most Beautiful Car in America

The Six-Cylinder Motor is conceded to be the ideal type for high grade motor cars.

Make no mistake—you need the smooth, even power and remarkable flexibility of a six. But buy a good one. A very simple investigation will convince you that there is nothing better in Six-Cylinder engineering than the Paige.

Paige Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

1920 Models now in Stock:

6-42 Glenbrook - - 5-passenger
With Wood, Wire or Distiel Wheels Optional

6-55 Town Car - - 7-passenger
With Wood or Wire Wheels Optional

The Town Car 6-55 7-passenger

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SHANGHAI OFFICE: 39 KIANGSE ROAD

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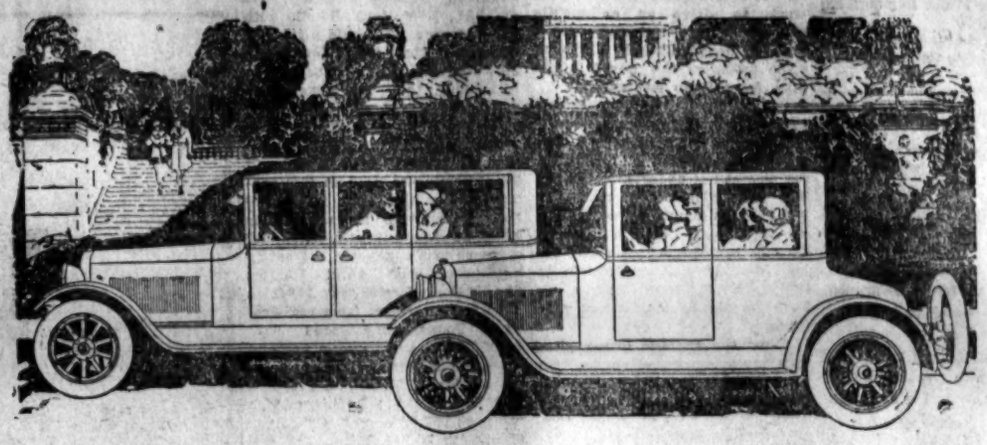
Your Xmas Car

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



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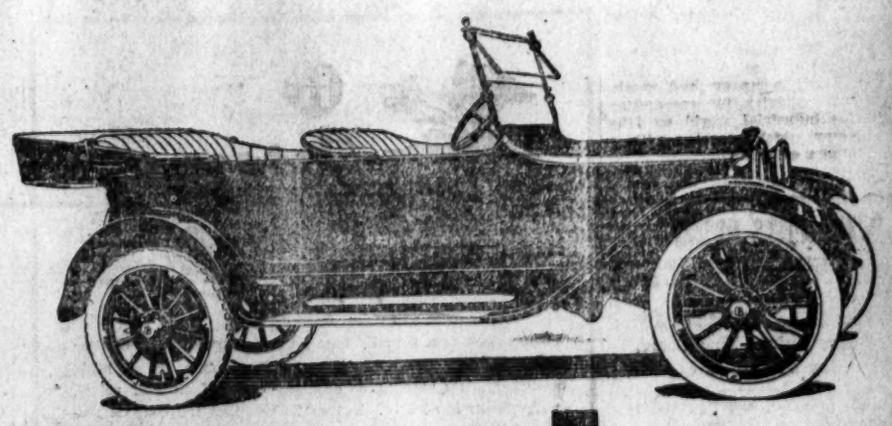
No doubt have decided by now to make either the

CHANDLER,
DODGE
or
HUPMOBILE
your
XMAS CAR.

In any case your Xmas happiness will have been completed.

Open and Closed Models on display, seating two, three, five or seven passengers.



CHINA MOTORS LTD

STAR GARAGE — EASTERN GARAGE

MAIN SHOWROOM
STAR GARAGE
125 BUBBLING WELL

BY-PRODUCT STUNT EXPECTED TO SAVE GOODYEAR A MILLION

New Department Disposes Of All Former Waste At A Profit To Manufacturers

Before the war our European neighbors regarded Americans as a nation of wasters—and we now realise that their conception was true. We were so busy producing that we could not take time to watch the scrap pile.

But the war woke us up and showed us what years of education could not have pictured.

A noteworthy instance of what actually can be accomplished through the hearty co-operation of an army of 3,000 workmen is the performance of the Goodyear factory at Los Angeles in effecting salvage of materials that might unnecessarily have been wasted altogether.

OTHER WASTES TOO

In a general way wastes in a great rubber factory consist of rubber, fabric, cement, paper and power. There are other wastes however that contribute to the sum total, if allowed to go unchecked.

The Goodyear experience is that it is not difficult to secure co-operation in waste elimination from American workmen, where saving is made as easy as wasting—that it requires no extra effort for workmen to throw waste materials in a receptacle provided for them.

And although keeping detailed percentages of weight of scrap per unit of production involves some necessary details of labor, there is really nothing complex about the elimination of waste, it is a simple case of reducing each workman's individual scrap.

In the western Goodyear plant which started actual manufacturing of product June 14, a salvage of waste materials has been effected during the first four months of operation, indicating a total saving of more than $1,000,000 for the year.

TIRES DAMAGED

Discarded strips of cloth used in cross-wrapping tires and tubes are cleaned and made into rugs which are sold to employes; waste paper and burlap are baled and sold to paper factories, and scrap metal disposed of to junk buyers.

Experimental tires and tires damaged in the making are sold as scrap to concerns that reclaim the rubber for use in manufacturing rubber products not requiring as high-grade rubber as that exacted by the Goodyear standard.

No scrap material that has been rejected by a tire inspector ever finds its way back into Goodyear products. These tag ends of rubber and fabric become scrap and are marketed as such.

At the completion of the big factory many items of construction equipment immediately became available for purchase by individuals and other manufacturing concerns. Tractors, locomotive cranes, cement forms and chutes, structural steel, telephone poles, pipe, wheelbarrows, fencing and many other materials were quickly picked up by interested purchasers.

A by-products department handles the sales of these materials to other concerns whose line of business demands their use. Both company and workmen are striving for recognition in the industrial world as "the company which operates with a minimum of waste."

PRICE CUTS BRING NEW AUTO BUYERS

Folks Who Couldn't Afford Cars Before Now Come, Say Dealers In U. S.

No one can question the real stimulus given trading in automobile lines, if they watch conditions on the local "row" at the present time, according to Frank O. Renstrom, Grant Six distributer in San Francisco.

"The real reason for this is a very simple one," declares Renstrom. "With the readjustment of prices, a new and very great class of prospective purchasers is secured. At the new price level, thousands of people who could not afford the car they wished at the old rates, can now become full-fledged motorists.

"New business has been stimulated to a remarkable extent with trade-in business close behind.

"The Grant, at its new rate, is even more remarkable as a car than it was before. It is a powerful six, of notable smoothness and riding comfort. One of the chief causes of the latter quality, is its flexibility. You can almost forget gear shifting in traffic and on grades. It gets away with a smoothness and a quickness that makes driving something more than merely getting there.

"In spite of its size and power, the new Grant Six gives about twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline. Grant owners average even better than this, while the Grant averages 8,000 to 10,000 miles to the set of tires."

School For Chauffeurs Planned Here

Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police the Council has sanctioned the institution of a School for chauffeurs at the Gordon Road Police Station commencing in March, 1921.

A competent foreign instructor will be in charge with a trained chauffeur or fitter-driver as assistant and the local garages have promised to assist with the gift or loan of motor machine parts and accessories for instructional purposes.

The Course will last for a period of 26 working days with a class of 12 pupils the fee being $25 for the course.

The aim of the School will be to turn our competent drivers fitted in all respects to enter private service. Instructional classes for owner-drivers will also be given if sufficient applications for enrollment in such classes are forthcoming.

The syllabus of the Course will include:—

(1) Sufficient elementary theory in the class room to render subsequent proceedings intelligible; together with

(2) Practical instruction on the bench—that is, an explanation and demonstration of all the chief mechanical and other features of a car, such as engine, gearbox, clutch, back axle, steering gear magneto, battery, carburetter, etc.

(3) Practical instruction in driving.
(a) a Ford car
(b) a car with the standard type of gearbox,
and sufficient actual road work to ensure competency.

(4) Practical instruction in maintenance—i.e., cleaning, washing and lubrication; the replenishment of fuel, water and oil; the care, removal and minor repair of tyres; battery attention; the correct use of the tools ordinarily supplied with a car and such minor "running repairs" as a Chinese chauffeur in Shanghai may properly be expected to carry out.

(5) Thorough class room instruction in the Traffic Regulations; together with

(6) Practical demonstration as to how these Regulations apply.

996,660 Fords Is Annual Output

During its producing year, which ended July 31, the Ford Factory in Detroit built 996,660 Ford cars. Conditions that existed early in the year, the difficulty with which fuel and materials were obtained, were responsible for the 'company's failure to build its estimated 1919-20 production of 1,000,000 cars. The output of one more working day would have raised the figure to more than 1,000,000. Besides the cars, 79,013 Fordson tractors were built.

Next year, say Ford officials, 1,125,000 Ford cars and 200,000 Fordson tractors will be manufactured.

The 4,300,000th model T Ford motor ran off the "assembly line." August 25 last. The daily output has been mounting continuously. On July 22, 4,200 Fords went into services. To date, this is the highest daily record.

Plans are being made to increase this figure. At the Ford blast furnances, machine parts are already being cast direct from the ore, and when the big 20 acre foundry comes into services, there is no doubt that Ford production will make another great advance.

Although it has been rumored throughout the country that Henry Ford is about to launch a new model, Ford officials say there is no new model under consideration at present. While minor changes may be made from time to time, 1920-21 production figures are based on the present car.

WIDTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Throughout the country the overall width of motor vehicles varies in different states from 90 to 114 inches and the length from 30 to 65 feet.

Trap In Gas Tank Should Be Cleaned

Most present day gasoline tanks are fitted with a sediment trap which usually is located at the place where the pipe line leaves the thank. This trap has a wire gauze screen, and a cup is provided to catch foreign matter.

The car owner should make it a practice to clean this sediment trap out twice a month during active operation. The present grade of motor fuel is not strictly pure and foreign matter rapidly accumulates in this catch-all.

With the aid of an automobile, instead of the private car Federal, Governor Cox is swinging around the country, making four and five campaign speeches a day. He is taking care of all State business which is forwarded to him daily on his tours.

Tire Abuse Runs Up Motor Car Costs

One of the hardest things for a motorist to understand is that a tire frequently suffers series injury when bumped against a curbstone. Because the tire shows no external damage, the owner is likely to feel that the tire is defective if some time later it blows out as a result of the bump.

All the ingenuity of the skilled tire engineer will never be able to make a tire that is comfortable to ride on and at the same time able to stand up under mistreatment of this sort if the driver wants to bang his tires around he will find it more economical to equip with old-fashioned iron tires than with rubber.

Tahoe Nut, Sad To Say, Has To Cease 'Till 'Nother Day

Bob Galindo Of Hup Fame Through For The Year; Roads Are To Blame

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The "Tahoe Nut" is through for the year.

The first car into Tahoe this year was a Hupmobile, driven by Bob Galindo, sales manager of Greer-Robbins Company, distributer of Hupmobiles in California.

Galindo is the man who leaves his desk Saturday noon, drives to Lake Tahoe and gets back in time to go to work Monday morning.

Several times he has tried to induce the "Boss," E. W. Milburn, manager of the company, to make the trip with him, but Milburn prefers the home and fireside to making wild trips through the mountains.

There are several feet of snow on the Summit now and it is hard work to drive an automobile through that sort of stuff, even a Hup, although Galindo did buck huge drifts on the way into the lake from Reno last spring.

"It is just touring as this that shows what the modern motor car can do," says Milburn. "A few years ago a trip to the Lake Tahoe region was not undertaken lightly. The man who was to make the trip in an automobile prepared his car for weeks ahead and fussed with it and fumed over it. He took along enough stuff to rebuild the car on the road and many times he had to do just that very thing.

"Now the average owner piles in a spare shirt and starts. He knows that he can find assistance anywhere along the road if he needs it and he also knows that he will not need it, because his car is built to withstand just those things that used to wreck motor vehicles.

"That development of the modern motor car is a thing of wonder, and when we look back a few years, we wonder how cars of those days ran at all, but they did, sometimes.

Three Motor Cars To Each Mile Of Roads In U. S.

Three motor cars for each mile of public road and 25 cars for each mile of improved road in the United States is the record of registration for the first six months of 1920, according to advices received by the California State Automobile Association from the A. A. A.

The American Automobile Association survey shows that between January 1 and June 30, 1920, a total of 7,484,409 motor vehicles were registered in the various States. Of this number approximately 950,000 are commercial vehicles. There were also registered during the six months' period 247,667 motorcycles.

The State of Ohio leads in registrations with 544,000 cars; Pennsylvania comes second with 500,665; Illinois third with 497,217; New York fourth with 486,262, and California fifth with 476,702. That New York occupies fourth place is probably due to the fact that her registration year did not begin until February.

The gross receipts from registrations in the various States amounted to $81,958,772.72. It is interesting to note in this connection that the receipts from registrations for the first six months of 1920 are approximately the same as was spent on the entire road program of the United States during the calendar year 1902.

In gross receipts from registrations Pennsylvania leads with $7,089,361; Iowa comes second with $6,523,211; New York third with $6,014,017; Illinois fourth with $5,321,837; Michigan fifth with $5,197,918, and California sixth with $5,030,676.

At least 90 percent of the receipts from registrations will be expended for the construction and maintenance of public roads, principally for maintenance. In many of the States the motor vehicle funds are used chiefly under the direction of State authorities for both construction and maintenance, while in several States, notably Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio and Vermont, the funds are expended exclusively for maintenance.

BUILDING ROADS

Highway expenditures for this year will amount to $633,000,000, equivalent to $5.75 for each individual in the United States.

BUT NOT IN U. S.

Motor vehicles were extensively used this year for the transportation of hop-pickers from London into Kent, England.

Much of the sameness, and not much at that, till you get to a cycle like the world-famous, guaranteed-for-ever

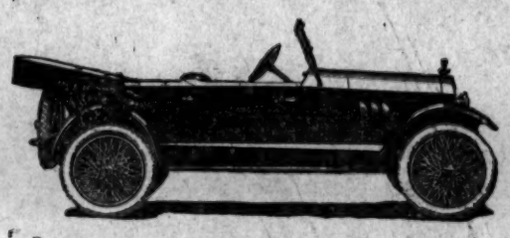
RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Then distinctive features are apparent. After a little use the difference in smooth running makes it—the high-grade machine—the cheapest, especially when fitted with Dunlop tyres and the famous Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear.

WM. FORBES & CO.
Tientsin
Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd. Nottingham, England.

Columbia Six



The Four Passenger Sport Model

HARMONY OF DESIGN

To a person of artistic temperament there is a feeling of utter satisfaction to sit back in the correctly placed, beautifully upholstered seats of the Columbia Six, and to note how harmoniously every minute detail of the car has been arranged.

The blending of colors, the design and finish of the hardware and fittings have been executed with rare good taste. Faultless coach work guards against squeaks and rattles. The Columbia Six chassis, famous the world over for its economy, protects against mechanical difficulties.

If you are a lover of harmonious designing and reliable performance in a motor car, you will like the Columbia Six.

The Columbia Six Line also includes Touring :: Car, Roadster, Sedan and Coupe. ::

Columbia Motors Co. Export Department Cable Address "Columoco" Detroit, U.S.A.

Distributors:

FOBES Co., 2 Siking Raoa, Box 524, Shanghai, China
LI-DA Co., Mukden, China

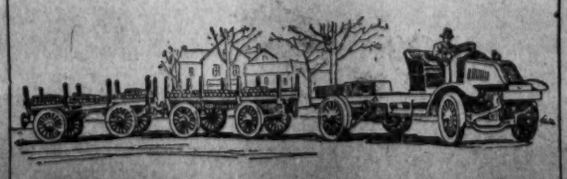
"Troy Trailers"

Many owners of light lorries frequently have occasion to transport loads heavier than their rated capacity, and yield to the temptation of overloading and injuring their lorry. For such occasions a properly constructed trailer, such as the Troy, can be quickly attached to the lorry, forming a combination which will safely transport the increased load without possible injury to the lorry and without any inconvenience to the lorry driver.

Troy Trailers are in every way the equivalent in construction of the highest class of motor lorry, and their use will in no way injure the mechanism of the lorry.

The ownership of a Troy Trailer greatly augments the value and capacity of any motor lorry.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS COMPANY
Established 1884
245 West 55th Street, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "Wagonworks," New York
Factories at Troy, Ohio, U. S. A.



Performance that actually excels the performance of costlier cars is one of the reasons why the Hupmobile is so highly spoken of. Its pronounced economy on tires, oil and petrol, undoubtedly is another. But we believe that the bedrock reason of all is the continuous, willing service the car yields to all owners.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

Extra strong, rigid frame.
Two carburettor adjustments.
Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.
Soft operating clutch with adjustable pedal.
Extra long change speed lever with short, easy throw.
Extra long, semi-eliptic springs; chrome vanadium leaves.
Semi-irreversible steering gear; strong construction.
Detachable engine head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.
Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.
Completeness and quality of equipment.

China Motors, Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE
MAIN SHOWROOM
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

Hupmobile

GORDON TIRE

Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction.

Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

All popular sizes carried in stock.
Come in to-day and get our prices.

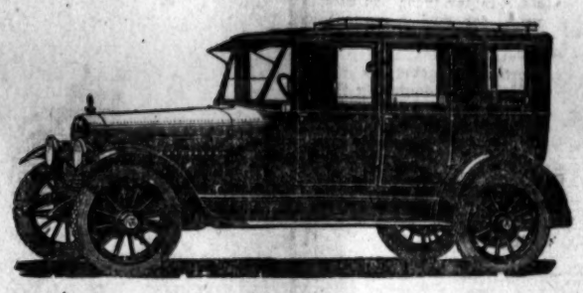
M&CO. MUSTARD & CO. M&CO.
22 Museum Road Shanghai

HUDSON SUPER SIX

ESSEX MOTOR CARS DETROIT U.S.A.

Ugh! It's Cold

Regular Limousine Weather!



Before making up your mind, call at our Show Rooms (89-91 Rue Montauban), and let us show you the

Luxurious Limousines

(7-Passenger)

Manufactured by the

HUDSON AND ESSEX

Companies. The bodies have not been built out here, but by the famous makers—Wilson Body Company, of Detroit. They are the last word in Limousine construction, and are designed to meet the requirements of those who want the best and only the best.

LATEST MODELS IN STOCK

R. A. Hutchinson

SALES MANAGER

HUDFORD GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban

Central 5087 Central 322

ESSEX MOTOR CARS DETROIT U.S.A.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

FRAMES IMPORTANT, BUT LITTLE KNOWN

Poor Construction Causes Rattles, Squeaks And Binding Doors

To the average motor car owner the frame of the vehicle he drives is absolutely unknown. He believes that this important part of his car is of metal, and even here he would be mistaken in one notable case, and lets it go at that. Now it happens that there have been some very interesting developments in frame design and construction during the last few years which any man who has invested a considerable sum of money in a car ought to understand.

In some cases manufacturers, oblivious of the future, have taken advantage of this carelessness on the part of buyers by employing in their cars poorly designed frames or more frequently a cheap and unsubstantial sort of metal, which has been incapable of standing up under the punishment that this part of the chassis inevitably receives. A poorly constructed frame soon develops weaknesses at the joints and begins to sag. The result is that a series of horrendous squeaks develop, the doors gap open or bind and the superstructure of the car rapidly rattles to pieces.

Until very recently practically all motor car makers, no matter how much of the rest of the vehicle they might produce in their own shops, bought frames from the parts makers. Now, however, there is a distinct tendency to devote just as much brains to designing this part of the chassis as any any other. It was always thought essential that a passenger car frame should be flexible—that a factor should be allowed for what is known as weaving. At the present time several prominent manufacturers are using a rigid frame, which is apparently relieved of all the faults that used to be believed inevitable in this part.

OVERHUNG

Present day practice has universally accepted the overhung type of frame, which means that it is located above the axles. The underslung frame achieved this popularity a few years ago, but it has passed on for the present.

The material generally employed in making car frames is carbon steel, alloy steel being perforce reserved for the higher priced cars. In design all of them embody what are known as channel sections for the rails, these being the side members upon which the body is mounted. Connecting the rails are cross members spanning the frame at right angles to the former. The number of cross members varies according to the ideas of the individual engineer. Sometimes three are considered sufficient and again as many as six may be used. The said rails necessarily taper somewhat toward their ends, at which places they are joined to the springs in various ways.

The ruling practice today is the tapered frame, in which the front is narrower than the rear. This gives the car a smaller turning radius, decidedly an advantage in this day of close packed traffic. In many, perhaps a majority, of cases the frame design embodies what is known as "kick-up" in the rear. This is an upward bend in the side rail of the frame, which brings the center of gravity low without reducing the distance between the frame and the axles to a point where trouble might result, and also the need for a kick-up will be governed somewhat by the type of spring employed.

OF PRESSED STEEL

The cross members, of which we spoke before, are variously of pressed steel, channel section or tubular, the latter being in the minority. These members are riveted in place. There is in not very extensive use at the present time a design which supplies a mounting place for the engine in the shape of a sub-frame, built of channel sections. The engine mounted in this way may be located about as desired as regards the other mechanical units.

While the ordinary frame finds the engine the heaviest weight which it is called on to support it also contain provison for supporting certain other units of the mechanism, as, for instance, the transmission, when that is located separate from the motor.

The tapered sections at the ends of the frame are known as the horns, and here the springs are attached, except in the case of cantilevers, where one spring support is placed on the axle housing. The forward ends of the spring are attached to brackets, which are riveted to the rail.

Some years ago it used to be the custom to truss the frame if it proved to be not strong enough for the work it was called upon to do. With the advent of a proper frame design this practice has ceased or practically so (it is still used a little in truck construction). When great rigidity is required the common practice to install gusset plates, which are pieces of channel sections, riveted to the rails and to the cross member at the rear of the frame. This prevents distortion of the frame at the corners.

SIDE RAILS DEEP

In the new rigid type of frame the side rails are made deeper than used to be the practice, running to as much as nine or ten inches The running boards in this construction are made integral with the rails, the fenders are riveted in place and with the body firmly secured there is little chance for the disintegration with consequent rattles that used to be the ordinary thing.

The flexible frame is made with the intention of having it yield a little with the motion of the car in passing over rough roads, when one wheel may be up while the others are down. The depth of the side rails used in flexible constructions are usually not more than five or six inches. In this design the supports for the running board are riveted on instead of being made integral as in the rigid type.

We cannot here enter into a discussion of the relative advantages of the flexible and rigid constructions. The flexible frame is still the predominating type, but the rigid design has certainly made tremendous strides toward popular favor since it was introduced a couple of years ago.

Years ago the wooden frame disputed the ascendency with metal constructions, and indeed it has many virtues, chief of which is its ability to absorb shocks of all kinds, but to do this it must be of the best available wood. The one prominent manufacturer using wooden frames today builds them with two side rails, embodying three piles glued and screwed together and protected against moisture by strips at top and bottom. Cost and difficulty of getting proper wood probably had much to do with driving wooden frames from general popularity.

TOUR TO FLORIDA PLANNED

Fifty Cars To Make Trip From Boston In Sixteen Days

Fifty cars will start from Boston on December 7 or 8 on a tour to Florida. The tour will take sixteen days to reach Miami or St. Petersburg and is scheduled to end December 23.

As now arranged the cars will pass through Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Fredericksburg, Va.; Richmond, Durham, N. C.; Pinehurst, Camden, S. C.; Columbia, Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Daytona (division going to Tampa and St. Petersburg will leave from this point, Palm Beach, Miami.

This tour is under the management of the Automobile Green Book at 12 Huntington avenue, Boston, and will be piloted by a former official of the Glidden and Munsey tours.

A repair car will follow the tour each day and will make repairs to any disabled cars and, if necessary, tow any cars to a reliable garage for the more serious repairs.

Daily reports are being received of the road conditions along the route, and the trip by automobile to Florida presents no serious difficulty. For years this route has been dreaded by tourists because of the swampy stretches of road between Washington and Fredericksburg, Va. That portion of the route has been repaired by the Government and, where formerly conditions were the worst, a fine road has been built.

RECORD SHOW FORECASTED

More Accessories And Parts Than Ever To Be Exhibted

All records for the number of parts and accessory manufacturers exhibiting at the National Automobile Shows are scheduled to be broken at the exhibitions to be held at New York and Chicago next January.

Figures made public by the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association indicate that a larger number of parts and unit makers than ever before will take space at the National Shows. Applications for space have already been received by the association from 120 manufacturers for the New York Passenger Show, and from 102 manufacturers for the Chicago Passenger Show. Altogether 120 members of the asociation are scheduled to exhibit.

Straw Gasoline Is Doomed For Present

Closely following its discovery of a process for making a gas for automotive purposes out of straw, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the making of straw gas on a commerical basis is entirely out of the question. The Department points out that it takes fifty pounds of straw to make 250 cubic feet of straw gas. When the number of cubic feet of gasoline in a gaseous state required to run an automobile only a mile or so is considered, it can readily be appreciated what an enormous quantity of straw would be required to make enough gas to fill a tank in a liquid state. Experiments are being conducted, however, which would indicate that the use of straw gas on the farm may yet be a possibility, with the farmer using his own gasmaking plant.

Moving Store Is Latest Scheme

More and more the motor truck is expanding the scope of its activities and weaving its way into the fabric of modern life as a convenient and dependable utility. The latest development is a traveling grocery store, a "store at your door," a sore of superpeddler, as conceived by A. J. Porter of Los Angeles.

Porter's idea is a new, novel and a distinct departure from the usual methods followed in the marts of trade. As far as groceries are concerned, it will do away with the shopping bag, the housewife's basket, car fares and the waste of time and effort ordinarily necessary to keep the family cupboard plentifully stocked with those articles so essential to its well-ordered shelves. No more will the lady of the house have to change of her street gown, doll up and track the missing ingredient to its lair at the nearest grocery that the man, or men, folks may be cheered with a well-rounded meal. Porter's idea will fix all that. Everything to be found in the grocery she can purchase right at her door—all the fun of shopping without the bother.

MORELAND TRUCK USED

This store at your door consists of a large body built according to plans over which Porter has mulled for some years, mounted upon a one and one-half-ton Moreland truck. Along the sides of the interior are rows on rows of shelves and compartments. At the front end is a refrigerator of ample size for the proper preservation of butter, eggs, cheese and such things requiring a cool habitat. Backing these compartments and reached from the outside are many other cubby holes disclosed by sliding doors.

The whole affair is remarkably ingenious. Every inch of space is conserved and an astounding number of articles can be tucked away in the limited space in an orderly array and manner readily and speedily accessible for display or sale. As first equipped for trial trips, which start immediately, for the traveling store has over 350 distinct articles, in fact, practically everything to be found in any grocery store, including in many instances several makes or varieties of the most generally called for articles.

COVERS WIDE AREA

This outfit will follow a regular house to house route over as much territory as can be covered in a day. The first territory to be covered will be the Vermont Square section in Los Angeles. On Bridge Street Chase and Porter, of which the designer is a member, had a retail store and warehouse, which will be used as a basis of operations. Here the perambulating grocery will stock up and start on its rounds of calls among the housekeepers. The opening of the store is a simple operation, just the swinging open of the rear doors, letting down the folding steps and sliding up of the side panels. Then the fair purchaser has before her all the delights of making her selection, with the goods spread before her in compact space, in peaceful calm with no mad rush of shoppers to jog her elbow or speed her decision, no bundles to maneuver through crowded streets, nor the other irritations that extract the joys from life.

This is believed to be the first time that a motor truck has ever been used for such a purpose. It is an innovation that, if successful, will lead to a fleet of similar caravansaries conducted by the same firm and undoubtedly the innovation will spread far and wide over the streets of the land.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAPS

Pennsylvania has 13,761 motor vehicle dealers. In 1919 there were 9,935.

USED THE RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND SIDES WORLD OVER

MOTOR VAN & AGRICULTURAL SHEETS

Send your enquiries or write for list to

GEO. JOHNSTON
173-5-7 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
LONDON. ENGLAND.

AGENT. H. F. BANNS
c/o G. P. O. Bombay

(TRADE MARK)

Big Value in Tires for Small Cars

Back of the manufacture of Goodyear Tires for small cars is the same purpose to supply high value in the product that is behind the manufacture of the Goodyear Tires that equip the most expensive automobiles built.

This purpose is expressed by the enormous resources, extraordinary skill and scrupulous care applied to the manufacture of Goodyear Tires in the largest tire factory in the world devoted solely to the 30x3-, 30x3½-, and 31x4-inch si es.

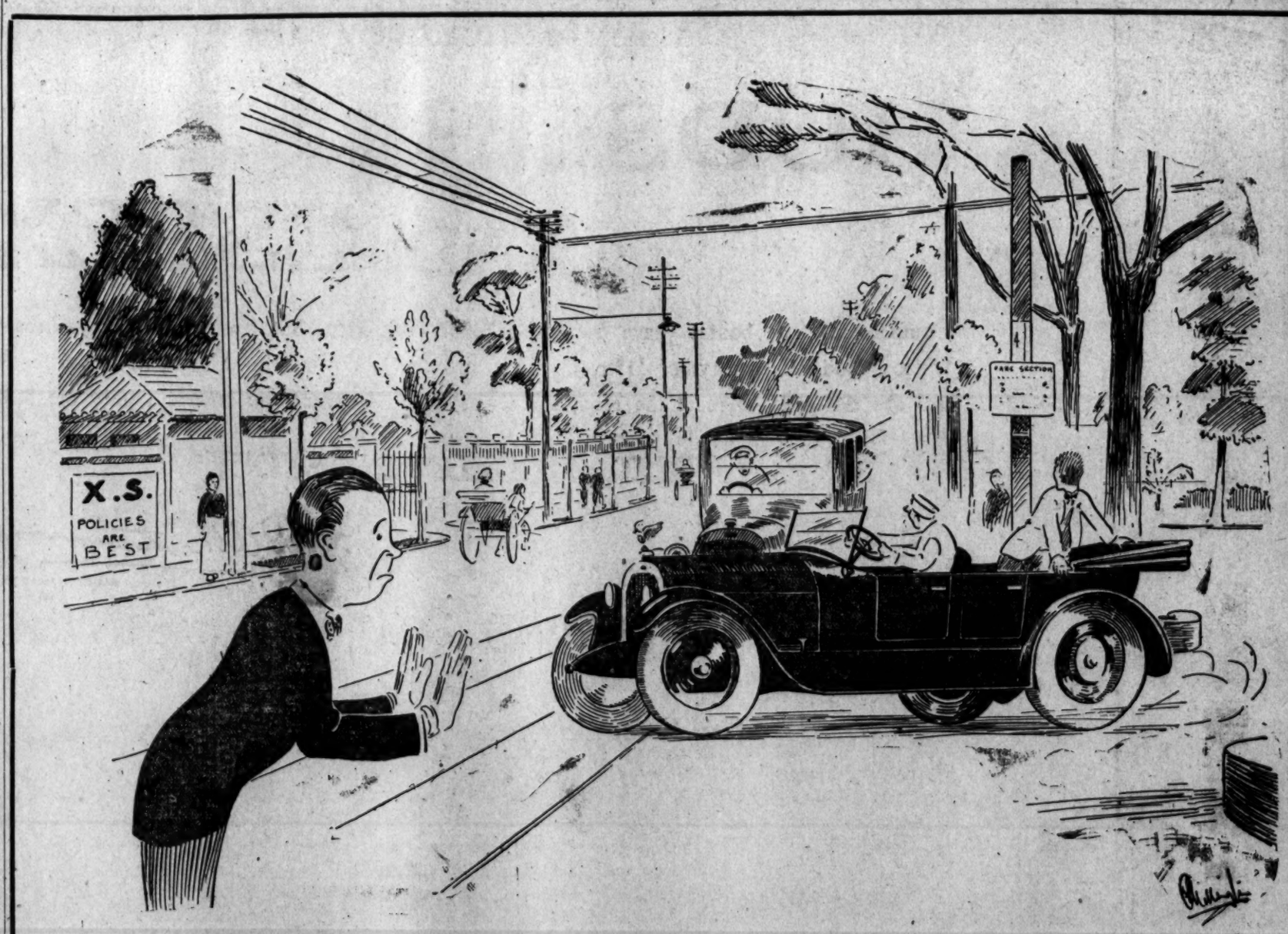
The effect of this endeavor is noted in the fact that last year more cars using these sizes were factory-equipped with Goodyear Tires than with any other kind.

It is also noted in the fact that, if you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car requiring the sizes mentioned, you can secure Goodyear Tires and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes at the nearest Goodyear Service Station.

Hudford Garage
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

GOODYEAR



What about an XS Policy?

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1920

AMERICAN LADS TURN OUT WITH HARRIERS CLUB

Coach Bartlett And Squad Follow Clubmen Four Miles In Kiangwan

TWO PACKS THIS WEEK

Fast And Slow Groups To Run Next Saturday On Training Jaunt

The Shanghai American School has embarked on another athletic adventure and through the kindness of the Shanghai Harriers Club, a crack cross-country man or two may be developed at the institution.

Yesterday afternoon Principal Bartlett, who is also the athletic coach at the school, turned out with a bunch of promising youngsters who trailed Captain Reneman and his Harriers over a four-mile course through the Kiangwan District.

Mr. Bartlett has developed a sweet little basketball quintet which is showing well in the Foreign League. Now he is out to make a hill-and-dale crew and the Harriers are doing everything they can to help the American coach and his proteges. Mr. Bartlett was a cross-country man when in college in the United States.

TOM IS PLEASED

Coach Bartlett and his boys went the full route with the Harriers and Tom McKenna is tickled to death over the interest being taken for Tom is the one who is responsible for the revival of cross-country running here.

Captain Reneman took things easy for his pack, all the runners keeping together until a short distance from home when the old timers staged a race all their own.

Among the American School lads out was Brewster, who took the 100 yards Shanghai championship a couple of years ago.

Next Saturday the Harriers will hold another training run in the same district although the start will be from another point more suitable to the members.

All men who want to make the run will assemble at the corner of North Szechuen and Darroch Roads at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. There will be two packs, slow and fast. The Club captain will take the faster men out while the vice captain will head the slow pack.

CHINESE 'Y' FIVE AGAIN IS WINNER; "B" TEAM BEATEN

Greens Of Foreign League Snowed Under 38-10; Collegians Win

The Y.M.C.A. basketball team continued on its victory rampage last night, winning from another Foreign League team. This time it was the Greens who bowed to the superiority of the crack Chinese quintet and the score 38-10 denotes that the Y.M.C.A. aggregation has little respect for any color whatsoever. Tom Chang and Wu ran wild.

The Y.M.C.A. "B" team had a setback, losing a close game to Shanghai College on the latter's floor. The score was 22-17. H. K. Loh and T. T. Zee were the heavy men on the offense. Lee played a good game at guard.

The summaries:

Y.M.C.A.. 38.—Tom Chang lf; Z. M. Wu rf; V. W. Wong c; J. Wong lg; Y. L. Yee rg.

Greens 10.—Jackson lf; Haskell rf; Malong c; Hoh lg; Hisken rg.

Goals from floor: Tom Chang, 7; Wu, 6; Wong, 4; Yee, 1; Haskell, 2; Hoh, 1.

Goals from fouls: Wong, 2; Jackson, 3; Hoh, 1.

Time—first-half, 15 minutes, second 20 minutes periods. Referee—T. T. Zee.

Timer—H. D. Lin. Scorer—K. W. Nee.

Y.M.C.A. "B" Team 17.—S. A. Yao, D. Y. Lee lf; K. T. Yen rf; T. T. Zee, F. C. Chen, c; Z. C. Chen lg; H. D. Lin, D. Y. Lee rg.

Shanghai College 22.—K. H. Yuh, S. M. Pan lf; C. T. Su, S. M. Djao rf; H. K. Lo c; T. L. Liao lg; C. T. Bao rg.

Goals from floor: H. K. Lo, 5; T. T. Zee, 4; D. Y. Lee, 3; K. H. Yuh, 1; C. T. Su, 1; C. T. Bao, 1; S. A. Yao, 1.

Goals from fouls: K. H. Yuh, 4; S. M. Pan, 2; D. Y. Lee, 1.

Time—15 minutes periods. Referee—Haskell.

Timer—Tsao Scorer—Lay.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

While we're growling out here about rents and Exchange
And the prices of everything double,
D'Annunzio's antics are still very strange
And Japan I fear's asking for trouble.

There's England and Ireland still striving for peace,
But still shooting civvy and bobby,
We quite expect motorists' speed to increase.
To kill is becoming a hobby.

The League of the Nations has lost Argentine,
The Chinese in Changsha are busy,
The Greeks have decided to have Constantine,
And Bolsheviks make me feel dizzy.

But there's just one bright spot in the world of today,
And sympathy each of us collars,
For famine relief we are ready to pay—
The Race Club's done fine with its dollars.

* * *

ALADDIN

The A.D.C. is now hard at work at the pantomime which is to be produced some time next month. Already a big chorus has been secured, and the principals have practically all been chosen.

* * *

THE BANDMAN COMPANY

The Bandmann Comedy Company brings its successful season to a close at the Lyceum Theater on Tuesday evening. Last night the players repeated that amusing play "The Rotters" to an enthusiastic house. They will produce for the first time tomorrow "In The Night" which is a play with any amount of grip. To give the plot is like telling the story to a friend, to whom you are lending a book. It would spoil the interest of the playgoer. It is sufficient to say that the piece is very strong.

* * *

A LETTER FROM BANDMAN

The next time one of Bandman's companies visits us, and it will be fairly early in the new year, the players will be all singers, or dancers, or comedians, or all three; and the plays will be musical comedies, revues, and vaudeville.

Mr. Olley, the advance manager of the Bandman Company, sends me the following letter from Mr. Bandman:

To my patrons: In submitting the Bandman Opera Co., 1921, I beg to announce that, with the exception of that brilliant artiste, Miss Madeline Rossiter, the company is an entirely new one to the East. I have been most fortunate in securing the services of such famous artistes as Thamara Swirskaya, who created a furore at the Coliseum, London, in "The Soul of Chopin" and at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in conjunction with Pavlova. The great London comedian, George Hester, will need little introduction—his appearances as leading comedian at the Shaftesbury Theater in "The Mousme," "The Pearl Girl," "The Arcadians," etc. etc., have proved his great popularity. Eric Masters is coming direct from the metropolis, where he has recently relinquished an important engagement at the Shaftesbury Theater. My thanks are due to Mr. Andre Charlot for enabling me to include his able lieutenant, Philip Howley, in my present company, thus assuring that our productions will be as near as possible to the original productions.

Very special care and attention has been paid to the dresses and scenic effects. Having purchased from Mr. Andre Charlot the whole of the magnificent wardrobe of his London productions, I am able to present my company in the latest London and Parisian models. The same applies to scenery, each production complete in itself, is entirely new, and has been painted at the George Helmsley Studios in London, under his personal supervision. All the music is copied from the original London orchestrations, and is in the hands of Jean Desormes, ably assisted by the brilliant violin virtuoso "Margosha."

I sincerely trust my efforts to present a thoroughly up-to-date London Company will be worthy of the support my patrons have so generously given me in the past. The tour will be under my personal direction.

Maurice E. Bandman,
24, Haymarket, London.

* * *

EDGAR WARWICK COMPANY

The first week in February will see Mr. Edgar Warwick and his company at the Lyceum Theater. Miss Eileen Dawn, who is well known here, is now in Hongkong preparing the way for Warwick and his players. During the past week this business-like lady wrote me a long and interesting letter telling of the company's experiences through India. She ran across the Denniston Players, who are always so popular in Shanghai, and says they are a fine crowd and doing well. Of the Waring Company she also had many nice things to say, and this makes us anticipate more than ever the visit of a new company.

It will be remembered that Mr. Edward Warwick first captured the attention of local playgoers when he brought out his Court Cards—even now many a confirmed bachelor sighs to see "Jammy Face" again. Then he brought out "Vanity Fair" and now, with the energy of youth, coupled with experience, he has formed a comedy company and at the same time he has under his direction the well known baritone, Mr. Peter Dawson.

But a few words about his new comedy company. The plays are both new and old. The old are all worth seeing often and the new will arouse our curiosity. Here are a few of the old plays. "The Law Divine," "The Case of Lady Camber," "Eliza Comes to Stay," "When We Were Twenty One," "The Double Event," and "Captain Drew on Leave." The best known among the new plays are "Brown Sugar," still playing in London, and "Doormats."

* * *

Let me quote what Miss Dawn has to say about the players. She is naturally enthusiastic but she is a pretty good judge.

"We have had a great piece of luck in securing the Eastern rights of "Brown Sugar," which is as you know still playing to crowded houses in Town. The script only arrived a few days ago and I could not put it down until I had read it through. It is simply topping.

"We have a great little ingenue in Miss Marjory Clark who will play Edna Best's part. It will fit her like a glove. She is a tremendous favorite so far and I am sure you will like her. We have included "Eliza Comes to Stay" in our repertoire solely for her. She is a protege of Eva Moore and H. V. Esmond and took the part of Eliza over from Eva and played it in Esmond's own company, so you can guess she is tip top. I enclose photo of her.

"The other ladies are Miss John Mayne, who is a most beautiful woman in addition to being one of the most sympathetic and versatile actresses I have seen, and Miss Beatrix Wynn, a highly emotional actress."

Somewhere on page five Miss Dawn comes to the men and has a few words with which to introduce them.

"Mr. Thorpe-Mayne, who is our producer and leading man is an actor of repute and has established himself as a great favorite—but I am getting prosy," and when the lady writes this I simply refuse to make public the rest of the letter. But it all looks as if the company will be quite up to the usual high standard that we have come to expect from Warwick.

* * *

ANOTHER IRVING

A grand daughter of Sir Henry Irving, will make her first appearance on the stage when Mr. J. Bernard Fagan produces "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Court Theater, London, this month. Miss Elizabeth Irving who is the daughter of Mr. H. B. Irving, who died about a year ago, is only sixteen years old She is tall, with a great deal of vivacity. She will play the part of "Titania." Her brother, the only son of H. B. has adopted painting as his profession. He inherits his talent from his grandfather on the maternal side, who was a gifted artist.

* * *

THE CHARITY MATCH

For many years past the Engineers' Club has either played, or arranged, a game of soccer for Boxing day, when football enthusiasts have been invited to pay a dollar not only to see the game but to contribute to the funds of one or the other of our local hospitals. Up to the present nearly eleven thousand dollars has been given away to these splendid institutions, as a result of these games.

Again this year a match will be played between teams captained by Messrs. Forshaw and Quayle. The proceeds will be given to the General Hospital. The promotors of the game, and I am willing to bet that Mr. M. B. Anderson has

(Continued on Page 2)

Dempsey And Carpentier Sign For Championship Fight

The signing of articles at the Hotel Claridge, New York City, for the fight between Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, and Georges Carpentier, champion of Europe, for heavy weight championship of the world. The men will meet for the record purse of $500,000. Seated, left to right, are: Jack Dempsey, William A. Brady, Charles Cochran and Tex Rickard, promotors; Georges Carpentier and Francois Descamps. Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, is shown standing at the left.

TEN TEAMS IN RIFLE MATCH ON THIS AFTERNOON

International Competition To Be Held Today In Any Weather

The Annual International Rifle match, conducted under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock prompt under any weather conditions. The entry was closed on Thursday, 9th inst. at 12 noon, when ten teams entered.

The captains of the teams are kindly requested to be at the Rifle Range (400 yds Hut) at 1.45 to draw for the mounds. There will be ten targets, four men on each mound (three men of the International team and one American for the World versus the "All Americans" competition).

Following are the names of teams and their representatives:

American.—S. A. Ranson, R. K. Hykes and A. C. Davis. Capt. V. Olsen

Chinese.—B. Y. Woo (Capt), K. D. Chen and C. G. Hoh.

English.—W. T. Rose (Capt), H. W. Lambert and F. E. Hedges.

French.—R. Jarno, M. Cons and L. Pacop. Capt. Delente

Irish.—I. M. ff Beytagh (Capt), C. Reeves and M. Conlon.

Japanese.—R. I. Ito (Capt). H. Noisshiki and Y. Kawanami.

Portuguese.—A. M. Collaco, J. M. Diniz and J. M. Campos. Capt. A. M. Diniz.

Scandinavian.—J. Johansson (Capt), G. V. Jensen and B. Dawson.

Swiss.—C. Luthy (Capt). O. Erzinger and C. Weber.

Scotch.—C. E. M. Thomson (Capt), Jas. Macbeth and Jas. Sinclair.

There will be prizes for winning team, high gun and one Silver spoon to the highest scorer in each team. The prizes will be presented at the conclusion of the match.

Mister Dempsey

Jack Dempsey will battle 'em all, the short and the fat and the tall; he'll meet any chap who's intent on a scrap, and plaster him over the wall. Oh, long have we yearned for a champ who'd fight at the wink of a lamp; and it's been a long day, I am prompted to say, since we had a good boy of that stamp! But Dempsey, he rather would fight than go to a lecture at night; he has no excuse when he's asked to produce "invincible left" or the right. I hope in some bright coming year the prize ring will quite disappear; outworn and outlawed it will rest 'neath the sod and no one will hand it a tear. But while it's a human device I think that the pugs should cut ice and put up a mill with a hearty good will when anyone offers the price. So Dempsey's a solace to me; I watch all his motions with glee; a fighter who'll fight is a joy to the sight, whate'er his conditions may be!— Walt Mason, in Chicago

Red Twirler In Blood Transfusion

Danville, Ill., Nov. 1—Horace O. (Hold) Eller, Cincinnati baseball pitcher, today submitted to the transfusion of almost a quart of blood to Mrs. Ada Salmans, his mother-in-law. Mrs. Salmans was found too weak to undergo a necessary surgical operation and the transfusion was ordered.

The star moundsman submitted himself immediately.

Many Drawn Matches Show How Closely Teams Are Matched In England

Five Matches, Out Of Eleven Played In First League On October 16, End With Tie Scores; Preston Defeats Aston Villa, 6-0

(*By "Doc"*)

London, October 17.—Five drawn games ensued in the First Division of the League yesterday—five out of eleven. It is a big proportion. But at the interval there were 16 teams on a level. And in seven of the eight matches never a goal had been scored.

This does not suggest more effective forward work. Rather is it a tribute to men in the rear.

The surprise of the day was at Preston, when the Villa defence was pierced six times.

Royalty graced the match at Chelsea—the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were among the 60,000—and the "Pensioners" never had such a gruelling. The "Spurs" were dazzling.

Result Tattenham 4; Chelsea 0.

WEARSIDE BATTLE

The local Sunderland-Newcastle "Derby" drew 40,000 to Roker. Delightful weather prevailed. United enjoyed a slight advantage of the play, their forwards being speedy and resolute and never hesitating to shoot.

Result: Newcastle 2; Sunderland 0.

SHEFFIELD'S DASH

Sheffield United met Liverpool at Sheffield; 20,000 spectators present. Sheffield started promisingly but failed when near goal. Liverpool played dashing football but were unlucky in front of goal.

Result: Sheffield United 0; Liverpool 0.

OLDHAM vs. MANCHESTER U.

Over 20,000 people at Boundary Park watched Manchester United take their third point out of the Athletic. It was a close game and the visitors were certainly good value for a point.

Result: Oldham 2; Manchester United 2.

ANOTHER DRAW

A drawn battle was again the result of the meeting of Bolton Wanderers and Woolwich before a crowd of 35,000 at Burnden Park. Smith scored the Wanderers' goal while the Arsenal's was obtained by White.

Result Bolton W. 1; Woolwich 1.

DEFENCES PREVAIL

About 50,000 people were present at Goodison Park to witness the first visit of the Huddersfield team to Liverpool, and they viewed a remarkably fought game which produced no goals. An unfortunate incident marred the second half of the match, for Brewster, the Everton center half-back, was ordered off the field.

BOND'S BRILLIANCE

Bradford City entertained Middlesbrough before 25,000 spectators, who witnessed a hard fought game which was featured by the brilliant play of Bond at outside right.

Result: Bradford 1; Middlesbrough 0.

ALBION TESTED

West Bromwich were at home to Blackburn before a capacity crowd. A thrilling game ensued and it was difficult to find serious fault with either side.

Result: West Brom 1; Blackburn 1.

PRESTON BOMBSHELL

Preston North End treated 27,000 spectators to half a dozen goals at Deepdale. The Villa claimed fully their share of the play but their pretty movements were not turned to account. Hardy was hurt in the second half and had to leave the field.

Result: Preston 6; Aston Villa 1.

DERBY'S DISTINCTION

Derby County achieved a further distinction at the expense of Manchester City at Hyde Road, where they wrested the first point that has been secured by a visiting club.

Result: Manchester City 0; Derby County 0.

* * *

SECOND LEAGUE RESULTS

Clapton O.	1	Bury	0
Leicester City	1	West Ham	0
Leeds United	2	Port Vale	0
Nottingham F.	1	Sheffield Wed.	0
Barnsley	3	W'lverhamp'n W.	2
Notts County	3	Stoke	0
Roth'rh'm C.	1	Hull City	1
Birmingham	3	Blackpool	0
Bristol City	5	Stockport C.	1
Cardiff City	3	Fulham	0
Coventry City	1	South Shields	0

* * *

THIRD DIVISION

Portsmouth	2	Northampton	0
Swansea	1	Southampton	1
Swindon T.	1	Plymouth A.	1
Luton Town	1	Grimsby T.	0
Brentford	3	Norwich City	1
Brighton & H. A.	2	Reading	2
Crystal Palace	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Gillingham	2	Exeter City	1
Millwall	1	Newport C.	0
Southend U.	1	Queen's Park R.	0
Watford	1	Merthyr	0

* * *

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Albion Rovers	2	Kilmarnock	0
Ayr United	4	St. Mirren	2
Clyde	1	Falkirk	1
Clydebank	3	Third Lanark	0
Celtic	2	Dundee	1
Aberdeen	2	Hamilton A.	0
Motherwell	3	Hibern'ans	2
Morton	0	Airdrieonians	0
Queen's Park	1	Hearts	1
Raith Rovers	3	Dumbarton	1
Rangers	3	Patrick Thistle	0

CRICKET TEAM MAKES 802 RUNS IN AUSTRALIA

Remarkable Batting By New South Wales, New Record Made

(*Reuter's Service*)

Sydney, December 9.—The match here between New South Wales and South Australia in the Australian cricket series produced some very remarkable batting by the home side, who compiled no less than 802 runs. Bogle contributed 103 to this total, Kellenay 168 and Bardsley 236.

Kellenay and Bardsley scored 397 whilst in together; this constitutes a record for a fifth wicket partnership. Bardsley's timing was faultless: his innings included 28 fours.

South Australia could only put together 191: (Pelew-73).

The match had to be abandoned on account of rain.

FOOTBALL CLUB BEATEN, 3-2; RECS DEFEAT POLICE ELEVEN; ST. JOHN'S TEAM WINS AGAIN

St. Xavier's First, Both Recreation Club Aggregations, B.A.T. Internationals, Customs, And Rangers All Win; Public School Beats Navy; Baptist College Team Loses

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

St. Xaviers—S. S. C.	3-2
Recreation Club—Police	4-1
"Recs" 2nd XI.—Jewish R. C.	9-0
International—St. Xaviers 2nd	1-0
Public School—Navy	5-2
Customs—Engineers	5-0
B. A. T.—Police 2nd XI.	W.O
Rangers—Waterworks	W.O.
St. John's—Baptist College	5-3

(*By "Whistle"*)

Old Jupiter Pluvius must have had some pressing business elsewhere on Saturday, he quite overlooked the several important League fixtures scheduled for that day; so to the delight of a large number of spectators a "prohibition" afternoon resulted.

Both 1st League games were good expositions of football, though the heavy ground went against accuracy.

As was expected the "Recs" beat the Police fairly easily but the victory of St. Xaviers was not so likely after the 10 men display of the Club last Saturday.

In the 2nd League, two games were walk-overs, owing to the non-appearance of the opponents.

The B.A.T. and the Rangers were for this reason able to bank 2 points each without having to work for them.

S.F.C. v. ST. XAVIERS

The above teams put up a good game in their League struggle yesterday. Considering the nature of the ground, it was a really fast game and quite worth while from the spectators' point of view.

The first half was pointless, and the Club must have regretted their many missed chances, when they found the balance against them in the second half.

From the start the Club quintette pressed, and pressed hard, but never seemed to arrive at the psychological moment.

Leslie got busy and made several good runs down the left, only to find his passes were not treated as he meant them to be; Coulcher, Loonis, and Nash were there ready, but they all shot over or wide.

At this stage the Xaviers were not together, and seemed unable to get a hold on the game. The Club defence seemed quite able to hold them, though Gutierrez needed a lot of watching.

GUTIERREZ EFFORT WASTED

A fine run by this player and a perfect pass looked safe for a goal, but the left wing wasted the effort by being offside.

Then came Robertson's turn, a beautiful long shot only gave Garry time to clear in front of goal and Coulcher converted it—only to realise he was offside.

Again Leslie went to work, passes and corners came from the left, only to cross the goal mouth or go wide. The Club seemed certain to score and yet they always managed just not to do so.

On resumption the Xaviers settled down and began to take a hand in the game.

Early in the second half Gutierrez set out to visit McLean, he picked up a pass and went like a streak; passing half and full back en route, getting to the goal mouth, he had no difficulty in coring. The whole effort was a piece of perfect forward play, pace, judgment, direction, and control of the ball were all exemplified.

REED FOLLOWS GUTIERREZ

Then Reed woke up, emulating the right wing, he went down the left, and let drive when well out, he miskicked but put a big screw on in so doing, and though McLean reached it, he could not hold it, and the second point went to St. Xaviers.

Despite the score the Club were pressing all the time. Robertson was sending in "Big Berthas" at regular intervals but most went over the bar.

NASH NETS ONE

Nash got hold near in at last, and Garry saw something pass him on its way to the net.

Their first goal started the Club going harder than ever to equalise, but once again they did everything but score for ten minutes.

Then Robertson took a penalty, but Garry seemed to magnetise the ball, it went straight to his hands and he saved at the expense of a corner.

REED GETS THERE AGAIN

Once more St. Xavier's broke away and Reed took charge well out, running straight in he beat McLean by a fine drive, which there was no saving.

The Club went back at once to their favorite position in front of St. Xavier's goal, and this time Nash took a pass from Deer and by perfect timing headed it to the corner of the net. Only about 5 minutes remained and the Club failed to equalise, the Xavier's defence was too good, it packed the goal and only seemed to intervene just as the Club forwards were going to shoot, en-

At The Theaters

ISIS

In the varied list of theatrical attractions that make up the coming week's offering of entertainment in Shanghai programs at the Isis theater are not without interest. Though the Isis is giving a matinee today, showing further episodes in the gripping serials, "The House of Glass" and also "The Third Eye," the house will be dark tonight.

Beginning Tuesday night Norma Talmadge is to appear in a drama of strong human interest at the Isis called "The Probation Wife" and included in the mid-week bill also will be given further developments of the serial "The Third Eye."

OLYMPIC

What has been held to be one of the big comedies of the season in the movie world is the film "The Haunted Pyjamas" which is the principal offering of today's bill at the Olympic theater at matinee and in the evening. Today's Olympic bill includes also a comedy called "Beware of Boarders."

Opening on Friday night at the Olympic a picture of unusual merit that will be shown is "The Right to Happiness" in eight parts. In this the noted emotional actress Dorothy Phillips stars in a dual role of two sisters.

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS

A complete departure from familiar forms of entertainment is to be had this week in the engagement of Bostock's Italian Circus at the Chang Su Ho Gardens where regulation circus performances are being given daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 9:15 o'clock at night. In the Bostock list of entertainers are to be found more than one of the noted name of European showdom and details of the program carry the offering far beyond the scope of the ordinary circus performance.

One detail of particular importance in connection with the Bostock circus at this season is the announcement that the tent is comfortably heated.

APOLLO

At the Apollo today the matinee offering will be the screen version of "The Belle of New York" together with a comedy film. The sensational picture "The Confession" is to be the feature of tonight's bill.

A drama replete with human interest that is to open at the Apollo tomorrow night is a dramatisation of the story of P. C. Wodehouse, in its screen version called "The Prince and Betty." William Desmond stars in this picture.

BANDMAN COMPANY

The engagement of the Bandman Company will be brought to a close Tuesday night and the two final performances at the Lyceum tomorrow night and Tuesday will be one of the strongest in the company's repertoire. This is "In the Night" a domestic drama with an unusual plot.

VICTORIA

"Under Handicap," a Metro production that has won favorable notice from critics, is the feature of to night's bill at the Victoria theater. Harold Lockwood stars in the picture. The Victoria matinee bill today presents Antonio Monro in "The Iron Test."

NO 'UNT YESTERDAY

Because the country was too wet after the week of rain the paper hunt scheduled for yesterday afternoon was called off.

abling the schoolboys to take home the points by a 3-2 victory.

For the winners, the defence was the best, though the forwards were always moving and always dangerous, of the latter, Guttierrez, G. Silva, Reed deserve special mention. For the Club, Leslie and Robertson, stood out quite conspicuously. On the whole the forwards seemed to show hesitation near goal, and it was this indecision which enabled the defence to frustrate their efforts so often.

RECS vs. POLICE

Although the Recs won in the easiest fashion by 4 goals to 1 the game on the Police grounds between these old time rivals was not wholly devoid of interest

The ground was very much on the wet side, and the players found it no easy matter to keep the ball under control. The Police turned out a strong team but the Recs were handicapped in having their big center-half Mears an absentee—suffering from a sprained ankle.

It was early apparent from the way the game was shaping that the Recs would not be fully extended although it required some thirty minutes on their part before White opened the scoring from the right wing, his shot bouncing off Isaacs' arm into the net.

Prior to this the visitors were keeping a hot bombardment on Isaacs charge. Manley then paved the way for A. Sofoulis to increase the lead with a first time effort. Shortly after this A. Sofoulis following some brilliant footwork by Wade sent in a fast ground shot which Isaacs did well to partially stop, but before he could clear C. Sofoulis rushed in and netted.

This was all the scoring in the opening half. When the game was resumed, play of a ding-dong character marked the first half hour the Recs pressing at times very heavily indeed. C. Sofoulis once had only Isaacs to beat but shot too high the goalie cleverly tipping the ball over the bar.

POLICE WAKE UP

G. White then took the ball practically into the Police goalmouth before passing to C. Sofoulis who easily converted.

The Recs forced several corners after this but nothing definite ensued. In the last fifteen minutes the Police taking advantage of the visitors falling away, made several dangerous raids on Remedios, the goalkeeper having frequently to handle.

From one of these rushes they succeeded in securing their only goal, a long shot from Kay glancing off one of the backs into the net.

This was all the scoring the Recs thus emerging winners by a handsome margin.

For the Recs, the forward play of T. Wade was the feature of the match, his strategic moves and generalship marking him as the best forward on the field. G. White, despite a bad strain played a capital game at outside right. Alex Sofoulis was not quite so effective as usual. Manley worked very hard The halves did well, but Mears was badly missed. The backs and Remedios were adequately safe.

Quayle for the Police was the general utility man and played a remarkable fine game. Kay was good whilst at centre. McDonald played a sterling game. Clissold was very safe at back.

Mr. Fulton refereed the game to everyone's satisfaction.

S. R .C. 2nd XI. v. JEWISH R. C.

This was the Recs picnic Saturday afternoon. Playing on their own ground they romped home by 9-1. As the score indicates, the Jewish R. C. was outplayed, they worked hard providing target practice for their opponents, but all their efforts at scoring were spoilt by the defence.

INTERNATIONAL v. XAVIER

This game was played at Hongkew Park on Saturday, and ended in a 1-0 victory for the Internationals. The ground was heavy and it was a ding-dong struggle.

No score resulted till the second half when T. Brown got through and scored for the winners.

The chief feature was the excellent defence put up by both teams, there was little to choose between them. For the International, N. Celicaco was perhaps the most conspicuous man.

Mr. Strutts referred the close game to everyone's satisfaction.

PUBLIC SCHOOL v. NAVY

The Navy visited the School at Hongkew much to the satisfaction of the latter, on Saturday.

The schoolboys kept up the good form shown so far, and downed the "Bluewater" lads by a margin of 3 goals, winning 5-2.

ST. JOHNS v BAPTIST COLLEGE

A fine game resulted from this clash on Saturday. St. John's were busy in the first half and crossed over 3 goals to none.

In the second half the Baptist College soon worked up and set out to get square.

They worked hard and scored 3 to the extra 2 put in by St. John's, and it was only the first class goal work of St. John's keeper that enabled them to finish up on top.

The College must start scoring earlier next time.

CUSTOMS TEAM WINNER

With Ogden and Davis playing their usual stellar football, the Customs defeated the Engineers yesterday afternoon at the Polo Ground, winning in easy fashion by a score of 5-0. Stacey and Lovelock scored in both periods while in the second half A. E. Barnes made the additional tally to total five. The miserable condition of the field made the play very slow. Mr. R. Jones refereed an excellent game.

Mischa Elman, To Play Here, Ranks With Greatest Artists

MISCHA ELMAN

In the above likeness, which is in profile as careful examination will disclose, providing the picture prints anywhere near what we expect of it, Mischa Elman, so far as can be noticed is not playing the violin. We have caught him in rather a pleasant mood. He is, we should say, wondering if the little bird will appear, or laughing at a baby or somebody is handing him a large check.

He probably is aware that he is going to play for Shanghai next March, under the direction of Mr. A. Strok, who has brought us many artists, but he knows nothing about the terrible row we are going to create when we hear the prices Mr. Strok will have to charge us. He has played thirteen straight seasons in the United States, and as a money maker ranks with Caruso and MacCormack. He is either first, second or third among them in wealth. Nobody, of course, knows what Caruso is worth, for only recently somebody stole a half million dollars worth of diamonds from him. Elman draws $75,000 a year from the Victrola people alone. Mr. Strok says: "He is not the sort of artist you offer such and such a sum to; it is to put an attractive project before him—and just now he wants to go around the world. Thank you very much."

Inter-Club Billiards League
Week Ending Dec. 11th

POWHATTAN VS. CUSTOMS

C. S. Peacock	300	G. B. Stormes	263
H. E. Brewer	300	T. Mellows	210
E. H. Heath	218	F. Stormes	300
P. H. Cobb	297	W. Nash	300
G. Wootten	300	N. Travers	193
	1415		1266

M. E. INSTITUTE VS. MASONIC

R. Phillips	211	J. E. Grant	300
C. Dewing	232	E. F. Fastings	300
T. E. Poignand	198	J. E. Wilson	300
J. F. W. Milne	134	G. M. Boyes	300
F. W. Jones	202	H. S. Smyth	300
	977		1500

(J. E. Grant made a break of 50)

LUSITANO VS. MUNICIPAL

G. M. P. Remedios	300	A. L. Biggs	172
E. D. Bush	300	G. C. Holt	116
J. M. Campos	300	R. W. Yorke	135
C. M. P. Remedios	300	B. McAlister	269
J. M. C. Campos	300	C. W. Higgs	274
	1500		966

LEAGUE TABLE

Teams	Points	Scores For	Scores Against	Teams	Points	Scores For	Scores Against
Lusitano	4	3000	1683	Masonic	2	2477	2343
Powhattan	4	2795	2597	Customs	0	1987	2915
M. E. Inst.	2	2831	2357	Municipal	0	1805	3000

American Schooner Beats Canadian Boat And Wins Big Race

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1.—The American schooner Esperanto defeated her Canadian rival, Delawanna, in the second and deciding race of the international fishermen series this afternoon. Esperanto, coming from behind, crossed the finish line several boat lengths ahead of Delawanna.

Esperanto having won on Saturday and again today, wins the fishermen's derby and trophy.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

had a great deal to do with it, are to be congratulated. The appeal of the General Hospital is strong to many of us who have benefited by the ministrations of those wonderful sisters. And then to pick upon Forshaw, one of the oldest of players, both in actual years of playing and living, and quite one of the most popular of our players, as one of the captains is great. Few can captain a team better than he, and few can play a better game.

Everyone knows Jimmy Quayle, the Police all round sportsman. He has a host of admirers both on and off the field. A fine object, two great captains, and the game ought to bring in this year a record number of dollars.

HALF A MILLION FOR TWO BOXERS SEEMS ENOUGH

Battle Of The Marne Didn't Cost Any More Than That

BY WALTER HOBAN

Half a million washers for a fight isn't normaly.

That's getting back to war-time conditions multiplied by some large number.

The battle of Gettysburg didn't cost that much, including transportation and training expenses. It's more dough than Joffre and Foch got for fighting sixty years each, which is a total of one hundred and twenty years, with nothing off for good behavior.

From the time that Sitting Bull stood up and started scrapping until he sat down again, he never hooked as much jingle as Georgie and Jack will spear for going fifteen rounds.

Fifteen rounds for half a million iron chips is almost as much per round as some New York gin mills charge.

Dempsey knocks off three hundred thou. For the benefit of our soldier readers that's enough for ten pay days in any infantry regiment. But Cuba comes under the head of foreign service, and that's more expensive.

Georgie's bit is smaller. All the can hope for is 200,000 joy getters. Translated into his native dough, it will keep him comfortable for nine million years. The wife will wear nothing but Paris scenery when Geo. gallops home with this bankroll.

One good thing about this grapple is that it will be staged in Cuba. That will make it a lot easier for a guy to explain why he didn't see it. Seats will cost about as much as they do on the Stock Exchange. If a customer stands up to cheer, he'll be trimming himself out of tall money.

Just who is going to pay all this dinero for fifteen rounds of glove swinging is a secret. If his name ever gets into the papers, Abe Attell will swap him a pack of wet matches for a lard-can full of radium. Sugar grows on bushes down in Cuba, but $500,000 is an awful lot of it to slip two Queensberry mechanics.

The cinema reels will be worth beaucoup francs if Georgie cops. If Dempsey should flatten the Frenchman, they will be very valuable to start kitchen fires with. Fight movies are not allowed to flit from State to State, like an office hunter, in this land of freedom, as we heel and toe to press.

Maybe that law will be rewritten by the next Congress. If it isn't, the gent who is putting up a half a million bones for fifteen rounds of slamming is going to have a tough Winter next Winter. Snowballs are very scarce in Cuba, and a half a million bucks is a lot of dough for a guy to give away even if he hasn't got it.

Let the other fight experts pick the winner. I'll pick the loser. He's the guy who thinks he can make money on a half-million dollar prize-fight.

Mitchell May Get Job With Red Sox

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Fred Mitchell, deposed manager of the Chicago Cubs, left today for Boston. It was reported Mitchell will confer with the officials of the Red Sox in regard to accepting the position as manager of that team to succeed Ed Barrows.

A telegram was received here today from John Evers accepting the position as manager to succeed Mitchell. Evers commented upon the task before him in rebuilding the team and declared himself confident of having the squad in first division form before the start of next season.

The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

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Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on December 23, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

33970

Billiards Based On Half-Ball Stroke

BY RISO LEVI

(Author of "Billiards: The Strokes of the Game," and "Billiards for the Million.")

Before a player can become really proficient at billiards, he must, first of all, acquire a very good mastery of the half-ball stroke. The whole science of billiards has been built round this stroke, and though first-class players often make big breaks which contain comparatively few half-ball strokes, it is because, by reason of their knowing the direction which the object ball would take as the result of a half-ball contact, they constantly play to take the ball fuller or thinner—as the case may be—than half-ball—especially when playing from the D—in order that it may be given a good line of travel, when this result could not be attained by means of a half-ball stroke.

At first, a player must, of course, be content to play half-ball strokes, when these will serve, in order that he may become thoroughly familiar with the angle which he has to make for these strokes when playing from the D, without bothering too much as to the direction which will be given to the object ball as the result of a half-ball contact. But as soon as he has advanced sufficiently to get all ordinary half-ball strokes, with a very fair amount of certainty, he must begin to study the direction in which the object ball travels as the result of a half-ball contact, and then gradually learn to play strokes—especially center-pocket in-offs from the D—by fuller or thinner than half-ball contacts, in order that the object ball may be given a good line of travel, when he recognises that a half-ball contact must inevitably give it a bad one.

HALF BALL WILL SERVE

When a plunger first begins to make use of fuller or thinner than half-ball contacts in strokes for which, just as regards scoring from them, a half-ball would serve, he will repeatedly fall at many which he could hardly have missed had he played them in the old easy way. If he perseveres, however, until he can vary his contacts and still get the strokes which the ordinary player always plays as half-ball ones, he will begin to get a good grasp of the game, and an insight into positional play, and may in time become a very capable player. If, on the other hand, he gets disheartened by his constant early failures he will always remain a very ordinary player, no matter how good he may become at individual strokes.

Practically all beginners at billiards learn a little of the various strokes on a billiard table before they get even moderately good at what may be aptly termed the foundation-stone of billiards, viz., the half-ball stroke. Long before they can play this stroke at all well, indeed, long before they even know where to spot the cue ball for many a stroke into a top pocket, they play strokes with side and strokes with screw, and strokes with both side and screw. This is, of course, inevitable. A good player has constantly to make use of one or both of these effects during a game, and the poorer the player, the oftener is side or screw, or both, necessary for the making of some stroke or other, owing to the more or less bad position which is set up every other stroke or so, by reason of the player's lack of ability to keep the balls under control.

NOT TOO MUCH SIDE

On the other hand, novices constantly play with side not only when none is necessary, but also when its use militates against some stroke for which they have played being made. These players, too, regularly put down the failure of some stroke which they have essayed as being due to their having used too much or too little side, when nothing of the sort has been the case, and when instead, the stroke in question has failed owing to their having taken the object ball quite incorrectly. Nor is this use of side when quite unnecessary, and even detrimental to the success of various strokes, confined to beginners only for many men who are no longer novices, and who play quite a good game, make the great mistake of playing many center-pocket and top-pocket in-offs with side when no side should be used for them.

If I were taking a young pupil in hand, right from the beginning, for a long series of lessons, I would keep him entirely at half-ball strokes, from positions which I would set up for him, he could get them with a very fair amount of certainty. When he had advanced as far as this, his next step would be to get thoroughly acquainted with the correct spotting of the cue ball in the D for all ordinary half-ball strokes into a center-pocket and into a top pocket, and for ball-to-ball cannons. When at last this stage had been reached—and it could only be reached as the result of quite a considerable number of lessons—I would them proceed to place a ball in various positions for a simple half-ball center-pocket in-off from the D, and make him play for the pocket by fuller or by thinner than half-ball contacts—varying the spotting of the cue ball in the D for the different strokes—until he could not only get such of these strokes as are not very difficult ones, but had also obtained a very good idea of the direction which would be given the object ball as the result of these different contacts, and of how the line of travel which the object ball was given by one of these fuller or thinner than half-ball strokes differed from that given it by a true half-ball contact.

Then, and not until then, would I give him his first lesson on side, and explain to him how extremely important a part this auxiliary plays in the scheme of billiards as a whole, notwithstanding that in very many strokes not only should it not be used, but that its use is very frequently detrimental to the making of the stroke played for.

Vanderveer Wins World's Title In Clay Pigeon Shoot

Competing against many of the crack nimrods of the United States, J. H. Vanderveer, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, of Brooklyn, won what was classified as the world's clay pigeon championship over the traps of the Perry Circle Gun Club, at Chappaqua, Westchester County. Vanderveer, who displayed his keenest marksmanship of the season, at the end of the regular shoot at 150 targets was tied with R. A. King, Denver, Col., and A. E. Ranney, the New York A. C. star, with a score of 141. In the shoot-off Vanderveer had an unbroken string of 25, while Ranney demolished 23 and King broke 21.

Vanderveer also carried off the Hall trophy, the shoot-off of which was also held yesterday at 100 targets. P. von Boeckman, Vanderveer's clubmate, was tied with him for the trophy with three legs apiece. After a nip and tuck struggle the strain told on Von Boeckman and Vanderveer carried off the premier honors. The prize donated for professionals competing went to Del Gross, of Kansas City.

In Class A. A. E. Ranney, runner-up to Vanderveer, won first prize and R. A. King, Denver, Col., and C. E. Bonner, Chicago, were awarded the second and third prizes respectively. First honors in Class B were won by Sidebotham, Atlantic City. A. O. Keator, Ossining, won second prize and R. F. Rice, third. The latter two were tied for second and Keator won in the shoot-off. Henry Vegel, won in Class C; J. I. D. Bristol, Chappaqua, was second. Only two prizes were distributed in this class and the same number in Class D, which was won by Dr. Barrey, Orange, N. J., with R. Turner, Chappaqua, second.

Averages Not High For Trapshooters

Compared with the list of averages made by American amateur trapshooters last year this season has not been productive of as much skill by those who shoot 22 inanimate targets. In 1919 21 amateurs had averages of 96 or better, seven of them showing 98 percent or a little better.

According to the official list issued by the American Trapshooting Association, only two of the twelve leading amateurs have shown 97 percent and only ten have 96 or better. These averages have been compiled for those who have shot at 2,000 or more targets during 1920.

Among the professionals, three made 97 and over, while nine others had averages better than 96.

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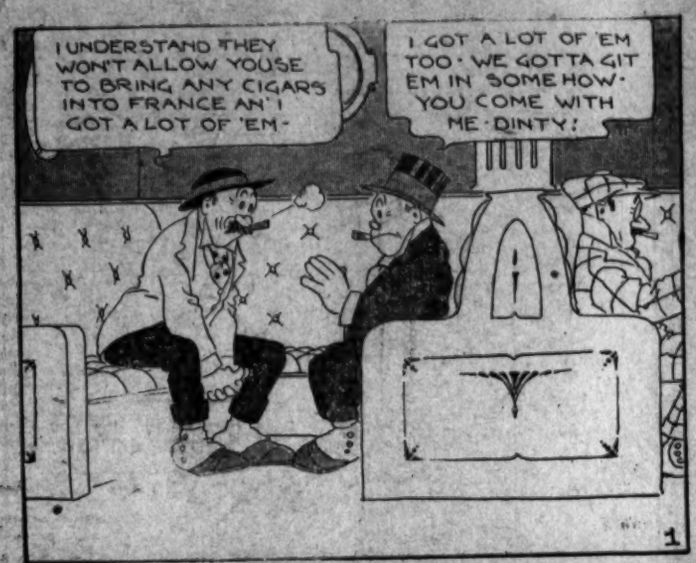
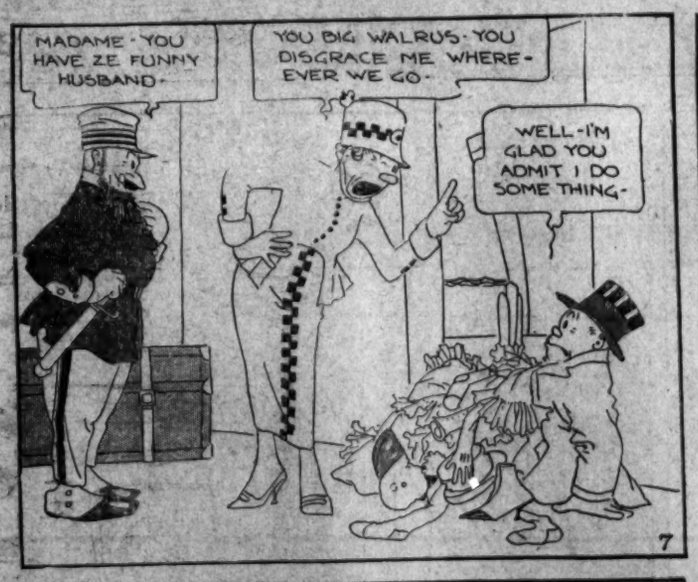
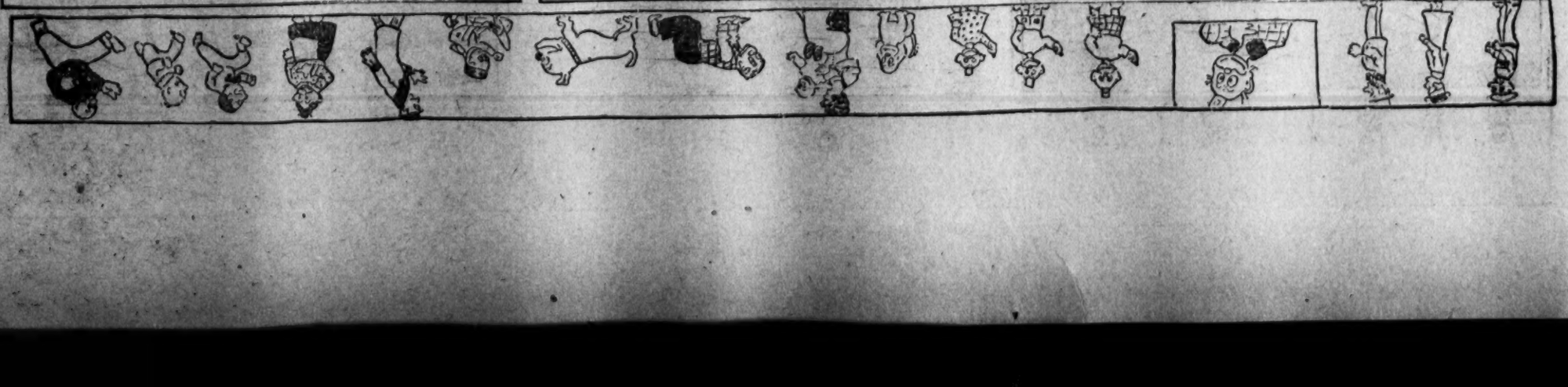
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, December 12th, 1920

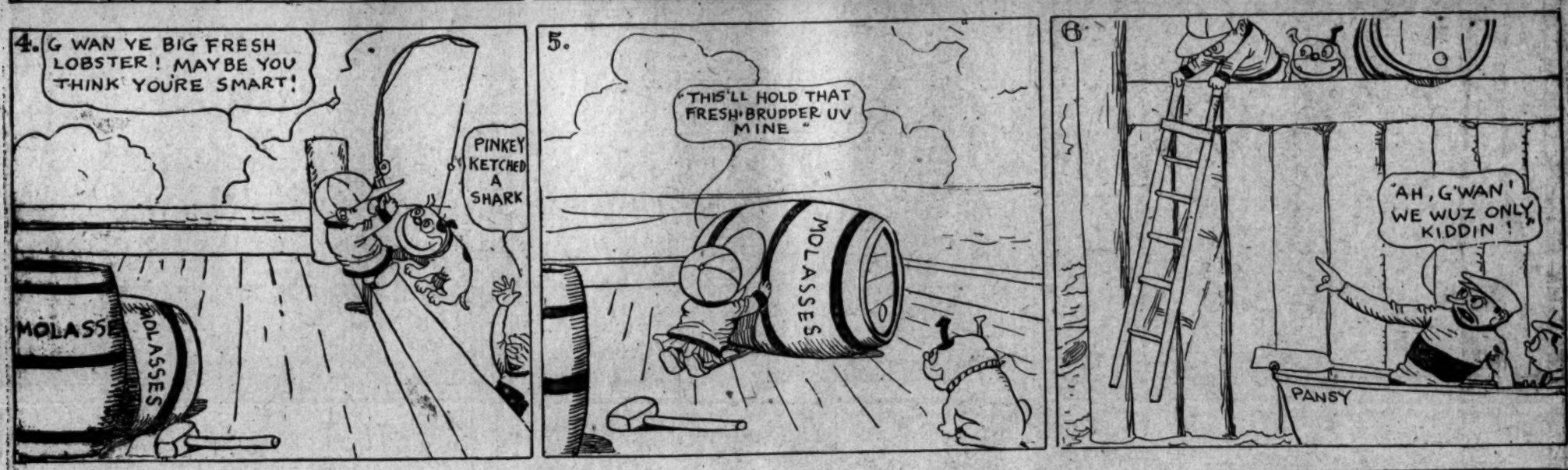
Bringing Up Father

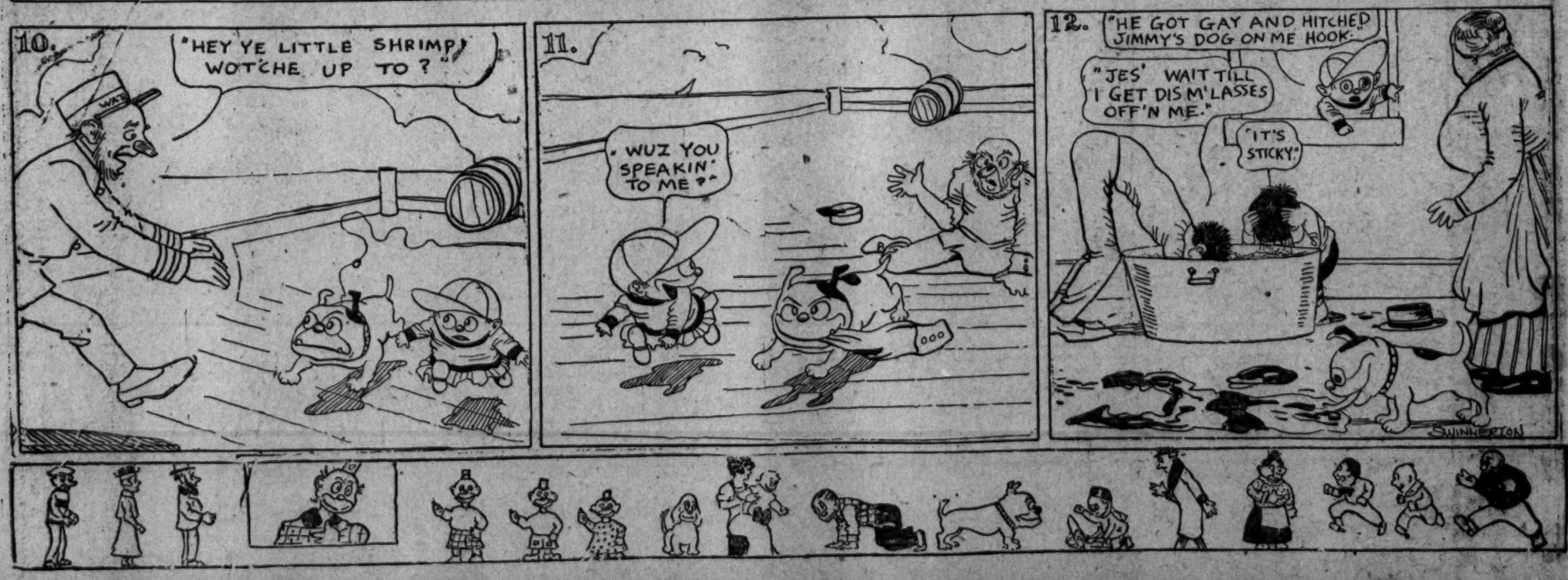






Little Jimmy





Christmas Shoppers' Guide

To Our Readers and Advertisers
We Extend

Hearty Christmas Greetings

By careful perusal of this, our Annual Yuletide Shoppers' Guide, you will not only find many useful and time-saving suggestions anent your Christmas Shopping, but you will save money as well.

By the way, you will find it to your advantage to do your Shopping early, when you can do it in a leisurely way and before the goods have been picked over and the best gifts sold. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

TIMELY TIPS TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

THE best way to go forth in Toyland is to borrow the jolliest children you know. Then you can be reasonably sure of recapturing some of the Christmas joy and spirit that possessed you when you were seven years old. You can hear the ringing of Christmas bells—sing carols in your heart—and feel the "sudden secret happiness" talked about by Mary Oliver.

Toys—Shanghai has captured the finest toys the world has to offer and they are on display in the various shops. There are big toys and little toys, expensive toys and cheap toys—old fashioned toys and very very modern toys—and so many many of them that every kiddie who belonged to the Old Woman Who Lived In The Shoe could have as many as her heart desired.

Betty and Ted were bubbling over with excitement as we entered Toyland. The crisp December wind had painted their chubby cheeks and their dark eyes danced with anticipation. From the moment we crossed the threshold of that happy land and were greeted by a big jolly old Santa Claus the world and its people were forgotten.

Betty spied the woollies—and the mere sight of them sent a shiver down her susceptible little spine. There are hundreds and hundreds of nice fat Teddy Bears, and cunning cubs, great big elephants which Betty tried to ride, timid pink rabbits, Fido with a big pink bow around his neck, fierce bull dogs, and white curly lambs.

Betty wanted to hug them all. A sympathetic clerk let her have her imperious infant way and squeeze as many as her fat little arms could hold.

Ted is a mechanical genius and he had to have his innings so Betty was swept safely away from the wooly counter and guided toward the mechanical devices.

Ted was in his element—there were wireless sets which fascinated. Then he discovered the erector sets and he wanted to stop everything and build a bridge and erect a table crane.

Such a time we had getting him on to the games tables. Here we lingered for a long time, picking out the many new ones and renewing our acquaintance with old friends. Before we realised it though Ted was blowing a horn vigorously as he went by on a big ball bearing scooter and Betty had knocked down a big pile of blocks with a doll buggy which she was pushing.

The rest of our journey through wonderland was a dizzy progress past bewilderingly beautiful picture books, tops and balls, Polichinelles and jack-in-the-boxes, motor cars, wheel barrows racers, warships, yachts, and jolly ships in which we longed to go sailing, wagons, soldiers, battlefields, and drums, performing animals, air rifles, pianos, and all the other things you find in the world of make-believe.

"Now the dollies?" whispered Betty excitedly as we persuaded her to finally to give up a set of doll dishes which appealed to her. In a moment we were admiring the really beautiful dolls which are now on display.

Betty exclaimed over the baby dolls with real golden curls and blue eyes, the saucy Splash Me dolls, the dark eyed beauties who walk and screamed with delight when they said she loved the "Mamma, and Papa," little piccaninnies, the rag dolls, the unbreakable dolls, the dainty French creations—she wanted them all.

Ted was mildly bored but tolerant. Betty had been a good little scout about looking at things with wheels, so he wasn't going to spoil her good time. She was in a seventh heaven of delight. No sooner did she pick out one favorite than a lovelier one caught her eyes.

And it was with starry eyes filled with a vision of Christmas morning with dozens of the precious dolls on her Christmas tree that Betty said goodbye to Santa Claus.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.

There is a most modern of modern toys on display at Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company. In the center of the big toy room with its fascinating display is laid an electric train track with some fifty feet of track on which run two trains, an express passenger train and a freight train. The trains are run by an electric motor and dash around the well made track at a great speed. The game is equipped with two stations which are cleverly furnished from benches to plants growing in front of the windows, signals, a lighting system, bridges and wireless stations.

This elaborate toy, the Wayloo Express, which you and the kiddies must see, is marked $1,500. Betty and Ted couldn't be induced to leave!

It is a joy to wander through the toy department at Whiteaway's—Old Santa has reached deep into his pack and left his loveliest gifts for children.

There are mugs, porridge bowls and plates for the kiddies which are gaily decorated with illustrated nursery rhymes and the set featuring "Tom, Tom the Piper's Son" is especially appealing.

Betty loved the doll houses which are works of art. They are two story models with bay windows, large rooms, halls and verandas. Do you remember the days when a berry crate box was converted into a wonderful doll house with the walls papered with flowered wall paper and furnished with crude little wooden sets or of painted card board models?

Weeks & Co.

If you are buying any Christmas gifts for boys be sure and see the splendid mechanical toys which are on display at Weeks and Company.

The wireless sets are in great demand and Ted knows a youngster who has a birthday in December, was fortunate enough to receive a set and yesterday he was able to pick up messages. He is the envy of every boy in his neighborhood. The erector sets are very instructive and will keep a boy busy. He can build motors, windmills, bridges, cranes, ships and then operate his creations with an electric motor. Who doesn't enjoy tricks? Youngsters sit in wide eyed admiration watching the sleight of hand performer draw a rabbit from an empty silk hat! Weeks and Company has a wonderful new set of trick instructions which will teach any boy how to perform all the difficult stunts with flags, handkerchiefs, eggs and then some.

Then there are the Morse telegraph sets and the wheel sets with which any boy can build toy racers, carts, wagons and buggies. The Ives Electric Railway is a great little invention and can be run by connecting it with the house current. Old Santa Claus certainly is there with his toys this year! The train not only runs by electricity but it's whistles and lights are operated by the current.

Some of the prettiest dolls in Shanghai are on display here. The majority of the dolls are from America and are adorable. You will find the dollie who opens and shuts her eyes, who walks, who talks, who has real hair and eye lashes, the rag doll, the baby doll, the little doll which is just the right size to dress, the sailor and soldier doll and as a surprise—the latest things in dolls—the Snappy Style Doll.

Hall and Holtz

Speaking of dolls—the most exquisite of doll creations—is the French mademoiselle at the Hall and Holtz Company's big store. The young ladies have just arrived from gay Paris and are chic, extravagantly pretty, and very different from the American doll. They are beautifully gowned and wear fetching hats which match their frocks.

Even Ted was mildly interested in the French beauties.

The sewing sets for children are especially lovely for gifts. Betty is learning to make dresses for her doll family, taking lessons in hemstitching and sewing so she really needs a sewing basket. The baskets are nicely equipped and are worth considering. The toys at this store are all from France and among the many attractive ones are the pianos, large illustrated blocks, cars, doll dishes and motors.

Sullivan's Sweets

Betty and Ted had a great time at Sullivan's. Santa Claus welcomed us as we entered Candyland and gave each kiddie a little gift. Mrs. Sullivan says that Santa Claus will be "As Home" to all the children in Shanghai from now until Christmas and that he has a remembrance for each little visitor.

The "Kiddies' Shopping Table" at once appealed to Betty and Ted after they had finished exclaiming over the Christmas trees, rows of bulging Christmas stockings, the Vamp and Splash Me dolls and many other novelties on display.

At the kiddies' table attractive little gifts marked at a price to suit a youngster's pocket book were for sale. Small boxes of candy, clever little toys, dolls, boxes of candy cigars and cigarettes and horns filled with sweets, were among the articles. Betty at once purchased two boxes of candy to be placed on a little friend's Christmas tree while Ted insisted on buying four horns—one for each of his best friends.

While we were having morning coffee in the comfortable booths—a delightful place by the way to rest for a few minutes while shopping—we gave an order for old fashioned candies—chews, stick candy, peanut brittle, which is to be used to help fill the stockings which Betty and Ted will hang before the fireplace.

Lane & Crawford

We stepped into Lane and Crawford's for a few minutes to buy good things for the Christmas fancy dress party which Betty and Ted are giving for their friends. We asked for crackers—not the kind that is served with cheese—but the variety that make ideal favors at a party, which go off with a large—bang—and contain many surprises when pulled.

We were shown midget crackers and crackers six feet long. Imagine! Betty and Ted of course wanted a six foot cracker which contains gifts for fifty children, gaily colored caps, whistles, fortunes and sentimental verses.

Squires, Bingham & Co.

We wanted to spend hours at Squires, Bingham and Company just looking at all the lovely Christmas novelties. Betty is a December girl and while she was admiring a beautiful doll with real black curls which opened and shut its eyes and walked, we bought a December birthday spoon for her. Then we found the cunningest Chinese dolls imaginable. Betty loved one named "Beautiful Cloud" which wore the gaily ornamented cap of the real Chinese baby with the lucky symbols, the little tight coat and trousers and five petaled bib.

Speaking of bibs—we found some very pretty "Little Tommy Tucker" bids worked up in the cross stitch.

Betty discovered knitted doll sets and almost cried when we wouldn't buy her a set for Alice Mary—though she will find the knitted white jacket cap, and bottles in her Christmas stocking. The little sets are made for a large baby doll and are the latest thing in doll novelties.

The exquisitely embroidered frocks for children and babies are worth considering in your gifts for children.

Wing On & Co.

We dashed down to Wing On and Company to visit the toy department and found the place gay with Christmas decorations and radiating the holiday spirit. Ted discovered the air rifles in two seconds and couldn't be infor-

(Continued on Page 4)

PURE MILK CAMPAIGN

M is for **M**ilk; it must be absolutely pure.
I is for **I**nfection from foul milk pails in insanitary dairies.
L is for **L**ife which should be protected by using pure, sound milk.
K is for **K**itchen where only milk of good quality should be used.
M is for **M**ixed Court which convicts dairymen who sell mill flavored with eau de Whangpoo.
A is for **A**limentary canal into which no contaminated milk should enter.
I is for **I**nnumerable germs which are found in impure milk.
D is for **D**ysentery or Diarrhoea, which one will get through using contaminated milk.

MILKMAID EVAPORATED MILK MILKMAID

Guaranteed ALWAYS PURE and FRESH

3 TIMES as RICH in CREAM as ordinary milk

STOCKED BY ALL PRINCIPAL STORES

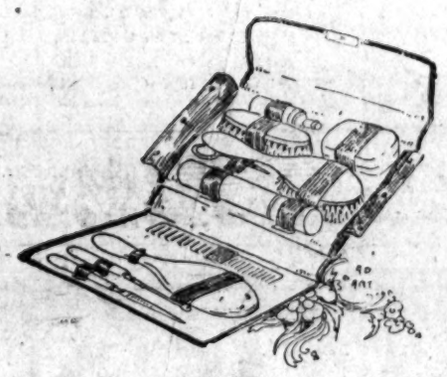
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LIMITED.

are now showing a large selection of

Seasonable Gifts

comprising



KNITTED SILK MUFFLERS

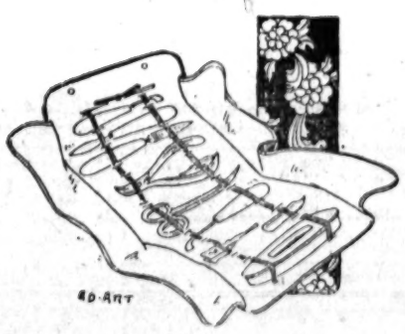
TOILET CASES

GLOVES

MANICURE SETS

PERFUMES

NECKTIES



LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

TRAVELLING RUGS

SILVER-FITTED DRESSING BAGS

DRESSING GOWNS

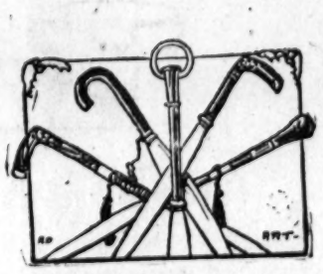
GILLETTE RAZORS

AUTO STROP RAZORS

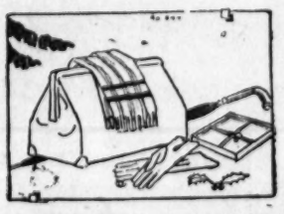
CHOICE **CHOCOLATES** in fancy boxes

BON-BONS

PRESERVED FRUITS



UMBRELLAS WALKING STICKS



FUR SETS FUR COATS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 2)

eated in anything else—not even the cleverly made rickshas.

Betty fell in love with a large wicker doll perambulator which was made in China—by the way—and wanted to take it home with her. We didn't wonder for the perambulators are well made, of good size, and just the thing for a baby doll.

Sincere & Co.

Across the street at Sincere and Company, Betty and Ted whooped when they saw the joy of their young lives—balloons. Round balloons, oblong balloons, red, white, blue, green, striped balloons—in fact every variety of balloon and we ordered four dozen for the Christmas party.

Chinese-American Pub. Co.

We came back Nanking Road shivering, as the cold wind blew off the river, to the Chinese-American Publishing Company book store. It is a pleasure just to walk around their well ordered room and look at the display of Christmas books. The variety of Christmas books for children is large and one table is given over to beautifully illustrated fairy tale books, fascinating stories, serials, stamp kraft books, mother goose rhymes, paint books, puzzles and best of all—the Bubble Books that sing.

A fairy story, colored pictures, verses and three real phonograph records come in each book. Betty and Ted were entranced as they listened to the songs in the first Bubble book played on the victrola. "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and "Jack and Jill" were sung to lilting music.

There are ten Bubble Books and of course Betty and Ted wanted to hear all the records in the books but we compromised and played the songs in the Animal Bubble book which included "Three Little Kittens," "The Three Little Piggies," and "Three Blind Mice," and the Happy-Go-Lucky Bubble Book songs—"The Jolly Miller," "The Plough Boy," and "Where Are You Going My Pretty Maid."

Another set of books which Ted and Betty found very fascinating were the "Glue Series!" Betty wanted "The house that Glue built," with it's pretty furniture and dolls, and Ted wanted "The ships that Glue sailed," and "The Ark that Noah built."

The book which Betty and Ted will receive for Christmas however is the children's encyclopedia, "The Book of Knowledge."

Raven Trust Co.

We looked in at the Raven Trust Company for a few minutes to inquire about opening a Christmas savings account for Betty and Ted who always receive gifts of money at Christmas and on their birthdays from indulgent grandparents. For one dollar an account can be opened and an attractive little bank presented to each young depositer. The little bank can be opened only at the Raven Trust Company and the money which has been saved is at once entered in a savings account.

Silberman & Co.

Ted and Betty are crazy about roller skates, so we went down to Silberman and Company and found some splendid ones which will doubtless make many kiddies happy this Christmas season.

The footballs on display here are exceptionally good and Betty insisted on spending her last copper in buying one for brother.

Edward Evans & Sons

From here we rode to Edward Evans and Sons to get three "Little Housekeeper Sets—" which contain plasticine with which a little girl can model anything from a sauce pan to a stove, a nurses' outfit which delighted Betty's heart for there was a complete kit and she looked adorable in the little cap and apron.

Ted poured over a table of books for boys and was interested especially in two late books, "The Adventures of a Freshman," by J. L. Williams and "The Court of King Arthur," by W. H. Frost.

We noticed also some very fine New Testaments and Bibles especially suitable for children on sale here.

Mission Book Co.

The painting books at the Mission Book Company at once interested Betty and Ted. Among the books offered are Peter Rabbit, Toyland, The Monkey, and Naturo Studies which will delight any kiddie—especially on a rainy afternoon. What is more fun than painting cunning rabbits, beautiful flowers and circus clowns?

The games here are interesting as well as instructive and include a United States history game, New Testament proverbs, Old Testament proverbs and Boy Scouts. Betty and Ted each want one of the new annuals for 1921 which are "The Boy's Own Annual," "The Girls Own Annual" and we purchased for some little English playmates, "The British Boy's Annual" and "The British Girl's Annual."

It was very late so with sighs of regret Betty and Ted left Toyland and the Land of Make Believe and went home to the Land of Every Day.

How About Book Gifts?

"A blessed companion is a book—a book that fitly chosen is a life-long friend."

It is a pleasure to wander through the book stores of Shanghai at any time, but especially during the Christmas season. Row after row of new books; tables of attractively arranged books; books temptingly displayed on counters; good looking stationery in show cases, games, Christmas cards, calendars and late magazines make the book stores a popular rendezvous for the Christmas shopper.

Can you think of a more fitting gift than a good book? The Shanghai stores will supply you with book gifts for the kiddies and for grown ups. They are showing educational books, biographies, new novels, books on travel, scientific books, classics and poetry. Books which appeal to the club woman, the golfer, the bridge player, the housekeeper, the debutante, the athlete, the tourist, the student, will make ideal presents.

And you can purchase any of these at the book stores and in many of the department stores where the book department is featured.

American-Publishing Co.

A splendid selection of books can be found at the Chinese American-Publishing Company on Nanking Road. The store is making a special feature of the second edition of the new International Encyclopedia which comes in twenty volumes.

The managers of the store believe that there is a great demand for the information contained in these volumes.

Among the 1920 novels which can be purchased here and which make very acceptable presents are Irving Bacheller's "A Man of the Ages;" Zona Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett;" Stewart Edward White's "The Killer;" Eleanor Gate's delightful story "Piggie;" and Gennette Lee's romance, "The Rain Coat Girls." You can't make a mistake in one of these books.

Then there are some splendid sets which are always popular and you can make some bibliophile happy by presenting him with a set of O'Henry in twelve volumes, of Shakespeare, George Eliot, Balzac, Plato or Kipling. What boy wouldn't appreciate a twenty-five volume set of Mark Twain, the Craig Kennedy stories by Arther B. Reeve, or a History of the American People by Woodrow Wilson.

The J. Henri Fabre books can be purchased here. Among the books which fascinate boys especially are "The Life of the Spider," "Hunting Wasps," and "The Life of the Grasshopper."

There is a splendid selection of books on China which are in great demand. These include "Democracy and the Eastern Question," by Millard: "Camps and Trails in China," by Roy Chapman Andrews, and "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," by S. K. Hornbeck.

Diaries—very useful while traveling in the Far East—are offered here in many sizes and bindings as well as memo books.

Edward Evans & Sons

There is a most attractive selection of Christmas place cards, post cards, at Edward Evans and Sons. Here you can find the mica snow, wax holly, and paper streamers which are necessary as Christmas decorations and the seals, tags and paper needed to wrap the Christmas gift.

Then too, Bibles—which are prized as gifts and suitable for all ages—are being featured. The Bibles are offered in many sizes and an especially fine selection of reference Bibles has been secured.

Remember the "Dere Mable" books? What could be a more pleasing gift that E. Streeter's new book, "As You Were, Bill." When looking over the many worth while books here be sure and ask to see this little joy producer.

Another volume which will made a delightful remembrance is A. Waley's "One Hundred and Seventy-One Chinese Poems." Living in the Orient causes these poems of old China and the life of the people as sung by the poets to be especially appealing and this little volume of poetry is filled with many exquisite word pictures.

Mission Book Co.

The Mission Book Company on North Szechuen Road has a wide selection of birthday books which include: Bible Gems, the Forget-me-not Birthday Book, Kate Greenaway for Children and Keepsake Scripture. Then, too, there are the Scofield Reference Bibles, the Nelson Concordance Bibles, the Oxford Prayer Books, Moffatt's New Testament, the Self-Pronouncing Pictorial Bible, and the Oxford Prayerbooks which are in demand always as Christmas gifts.

The stationary at the Mission Book Company will interest every Christmas shopper. The box staticnery is very smart and offered at reasonable prices as well as the correspondence cards, and children's fancy invitation paper.

A number of Collin's Classics are featured this Christmas and include several volumes of Dickens, Dumas, and Thackeray.

A Christmas calendar which Sunday School and mission workers will find very useful is the Chinese Scripture Calendar. This calendar sells at a reasonable price and will be an appropriate gift for Bible women, Sunday School pupils, Chinese pastors, and teachers.

Among the latest fiction offered here are "The Sky Pilot in No Man's Land," by Connor; "In Secret," by Chambers and "Mummery," by Cannon.

Commercial Press

The Commercial Press is featuring the works of Dr. Orison Swett Marden this Christmas season. Dr. Marden is regarded by many as one of the greatest inspirational writers of the day. Among his most helpful books are "The New Success," "The Victorious Attitude," "Making Life a Masterpiece," "Woman and the Home," and "Self-Investment."

The Commercial Press is offering also a number of tracts and leaflets by Dr. Marden which include "Success Nuggets," and "The Hour of Opportunity."

Brewer & Co.

Brewer and Co. on Nanking Road has received more than 1,000 new books from England and America, which are being sold at a very rapid rate. The books include the best sellers of the two countries. Among these are "Mare Nostrum," by V. Blasco Ibanez; "The Fog and the Fan," by Margaret Westnip; "The Chaperon," by B. M. Croker; "The Green Eyes of Bast," by S. Rohmer and "The Tall Villa," by Lucas Mallet.

As usual Brewer and Co. is making a Christmas feature of cards and a fine assortment is offered. Handbags for ladies, card cases, leather bound note books, diaries and novelties which are useful as gifts also are shown here.

All Sorts Of Gift Tips

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to every one.

Just think—thirteen days until Christmas!

Old Santa Claus with his pack of wonderful gifts is on his way to Shanghai and will arrive here Christmas eve.

Excited kiddies are looking forward to his visit and are counting the days until

"It is the night before Christmas
And all through the house
Not a creature is stirring
Not even a mouse."

Jolly old Saint Nick is very happy this year and he is coming with a merry laugh and a rollicking song to fill all the stockings—big ones and little ones—hanging before the fireplaces in Shanghai, to adorn the Christmas trees with glittering and dazzling trimmings and to bring happiness to old and young.

While Santa Claus loves the children and thinks of their happiness first at the Yuletide, he does not forget the grown ups.

Early this month he sent his presents from many lands to the shops in Shanghai and the Christmas shopper can find the loveliest gifts imaginable for father, mother, uncle, big brother, and his best girl, "sis," and her beau, grandfather and all the in "in-laws."

WEEKS & CO.

The shops are all dolled up in evergreens, holly, and bells and it gives one a thrill just to walk around and see the displays.

The ostrich feather fans with tortoise shell handles at Week's and Co. are dreams. The fans are made of long, curling ostrich and are shown in a French blue, a delicate pink shaded into American beauty, and white. They are very beautiful and what more acceptable gift could be given?

Speaking of ostrich feather fans—the ostrich boas on display here are very popular. There is a delicate silver grey boas which will make an ideal gift for grandmother.

Mothers will be glad to know that there are smart little bonnets in white fur, silk, satin, velvet and plush in the millinery department for the baby. They surely are cunning.

Smart new shaded feather bands for hat trimming have just arrived, as well as exquisite hand made French flowers and the gold and silver roses so much in demand for evening wear.

The men's section offers suitable gifts for men. These include smoker sets, traveling sets, good looking ties, the latest thing in handkerchiefs and gloves of a very fine quality.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

If you are looking for a present to send to a family living in an outport inquire about the new oil lamps at Whiteaway, Laidlaw which do not require a lamp chimney. A large white shade is placed on the lamp and a chimney is not required.

There is a splendid line of traveling goods on display here which include cowhide suit cases, black grain solid hide suitcases, and the popular Belber made basswood steamer trunks and luncheon cases. A well equipped suitcase makes a most acceptable gift especially in the Far East where many live more or less in a hotel.

If you have a musical friend a suitable gift is a music attache case which keeps the music in splendid condition. Music is much better packed flat than rolled.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw make a special Christmas feature of their comforters, blankets, quilts and pillows. Among other gifts which will be most acceptable to mother are the electric percolators, grills, and irons which are found in the electrical goods department.

The men are not forgotten for special "cosy comforts gifts" are advertised which feature the dressing gown of camel hair, the "Admirable" range of all-wool greatcoats with removable leather lining, and coat sweaters.

If you are interested in gifts for a young girl the dainty organdie, crepe-de-chine and serge collars, the colored fichus, the smart veils with their elaborate designs, the gloves, and handkerchiefs will answer.

Law Kiu Chwang's

There is a bewildering array of silks and satins at Lau Kiu Chwangs which come in a wealth of colors. There are some wonderful changeable taffetas which

(Continued on Page 26)

SILK SWEATERS, SILK AND KID GLOVES IN 25 DIFFERENT COLORS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, MANICURE SETS, SILK SCARVES, SILK STOCKINGS, GAITERS, MANICURE NAIL OUTFITS, MILLINERY, Etc., Etc.

WATCH OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

(opp Astor House).

BIANCHI

XMAS CAKES, XMAS PUDDINGS, MINCE PIES

NOTE:— (Made to order—order early and avoid disappointment)

BIANCHI'S
DE LUXE
SUCHARD

CHOCOLATES

FRY'S
LINDT'S
TALMONE'S

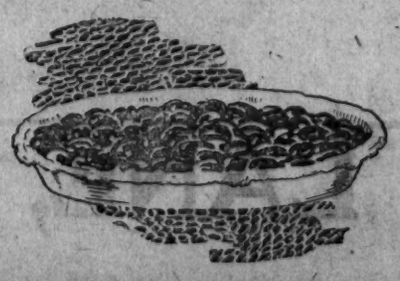
FRENCH AND ITALIAN BONBONS

DRAGEES MARRONS GLACES, AND NOUGAT

Large Assortment in **Fancy Boxes** At Moderate Prices

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO OUTPORT ORDERS

BIANCHI



23 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Telephone, Central 2264

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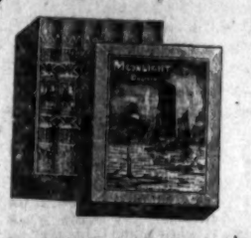

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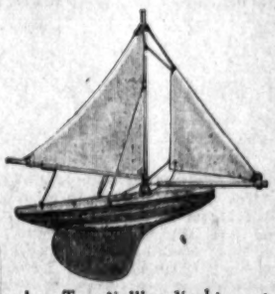

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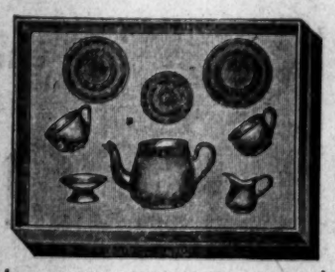

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Prices : **$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.75, 8.50 and 13.50**

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Made of grey plushette well stuffed on strong iron wheels

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Length 18 inches.
Height 14 inches.
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Length 24 inches.
Height 20 inches.
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Christmas Stories by Shanghai Children.

HEREWITH we publish the first batch of Christmas stories from children striving to win prizes in THE CHINA PRESS Christmas Money Contest. Some stories will appear during the week and next Sunday there will be another large installment. On next Sunday, also, the prize winners will be announced. The checks will be mailed on the following Monday. Besides the checks to the prize-winners, there will be $5 checks for all the little contributors whose stories are published. We are sorry we cant print all the stories but there are far, far too many of them. The contest indeed has been such a success that we propose holding it annually.

Many of the stories deal with the kidnaped or missing child who turns up on Christmas eve. We suppose that this is inevitable. Parents are always telling their children to be careful about being kidnaped, and the story of the little Russian girl who disappeared from a boat at Chinkiang recently probably made a great impression on youthful minds.

The children think very well of themselves and consider that they are very popular with their parents, for the poor, bereft parents invariably become frantic when they learn that their little child is missing. Many of the stories exhibit a very deep love for the story of the origin of Christmas Day itself and an abiding faith in the Child Jesus. The reading of the stories has not been a task but a very real pleasure.

The Fairy Doll

BY FANNY ZELLENSKY
(Age 14)

"It will be Christmas for other happy children but not for me," though little Mabel as she wistfully gazed into the wonderful shop windows of Nanking Road. What a splendid Christmas tree stood there in the corner. Toys and different colored candles hung on every branch. As she looked up she saw a dainty fairy doll clothed in a pink dress with little silver beads, attached to the top branch. On her golden hair was fixed a star, and in her hand she held a magic wand.

Mabel turned her tearful eyes from that glorious sight, and sighing sadly walked away. She passed many other shop windows with their tiny cupids, lovely games, brilliant colored toys, and all sorts of dolls.

Slowly she walked the length of the bund and in the distance could be seen the brightly glimmering lights of Pootung. Presently she came to a dark street at the end of which stood a lonely little house. She went to the room where her mother lay ill, for want of nourishment, and gently kissing her, she lay down on her own bed. Sobbing softly she fell asleep.

* * *

Suddenly she saw a fairy bathed in light approaching her. With a start she recognised her. It was the same fairy she had seen in the shop window!

"Why do you cry, little girl? You must be happy for tomorrow is Christmas," she said.

"How can I be happy" replied the little girl. "We are so poor, and mother is very ill. All the children will have such pretty dolls, and nice presents, but I won't have any," she sobbed bitterly.

"You must not cry, my child, for there are other children in China, who are worse off than you. Have you heard of the poor children in the North who are starving? Come with me and I will show them to you."

"But how can I? I can't leave my mother behind."

"We will not take long, and when we return we will bring food to your mother and I will ask Santa Claus for some presents for you."

The fairy waved her wand over Mabel's head and soon she felt something growing out of her back. On turning round she beheld a growing pair of wings of wonderful transparency.

* * *

Below them could be seen the glare of the lights of Shanghai. The bustling noise of the busy city could be heard growing fainter and fainter as they ascended. Swiftly they sped along, the broad band of the Whangpoo glimmering like a silver ribbon in the pale wintry moon. Soon she could hear the whisperings of waves—it was the sea! To the left the fairy turned, Mabel following. The further they flew the colder it became, and huge white patches of snow could be seen lying on the ground.

The sky had changed from its deep purple to a greyer hue, and in the distance a golden streak of light cut through the sombre grey.

Lighter and lighter it became until soon the pale sun shone on what seemed a drab and deserted land, with here and there a few leafless trees standing grim and gaunt amidst that vast scene of desolation.

They hovered round for a short time, then alighted. The wind blew and howled in gusty fits and Mabel snuggled up closer to the fairy. Snow fell at times and the cold was piercing. The fairy led the way and pointed out things of interest. In a little time they came upon a village which was no more than a small cluster of low and dirty huts. The straggly, ill-paved pathway which took the place of a street, was in a filthy condition, as all garbage which could not be eaten was thrown there. A strange wailing sound reached their ears and upon looking closer, they discovered a few children lying neglected on the cold flag-stones. It was a terrible sight to see; their faces were drawn, pinched, and blue with the cold. Their cheek-bones formed large ridges and their ribs could be seen almost protruding from under their parchment-like skin. When Mabel and the fairy came up to them they tried to rise but owing to weakness they were unable to do so.

They passed on towards some of the houses and entered one of them. All the furniture had been used for firewood, and what remained of the family was seated huddled near the dying embers of a fire. The mother sat on the cold earthen floor looking ahead of her and desperately holding a tiny dead child. Now and again she would look at it, not believing that it was dead. Then suddenly on realising that it was true she began to wail and to rock to and fro. The father of the family had long ago become delirious and was babbling something in a dark corner of the hut. A few children, their teeth chattering and their lips blue with cold lay as close as they could to the fire which had now been reduced to a few glowing embers. Mabel shuddered. The fairy perceiving this led her out of the hut.

Soon from round the corner of one of the huts they could hear voices feebly raised in speech. Upon turning the corner they beheld a man thin and weary bending under the weight of two baskets, with a child in each, slung across his shoulders by means of a pole. He was talking to a man who showed signs of comparative prosperity and who held several coins in his hand. Mabel and the fairy were not seen by the couple, who soon exchanged the children and the money changed hands.

Mabel was horrified at this and turned away. Along their route lay many suffering men, women, and children grouped together as closely as possible. Sounds of voices talking in a familiar language came to their ears and they hastened forward to see who it might be that spoke their language in that God-forsaken land. With a joyful cry Mabel ran forward to where a few foreign ladies and a priest wrapped in furs were distributing rice and money to a host of starving Chinese.

Those which needed were taken to the Mission to be cared for. Mabel had seen enough and wished to go home to her mother.

"Let us go back," she said. "Mother will be waiting for me."

"Now, Mabel," said the fairy, "are you not better off than these poor Chinese boys and girls who have no Santa Claus to give them toys?"

"Yes," answered Mabel, "You are right. I am not so badly off after all."

The fairy then rose into the air with the little girl by her side. They flew swiftly on, and soon reached home. The fairy then touched Mabel with her wand, said "good-bye" and vanished.

"Wake up, Mabel, wake up" said her mother who had managed to reach her bed side and to tap her gently. "Look at the lovely presents some kind people have brought you and me."

Quickly she jumped out of bed and there heaped on her mother's bed lay some toys. With a delighted little scream she ran to them, and there in her pink dress and shining star, lay the fairy of her dream.

Mr. Jones Leads The Way

BY LORAINE M. FLEMING
(AGE 15)

Mr. Jones, a wealthy retired American merchant, was travelling around the world. While in Shanghai he happened to be walking down Szechuen Road one day early in December, when he saw a boy of about six, weeping as though his heart would break.

Mr. Jones had, 'tis true, a common name, but as for being a common man, Oh no! His kind heart took pity on the little fellow. Tenderly he piloted him to a place in a store entrance where he could safely ask the child the reason for his distress. In broken English, for he was a Russian lad, he told between sobs, how his sister Pauline had taken him and his twin brother down town to see the attractive store windows. He had lingered a few moments to look, just once more at a toy engine that caught his fancy, but knew he could never possess.

In the crowd of Chinese and foreigners he had been separated from his sister and brother, and for at least a half hour had been looking everywhere for them, but in vain. Where he lived was rather indefinite; from what Mr. Jones gathered it was undoubtedly in the worst part of the city. Not wanting to turn the little chap over to a Sikh or Chinese policeman he promised to look for the sister and brother. They walked down Nanking Road, they walked up the Bund, they walked up Jinkee Road and arrived back at Szechuen Road, the place they had started from. The child seemed inclined to walk down the street to the bridge that separates North Szechuen Road from Szechuen Road, so there they walked, then over the bridge and down the street, but no sign of any girl with a small boy.

After wandering around for about an hour, the rather stout Mr. Jones began to feel a bit tired, and the little boy a bit cross. Suddenly the frightened face of a wistful eyed, sweet little girl of about twelve appeared, as if from nowhere. She clasped the lost child. Mr. Jones need not have asked if she was Pauline. Pauline thanked him so whole-heartedly and nicely that he offered to escort her home with the lad. At first her face brightened, then she became serious. Her home was so humble she feared he had better not go; she knew the way in fact, had just come from there after taking her weary brother home. Mr. Jones insisted upon taking the kiddies back. Since his own car was not available at that time he hired a car.

The machine came to a stop before a tiny house squeezed in between Chinese hovels. A well dressed, but not over dressed, nice looking Russian woman came to the door. She looked surprised at seeing the car and stranger come to her home. Mr. Jones was invited in. He knew not why, but he was interested in this

(Continued on Page 8)

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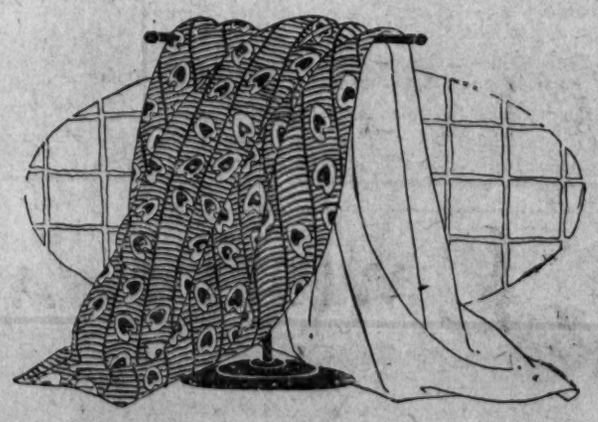

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me, and his sisters and other people when

Xmas

comes. He goes and buys

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 6)

family with whom he had so strangely become acquainted.

He learned that they had not always been poor, in reality for only a few years had they lived in poverty; before then in Petrograd, Mr. Rusky, the father had been a wealthy banker. The children had up to their arrival in Shanghai, lived in luxury with their parents. Mrs. Rusky was well educated, speaking English and French fluently, as well as her own language. Never having had to work before, she found it hard to cook, sew and clean the three roomed house; but she did it with a will, and did it well. Almost penniless, they were forced to leave Petrograd. Mr. Rusky had been killed in their flight across Siberia. Mr. Jones understood, although they did not say so openly that it was to be a sad and not a Merry Christmas in the Rusky family this year.

Now, Mr. Jones was a man who thought a lot over everything before first he spoke. On his way home that night he did a great deal of planning. It was Mr. Jones' intention to give this family a Merry Christmas. He knew they would not take anything as charity. He might arrange, somehow or other to let some money arrive without a card and pretend he did not know who sent it. Mrs. Rusky and Pauline would undoubtedly guess.

Three days later he went to visit the family again. While there he asked to be invited for Christmas dinner, saying he would be very lonely on that day all by himself. He made a condition, he would not come unless he could furnish the meal since he ate the most anyway.

Mr. Jones asked Pauline if she would like to earn a little Christmas money with which to buy a few presents for her mother and brothers. Her face beamed as she consented to help to sell Christmas goods in one of the stores. She had been trying to think how it would be possible to earn a little money for Christmas. Although Pauline did not know it she got twice as much for her work as any of the other sales-girls, but store did not pay her double.

On Christmas day, Mr. Jones arrived promptly for dinner. As he entered he noted how different the little house looked. Pauline had evidently been decorating. Holly and greens were arranged in pretty clusters here and there tied with red ribbon. Mr. Jones sniffed as he took off his hat and great coat. Oh! Oh! what a savoury odour filled the three rooms! His arms were full of mysterious looking bundles. The twins danced with glee to see the very engine and another just like it that had been the cause of their friendship with Mr. Jones. Pauline opened her little parcel and at the same time opened her mouth wide and kept it open until everyone nearly had convulsions at the queer expression on her face. For there was the cutest little gold watch anybody could possibly have wished to own. All she could say was "Oh! Mr. Jones you are too kind." Her face showed what she could not put into words.

The twins dragged merry Mr. Jones into the next room to show him what Pauline and mother had given them for Christmas. Both talked at once and so quickly it was hard for Mr. Jones to catch even a word now and then. Mr. Jones sat at the head of the table. At his place was a bunch of violets from Pauline which he immediately put in his button-hole. His eyes twinkled, he insisted that everyone eat a lot, then eat some more. First came a delicious tomato soup, then the aristocratic looking turkey cooked to a turn. There was cranberry sauce, as well as all sorts of vegetables, pickles and olives. The twins became very excited when Pauline brought in the plum pudding and set it on the table. Real fire was burning all over the delicious, appetising, rich looking desert, that is always served on Christmas day. A sprig of Holly was stuck on the top which the blue flames several times just missed burning. The twins sighed as the apples, as red as their own cheeks, oranges and nuts were put on the table. How could they ever eat any of those good things, when now, they felt sure it would be utterly impossible to walk across the room. Yet Mr. Jones urged them, so each was forced to take something.

That night Pauline asked her mother what Mr. Jones gave mother for Christmas, apologising for not asking before, but she had been so busy enjoying, laughing and talking with Mr. Jones who told such lovely stories, as they roasted chestnuts around the fire after dinner. Mrs. Rusky held out her left hand—There on her third finger sparkled a solitaire—"We are all going to be Joneses instead of Ruskys and live in wonderful America," she said.

A Christmas Fairy Tale

BY A. NOBLSTONE
(Aged 14)

The wind was howling dismally, bending the trees which creaked in chorus with the pit-a-pat of the falling snow. But all this did not have any effect on the house wherein all was joy and happiness to celebrate the birth of Christ.

Around an open fire-grate were a number of children, cracking jokes and telling stories. "Let's have a Chinese fairy-tale," cried one. "Yes! yes!" said the others together. "Go on, Alfred, you're good at it, please tell us one." Alfred, a boy of fifteen, stood up, coughed, ahemmed and then told the following story:

Once upon a time, ages ago, a poor man, Ching, dwelt with his wife who was named Tsui, in a thick wood which was on the outskirts of a large city. They had one only son, called Tsung, who helped his father in farming and taking the produce to market. Tsung was an affectionate son and loved his mother dearly and he was not only handsome but as strong as a young giant.

One morning Tsung was tripping along to market with a basket of vegetables, when he was attacked by a ferocious wolf. He dropped what he was carrying and met the wolf with a terrific kick on the head. The wolf fell down and Tsung was about to give the final blow, when to his amazement, the animal spoke.

"You have tamed me and I am your servant; cry at any moment three times the howl of a wolf and I will be beside you to obey your commands."

The wolf licked the feet of Tsung and vanished. Much astonished he went on his way thinking of what he had just witnessed.

He was so absorbed in thought that when he looked about everything was new to him, the plants, trees and scenes. The fact stared him in the face that he was lost in a dark, dreary forest, all by himself, in company with wild animals, and he forgot all about the wolf and its doings. Tsung was not the boy to cry so he thought of the prospects of finding his way. He trudged on and on but never struck a thing that was familiar to him. It was getting dark so he prepared himself for the night. To cheer up his spirits he began to sing and wandered from one song to another till he started on a favorite hunting-song of his.

He unconciously began to think of fighting with wild animals so that he began to hum their howls. He roared as a lion, then as a tiger and then he howled as a wolf three times because it was pleasing to him. Suddenly he was touched on the back and a voice said, "Here am I, master, what wilt thou?" Turning around he beheld a wolf whom he recognised to be his former antagonist. The truth flashed upon him; he was being aided by somebody supernatural.

"Let me have the full value of money for the vegetables and take me home," said Tsung. "It shall be done," said the wolf and disappeared. The basket with its contents vanished and he was giving to his father the money.

"Why are you so late, my son?" inquired Tsui. Tsung then recounted his adventures and though his parents could not believe him, he knew he was right and stuck to his opinion. An idea struck him. "Father," he cried, "we are poor, but we shall be rich soon."

He thereupon howled three times and the wolf, to the great fear of Tsui, appeared and said, "Here am I, master, what wilt thou?"

"Let us be the wealthiest people on the earth. Let our house be in the center of the city and let it be a palace, greater than the king's in splendor and magnificence," replied Tsung.

"It shall be done," said the wolf and disappeared.

In a twinkling of an eye they found themselves in a gorgeous palace; the doors were made of gold and the knobs of diamonds; the rooms were luxuriously furnished with all sorts of furniture and there were velvet hangings in which precious stones sparkled. The plates, goblets and such like things were of gold; the articles of least importance were made of silver and nothing else. Glancing at themselves they were amazed at finding themselves clothed in apparel that a king did not possess. There was not a piece of cloth that was not at least covered with a ruby.

"Please, your lordship, will you examine your chambers?" asked the steward who was also dressed in courtly attire. Ching was dazed with all the splendor surrounding him, so that he stammered, "I wi-ll y-o-ur hi-gh-ness."

"Your lordship will then please to follow me," replied the steward, and led the way followed by the still-wondering Ching, Tsui and Tsung. They were shown all manner of articles that would fill a big, thick book. At the top of the mansion they were ushered into the treasure chamber where costly stones, gold and other valuable articles were innumerable. The truth dawned on them and they now saw that they were the richest people in the world.

They were visited daily by the king and his officials so that Ching became one of the king's chief ministers.

Tsung did not forget the wolf, so he summoned it. The wolf appeared, said the usual words and waited. "How can I reward you, my wolf?" he asked. "Take me into your best room and cut me in half," replied the wolf.

"I cannot, my dear wolf; is not there anything else that I can do for you?" pleaded Tsung.

"Nothing, that is the only thing I wish."

"So be it," said the boy, "follow me." He led the wolf to the best apartment where his parents were conversing with the king.

He paid his obeisance to the monarch and declared what he was about to do. The obtained a sharp knife and asked again the wolf if it would change its wish, "No!" was the firm reply. Tsung then cut the wolf in half when to his astonishment a damsel, clad in white garments stepped from the carcase, which vanished, and bowed herself before Tsung. For beauty and gracefulness she was unequaled.

"Who art thou," asked the king, "that appear in such a form?"

"I am, your highness," she began, in a musical voice, "the daughter of a powerful king who reigns in a far off distant land. A wicked magician carried me off and said that if I did not marry him in three days time he would enchant me as a ferocious wolf and I would stay in that form until I should be conquered. I would not give in, so he carried out his threat. I begged for something to assist me, so he said that I would be able to grant the wishes of my conqueror, for he had made me so strong that he thought that no-one would be able to become my master. He thereupon set me loose and I wandered away. Many youths attacked me but none were powerful enough. The rest you know, your majesty, I now pay my respect to my deliverer," she then kissed the feet of Tsung.

A few days later a great feast was held at the palace of Ching to celebrate the marriage of Tsung and Sudzi, the beautiful. The king and all the nobility were present to express their wishes for a long and happy life.

Tsung became the king's right-hand man and he and his Sudzi lived happily ever after.

Alfred then sat down amidst the cheering and clapping of his audience.

Their Wonderful Christmas Present

BY MARIE MENDEL
(Age 16)

CHAPTER I.

"She's gone!"

Joe Allison sank down on the lounge utterly exhausted and broke into sobs. His wife had awakened in the night and found their eighteen months' old baby, missing. Frantically they had searched the house and summoned the police, but when morning dawned, they had found no clue as to the whereabouts of their little girl, Louise.

The Allisons resided in San Francisco. They were a wealthy couple and very well liked. They lived for their daughter, and it did not occur to them that anyone out of vengeance would kidnap her. But they had not taken into consideration Ah Lung, their Chinese cook, a vindictive character, whom Mr. Allison had had arrested for stealing. Ah Lung had served his term in jail, and on his release, his vengeance took the form of kidnapping his former employer's little daughter. He had dressed her in Chinese clothes and they were now on a ship bound for Shanghai, China.

CHAPTER II.

Seven years had elapsed since the Allisons' sad loss. Mrs. Allison had a nervous breakdown shortly after the disappearance of her child, and had been in a state of chronic illness ever since.

"You must get her away from here," the doctor told her husband. "She will lose her mind if she has not something to take her thoughts off her sorrow."

"I was going to suggest travelling."

"The very thing, and the sooner, the better!"

So after years of vain searching in San Francisco, they set out for a tour around the world. In the early part of December they arrived in Shanghai.

By this time Louise was eight years old. She was brought up as Ah Lung's daughter. He was not unkind to her and she was not unhappy, as this was only life she had ever known. At eight years of age, she was small and slight, with dark skin, black hair and large brown eyes that were always wistful.

Ever since she could remember, she had had to work. In the autumn she gathered dry twigs for fires, in the spring she helped weed the gardens of the foreigners. She loved to watch the foreign children playing, and admired their pretty clothes and wonderful toys.

When she was not otherwise occupied, she crocheted caps and knitted socks and shawls for Ah Lung to sell.

When she was seven, she went to work in a silk factory. She was at work from six in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening.

On Christmas Eve as she was returning home on a wheelbarrow, Mr. and Mrs. Allison rode past in their automobile. The street was crowded with traffic and the car grazed the wheelbarrow, knocking over Louise who was seated on the end.

Dazed and very much bruised she was driven to the nearest hospital.

"I do hope the poor little girl is not very badly hurt," sighed Lucy Allison, bending over her. "What refined features, and what a sweet face she has for a Chinese child! I declare, some of our foreign

(Continued on Page 10)

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 8)

children are not half as pretty. I am going to take her to the stores and buy her some warm clothes and some toys for Christmas."

They alighted at the hospital and carried the child in.

The doctor undressed her to see if there were any serious injuries.

"She is not much hurt," he said only a few bruises. Why, what is the matter?"

Joe and Lucy Allison were staring, steadfastly at a peculiarly shaped mark on the child's left shoulder. Lucy Allison looked like a changed woman. For the first time since the disappearance of her child, her face was radiant.

"Joe," she gasped, "the birthmark. Oh, Joe, after all these years." . . . . Then her face went ashen grey. "But how can it be? Still, the birthmark." She was ready to faint.

Her husband came over to her and supported her.

"Lucy," he said breathlessly, "I think we have found her at last. But do not count too much on it, as it may only prove to be a fresh disappointment. It may be just a strange coincidence that this child has the same birthmark as has always been in our family. However I am hoping that at last our prayers have been answered and that this is our Beloved child. I have an idea, now, that is almost a certainty, of who took her. How I wish I had thought of it before. Doctor, can you act as interpreter for me?"

"Surely."

"Ask her if she knows a tall thin Chinaman, with small eyes, a large mouth and a wart on his upper lip."

When this was transmitted to her, she replied:

"Why, that is my father."

It was a surprised little girl who was caught up from one to the other of her parents and hugged and kissed, an experience agreeably new to her.

CHAPTER III.

With their little daughter as their guide, the Allisons drove up to her home.

As the three entered the dark hut, they discerned a figure huddled in a corner. At the sight of them he started, as if shot, and immediately fell on his knees in the attitude of a suppliant and knocked his head on the ground.

With the tears running down his face, he begged the man at whose mercy he was, not to send him to jail again. He said he had never illtreated the child, and intended to restore her.

Bewildered by so many strange events and seeing her foster father in such distress, the tender-hearted child came over to him, and timidly put her hand around his neck to comfort him. Seeing that this evidently made him feel worse, she got down on her knees also.

Her parents were deeply touched, and seeing that their daughter was really attached to the man, pardoned him for her sake.

The following day two people's hearts were brimming over with happiness when their little girl ran in and threw her arms around them saying the only words she knew in English, "Merry Christmas, Mother, Daddy."

A Lesson For The Inquisitive

BY BASIL B. JOSEPH (AGE 14)

One fine day, about a week before Xmas, Bob and Phyllis Felix were sitting in the train that runs from Shanghai to Nanking waiting for it to start, when a man, hopelessly drunk, got in. They had been hoping to have the compartment to themselves, so when this man got in Bob said in disgust to Phyllis:

"Let's get out and find another empty compartment."

But they could not find any, so they went back to the one they were in at first. After some ten minutes or so the train started.

They talked about what they were going to do at Xmas and of the snowman they were going to make. Suddenly Bob said,

"How about that legend of Santa Claus? You remember every Xmas Eve we place a big glass of wine on the sideboard in case he feels thirsty and comes down the chimney. If he comes I am going to ask him some questions. Will you come with me? Maybe he will give us each a present if we ask . . . . "

He stopped suddenly, noticing that the man opposite them had brightened up when he mentioned the glass of wine. But that was enough. The man was now regarding them closely.

When the train stopped at Nanking, Charles Tarton, more commonly called "Boozy" Tarton, said to himself

"If I do not get that glass of wine my name's not Charles Tarton. I must follow them and see where they live. I will dress up as Santa Claus on Xmas Eve and take with me two fake parcels."

He followed them to their house and having noted the name of the street and the number he at once proceeded to the nearest bar and drowned his conscience in a mug of beer.

When Bob and Phyllis reached their house they kissed their parents. After a few minutes Bob's father said to him:

"You look troubled, Bob; What's the matter?"

"There was a man sitting opposite us in the train" said Bob, "and when we started to talk about the glass of wine that we put on the sideboard at Xmas Eve, he brightened up."

"What was he like?" said his mother.

"He was rather short and had a sallow complexion. He had a beaked nose and blood-shot eyes," replied Bob.

"That must be Charles Tarton," said his father after pondering for a while. "Now, my son, I want you never to associate with that man. He is a drunkard of the worst degree."

"Alright," said Bob, and went racing up the stairs to deposit his things in his bedroom and wash for dinner. That was the last time he ever thought of the stranger in the train.

The next moring to the great delight of Bob and Phyllis it started to snow. When it stopped snowing they went out and made their snowman; they put two marbles for his eyes and made his moustache out of a piece of old carpet. The going some distance off, they pelted him with snowballs to see who could knock his head off first. They filled up the remainder of the week in helping to decorate the house.

At last Xmas Eve arrived. In the middle of dinner Bob said,

"Father, are you going to put the glass of wine on the sideboard as usual?"

"Yes, my son, I suppose so," his father replied.

"Hurrah," said Bob, "I'm going to set the alarm clock to wake me up at midnight, in case Santa Claus comes then."

"Wake me up before you go downstairs, Bob," said Phyllis, "I want to come with you."

"Alright," said Bob, and went on with his dinner.

After dinner, having seen Mr. Felix pour out the glass of wine and place it on the sideboard, Bob and Phyllis departed to bed. Bob parted with Phyllis on the next landing, after receiving instructions from her not to forget to set the alarm clock and not to forget to wake her up. Having set the alarm, Bob got into bed and soon fell asleep.

After he was sure the children were asleep Mr. Felix took up the glass of wine and drained it to the last drop.

"It's a great pity" he said to his wife, "that the children do not know who really drinks the wine. Some day they will find out and then won't they be mad."

Meanwhile Charles Tarton had not been lazy. He had borrowed the rig out of Santa Claus from one of his friends and had managed to manufacture two faked parcels. About twelve o'clock when the house was at its quietest, he managed to open one of the windows and got in. He approached the sideboard and lifted the glass to his lips, only to find it empty.

"What a sell" he muttered to himself.

Hearing the door open he hastily put the glass down and swung round only to find Bob and Phyllis Felix staring at him.

"Are you Santa Claus?" Bob managed to falter out at last.

"Yes," he said and almost choked.

"Did you come down the chimney?"

"Yes."

"Where's your sleigh?"

"On the roof."

"Have you brought us any presents?"

"Yes," said Charles Tarton and gave them each one of the fake parcels. "If you open them tonight or if you don't go to bed at once the contents will disappear."

Now, as we know, all children have their faults and Bob's was that he was inquisitive, so when they got upstairs Bob said "Let's open our parcels and see what's inside. I don't believe in things disappearing."

Seeing Bob open his parcel Phyllis opened hers. Then Bob gave a cry of dismay for the contents of his were gone. Just then Phyllis discovered that hers was empty too.

When they woke up next morning the presents they received from their parents and friends gave them much pleasure, but they had learnt the lesson not to be too inquisitive and never forgot the two presents that might have been amongst the others.

Holiday Luck

By ROBERTA WHITE (Age 15)

Bob hung to a strap and swayed back and forth as the crowded street car jerked its way through the drizzle. It was a cold raw day, such as is common in Shanghai in late November. He sighed wearily, for it had been a hard day. But he was not really very down-hearted. Safe in his pocket was an envelope containing nine crisp, new, ten-dollar bills. He put his hand down to feel the fat hump they made. He was going to use them to buy his mother a Christmas present and himself a new coat. The coat he wore was threadbare but it would not have to serve him much longer.

The car stopped with an exceptionally hard jerk. As Bob got out the lights flashed on making the slippery street look wetter than ever. He opened the door of his house and put his dripping umbrella in the corner of the dark hall. Then his hand reached into his pocket. Nothing was there! He felt in the other pocket. He felt in all his pockets and on the floor. There was no trace of the money. He opened the door and looked out on the muddy street. Of course it was not there.

"I must have dropped it," he thought. What should he do? He couldn't tell his mother. She would worry.

"Well," he said with a sigh, "I guess I'll never see that money again. Some coolie is probably rejoicing over his find, I hope he makes good use of it, I can scrape up some more to buy mother a present, but I guess I'll have to endure this coat for another year. Jean will be disappointed, I'd promised to give it to her so she could make it over for Pete."

Jean was a Scotch girl who lived next door with her younger sister and brother "Pete." Just then she was hurrying home through the murky rain. It had been a hard day for her too, and besides that, she was worried. There was less than a month now until Christmas. She had no money to spare for presents, yet she was determined that the children should have some sort of a celebration. Jean had always been mother to the children and this last year she had had to take the part of father too. It had been a hard year. The work of a stenographer is not very pleasant and the salary is none too large for a family of three. She was discouraged. There seemed to be no joy in life, only work, work, work.

She shook her head to get rid of that achey feeling. It would not do to be discouraged. Surely some way could be found to give the children a good time. She was holding the umbrella in front of her face to keep off the rain. All of a sudden she humped into somebody. It was a Chinese man, who helped her pick up a book that she had dropped. He picked up an envelope, too, and handed it to her.

"This isn't mine," she said.

"No belongy my," he answered, and hurried on.

No one else was near to whom it might belong. There was nothing else for Jean to do but keep it, so she stuck it into her pocket. As soon as she got inside the door of her house she opened the envelope expecting to find a letter. Inside were nine ten-dollar bills. Her heart gave a leap, but then settled again in its usual position. Of course she would have to advertise and someone would be sure to claim it.

The next morning Jean caught the same car that Bob was on, and told him of her find. She talked merrily of all the things she would do with it if it was not claimed. Bob did not know what to do. He was almost certain that the money was his, yet it might not be. It seemed a pity to claim it when Jean wanted it so badly. Then he caught sight of the frayed cuff of his old coat. At last he decided to wait a few days and see if some one else would claim the money.

He waited a few days, then a few days more, until three weeks had passed, still he had come to no decision, and Jean's advertisements had received no answer. A week before Christmas Jean came to him and asked him what to do.

"It's only a week until Christmas. If I'm going to use that money I want to use it now," she said.

"I'd use it," advised Bob, "Go ahead. Nobody is going to claim it at this late date."

"I will," said Jean. "Won't it be fun to buy some really nice things for the children?"

"Well, I've gone and done it," Bob remarked gloomily to himself at the office that day. "But it was the only thing a decent fellow could do. My old coat is plenty warm enough, even tho' it isn't much for looks."

At six o'clock that evening Bob opened the door and walked proudly into the room where his mother was sitting.

"Why Bob," she cried, "What have you got on? Where did you get it?"

"Where do you think? Out of the gutter? Well I should say not. I paid for it with my own good money. The boss has at last begun to realise what a fine fellow I am, so he raised my salary and I bought a new coat for my Christmas present, you can give my old one to Jean."

On Christmas Eve Bob and his mother were sitting in front of the fire reading, when Jean burst in the front door.

"I couldn't resist the temptation to come over and show you this," she said, proudly holding up a little coat. "Isn't it cute? Peter will be so pleased with it, I don't know how many times he's told me that he wants a big coat 'just like Bob's.' Here's something I've been meaning to give you ever since I ripped up the coat. I found it in the lining. It must have slipped through a hole in your pocket." She handed him an envelope. Inside were nine crisp new ten-dollar bills.

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A Merry Christmas After All

By RODD MOFFETT

It was snowing heavily when Jim Wilson stepped out of the back door of their little house in Tientsin. He was out looking for a job and as far as he could see there was none to be had. And, what was worse it was only two days till Christmas. Usually he and Mary (his wife) had been able to fill the three little stockings, that hung above the fire place, on Christmas Eve. But now there was hardly enough in the family treasury to buy a few meagre meals. Jim was trying hard to get a job for he was good to his family except when he got drunk. Then he was a terror. He rarely ever got drunk though.

He tramped the streets in all the snow hunting, hunting, hunting, for a job. But all in vain! As he plodded wearily through the snow, wending his way slowly homewards he thought of what would happen if he could get no work, no fires in the home, no food and many other hardships. Perhaps the children would have to beg. And, a hard winter was setting in.

"Hello Jim! You look discouraged. What's up." Jim looked up and recognised the man as one he had worked with before. "Come around and have a drink," said the man whose name was Beasley. "No," said Jim, "I had better get home to Mary and the three kids." "Aw, come on," said Beasley. "Jest one drink and then you can go home." "Alright, just one. I feel pretty bum; it may cheer me up a little."

Jim followed Beasley down a small side-alley to the "Golden Eagle Bar." As he opened the bar door noisy revelry and broken strains of ragtime greeted his ears. He sat down with Beasley in the corner and they both ordered brandy. After Jim had drunk three brandies he began to feel dizzy. He was thinking of leaving when Beasley spoke.

"Jim so you're out of kale?" "Yep" said Jim, "You want to make $75? I know how you can make it easy." "Shure I want boo; you'll have to show me how." "Alright; you come with me and I'll show you how."

Jim followed Beasley out the door and down the ally. At last after walking a good way they came to the ruins of an old factory. Beasley led him through the ruins to the back of the lot. There against a pile of bricks and mortar stood a small hut. He walked up to it, opened the door and went in. Jim followed him wondering what he was up to. Inside was a bed, a small table, a rifle standing in the corner and several boxes. On the table were three pistols, a "black-jack" several bags of tools, and several long, yellow sticks (dynamite). They had hardly been in the hut for a half minute when a small, dark, wizened face man entered.

"Hello, George," said Beasley. "Hello Beasley, who've you got here" said George. "Some one to help us tonight," said Beasley. "Wal sure and thets good," drawled George, "We'll need him."

"Now Jim," said Beasley, "here's all you got to do; Tonight George and I are going to bust open the safe of the International Trust Company and borrow a little bit of their superfluous kale. Then we are goin' to skip. All you have to do is to guard an alley at the back of the bank. Of course if anybody comes along you'll have to lay them out. How does it strike you? Alright?"

Jim was dazed at first but finally he got composure enough to thunder out a decisive "No!!!"

"Then you'll never get out of here alive. Hold him Beasley." Jim after a hard fight was borne to the floor and tied. "Give up?" said George. "When I give up it'll be time to send flowers and the hearse," said Jim.

"Beasley pack all the junk in that bag, there, and beat it outside. I'll do for this guy," said George. As soon as Beasley had gotten out of the door George gathered together a lot of paper that had been lying on the floor into a pile. Next he drew a small bottle of kerosene from his pocket and saturated the pile. Then he took a stick of dynamite from his coat and placed it under the pile. On top of the pile he placed a lighted candle. Then he opened the door and went.

As soon as Jim heard the footsteps die away he began to work on the cords that he was bound with. As his hands were tied behind his back he was at great difficulty. Finally he thought of a good plan. Working his way across the floor he got his hands above the flame. The flame soon burned the cord so that it parted. The candle stub had almost burned to the paper when he put it out. With his hands free he soon loosed his feet. Then he got up and hurried out of the door, through the ruins into the little alley. After walking about a mile he came to Broadway. From there he ran to the Central Municipal Police station. The officer in charge would not believe him but finally he convinced him and went off with four constables trailing along behind him.

Meanwhile, Beasley and George had gotten to the bank, gone through a window and had gotten to work. They had decided to blow open the safe and had already laid the charge of two sticks of dynamite. Beasley straightened up, and said to George, "George here's to plenty of money and a clean getaway."

"I think not."

They turned quick as a flash to look into the barrels of five service revolvers. "Hands up," said Jim with a smile on his face and a pistol in his hand. Beasley and George were taken back to headquarters where they were locked up.

Jim went home with a smile on his face and a happy heart. The chief said that there had been $500 as a reward for the capture of George. He was wanted on a charge of murder. When he reached home he told Mary about it and all she could say was: "Thank the Lord, Jim, thank the Lord."

The next morning he received the reward for the capture of George; and the bank also gave him $500.

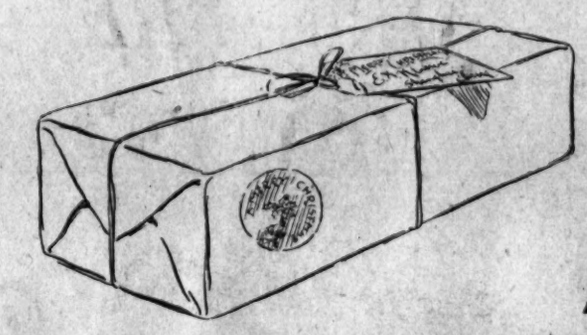
The next day was spent in buying things chiefly. And their Christmas was a merry one. Turkey, plum pudding and many other rare delicacies. Santa Claus visited them and left his whole pack. Mary said her present was Jim's promise never to drink again. Well, as all stories go, they lived happily ever after.

On Christmas Eve

BY WILLIAM B. RICE (age 16)

Up the long, crooked street of a small Chinese town, a poor little beggar could be seen crawling one cold Christmas Eve. He was only about twelve years old, and had but one small garment with which to cover his shivering body. At the far end of the street lights glimmered from the only European house in the town, for this was one of the smaller mission stations in Szechuen. Within the house all was merriment. Three children peeped excitedly through the keyhole of the living-room, where they knew the Christmas tree to be, and wondered unceasingly what it was

(Continued on Page 12)



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CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 10)

like. The little beggar saw the lights, and, as he crawled painfully nearer, heard the shouts and laughter. Into his dark brown eyes there crept a wistful expression, and he gazed longingly at the house, for it seemed to bring up before him dim pictures of an imaginary time when all this noise and laughter was not strange to him.

A careful glance could have discovered many strange non-Asiatic characteristics in his features. The bridge of his nose was a little too high for an average Chinese, his eyes had not the required slant, and somehow his skin gave the impression of not being of the correct color. Of course, much of this was obliterated by dirt, the accumulations of many years. Just now he did indeed look a pitiful sight, shivering, and gazing longingly at the warmth within the house.

He was just able to reach the gate, and strike a few times when he fell down, almost unconscious, on the step. Lao Tang, the gatekeeper, a surly, gruff old man in outward looks, but nevertheless having a very kind heart, heard the knocks and opened the door; but, upon seeing the beggar, was about to close it again, when he noticed the miserable condition of the boy. So, while within the house all was joy and expectation, without a Chinese Christian tended a poor little beggar.

The gate-keeper took him into his own small room and applied the few simple remedies of which he had knowledge. But these did no good. In fact, the boy seemed to grow worse. He rolled and tossed about on the narrow planks which the Chinese call a bed, and muttered incoherently in his fever. At last, giving up in despair, Lao Tang decided to call Mrs. Bearman from the house.

In the meantime, all was going well within. The family, sitting at their Christmas supper, were all in the height of spirits. The hearth-fire, throwing its wavering, sweeping shadows over the furniture enhanced the "home" look of the room. The conversation was spirited.

"What do I have, Mama?" asked Will, the youngest, aged six.

"I'm afraid you'll have to wait till after supper, dear," Mama answered.

"But I just can't wait that long," complained the little boy.

"Do you think Santa Claus will come tonight just specially for you?" asked Mary the eldest, of the youngest.

"Of course he will," answered Will, stoutly. "He always, does, doesn't he Mama?"

"Yes, dear, he always does."

"Mary, you should not crush Will's childhood thoughts and aspiration too soon in life," here broke in the father, solemnly, in such a tone that it was beyond Will's comprehension.

Suddenly the mother became serious. "Don't you remember, John, that it was exactly ten years ago this very night that we lost our dear Henry?"

"I surely do," replied the father. "Wasn't it strange how he disappeared?"

"It was indeed. We missed him when we came out of the church on that well-remembered Sunday night, and he has not been found since."

Just as she spoke, Lao Tang opened the door, and in fluent Chinese said, "Mrs. Bearman, there is a poor beggar outside half frozen, who needs your help." Mrs. Bearman excused herself and went out, to find the boy raving. Discovering that she could do nothing, she called the doctor, and then returned to the house.

At about midnight, the doctor called Mrs. Bearman up, and together they went out to see the boy. The Doctor said he had been muttering very strange words. In fact they seemed to be English. When she opened the door, the first thing she heard was, "Mama, Mama!" Thinking this very strange, she approached the bed, and suddenly caught sight of a string, upon which dangled a small locket. Eagerly pressing the spring, the front flew open, and she beheld—her own picture! "Oh, my boy! My boy Henry!" she cried, and then fainted.

When she came to her senses, her first question was, "How is Henry?" Her husband gently answered her, "He is fine, and has improved greatly. What a wonderful Christmas gift!"

"Thank God!" replied Mrs. Bearman.

The Ming's Treasure

BY FLORENCE HILL
(Aged 13)

My name is Mary Howell. I was born in Shanghai a little over thirteen years ago. I have a little sister called Ruth, who is now ten years old. For the last three years, we have lived in a large house in the French Concession. Before that my father used to be a clerk in a Shanghai Hong, and we lived in a small house. He did not get very much pay, and he could not afford to take us to his home country for a holiday, so every once in a while we used to take short trips to the surrounding towns.

The incident which I am now writing about happened four years ago. We were going by steamer to Nanking for the Christmas holidays, and Ruth and I were awfully excited, as father had told us the history of the Ming Tombs, and we were anxious to see them.

We went on board to sail at midnight, but were delayed till next morning, and got away at ten o'clock.

We were near Chinkiang at daylight the next morning and were up early enough to see the sun rise over Silver Island, and it was a lovely sight.

The following morning, the day before Christmas we reached Nanking, and after leaving our baggage at the Bridge Hotel, and getting breakfast, father hired a carriage, and we drove to the Ming Tombs, where we got on the backs of the Stone Horses and other animals which line the old road leading to the Tombs.

After looking at all the sights, we climbed Purple Mountain, and scattered about among the rocks. I had not seen Ruth for some time, and thought she was with mother and father, but when I joined them. Ruth was missing; they had thought she was with me, and had taken no notice. So we started out to look for her and when we found no sign of her, we were in a fearful panic. After searching for nearly an hour, father sent the mafoo back with a letter to the Chief of Police, asking him to come out, and bring men. While we waited for them, we searched high and low, but found nothing, and mother was simply frantic.

When the Police arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon, father made mother and I return to Nanking, and he stayed behind to assist in the hunt. He arrived back at the Hotel at eight o'clock in a terrible state of mind. He said the police thought that Ruth had been kidnapped by some of the beggars who always hang around the Tombs, and they would do all they could to find her. Father however could not rest. He ate a few sandwiches and said he would return to the Tombs, and continue searching. So he borrowed a lantern from the hotel, and got a carriage and left by himself.

I fell asleep about midnight, but poor mother sat up crying all night. I was up and dressed the next morning, which was Christmas Day, at six o'clock, and mother took me in her arms, and we both cried and just hugged each other in our misery, and thinking we would never see our baby Ruth again.

About seven o'clock mother said, "I think I hear father calling," and we both ran to the head of the stairs, and there was father laughing and crying all at once, and Ruth all dirty and full of smiles, in his arms, and you can just imagine how happy we all were. Mother just caught Ruth, and hugged and kissed her, and cried over her, saying over and over again. "Thank God for this beautiful Christmas gift."

Well, by and bye, we all settled down, and father told us his story. It appears that when we were climbing among the rocks, Ruth saw a hole right away under a big stone, and crawled in to look at it. When she got to the edge, the ground broke away, and she fell in, and must have been knocked senseless, for when she came round, it was dark, and she did not know where she was. She was awfully cold and frightened, and cried herself to sleep.

When father returned alone to the mountain, he searched all over it, and just before daylight he was again near the rocks where we first missed Ruth, and he thought he heard a cry. After some time, he found where it came from, and found the hole under the rock, and there was just room enough for him to squeeze down, and there was Ruth.

Father put down the lantern, and took poor Ruth in his arms and she was soon quite all right, and when he looked about, he found he was in a kind of vault, and he took up the lantern, and walked to the end of it, and there were a pile of old rusty iron boxes, almost rotted away, and when he looked closer, he saw lots of gold and silver, and jewels of all sorts, and then he knew he had found the old hidden treasure of the Ming Emperors, so he thought he would take some and say nothing about it for fear of getting into trouble, so he filled his pockets with all the diamonds and other stones, and left the gold behind, and when he got outside again with Ruth, he saw no one about, so he rolled a big stone over the hole and closed the place up.

It was only when we got back to our home in Shanghai, that he told us about his find, and you can imagine that after all, our Christmas turned out very happily. About a month after, father went to England, and sold the jewels, and got so much money for them, that he was able to buy the big house where we now live, and have lots over to live on.

We have not been to Nanking since, and mother says she would not go there again, for all the money in the world.

A Happy Christmas

BY JACK GRAY (AGE 11)

It was about half past five, on the eve of Christmas. All was dark in a small house in Honan province where a missionary and his family were living.

It was quite cold, and a huge fire was blazing on the hearth. The children were huddling as close to the fire as they could, while their father and mother looked on sadly, for Christmas was coming, and they could not afford to buy presents for their children.

Suddenly the father, who was looking at the calendar, whispered to his wife that tomorrow would be December 25. She looked up quickly and said, "Why that's Christmas; what have we to give the children?"

"Let's look up in the attic," said Mr. Baneyes; so up to the attic they went and rummaged around in all the drawers and trunks.

Suddenly Mr. Baneyes said, "Here's my father's old watch. Let's give it to Jim." Next the mother discovered a rifle which the father had put a way and forgotton, since they had come to China.

"Just the thing for Henry," said Mr. Baneyes, "for he likes to shoot sparrows and other small birds."

"Here is a gift to make Toodles' heart glad," said Mrs. Baneyes, lifting from an old trunk, a large rag-doll which had belonged to her grandmother.

But they could find nothing for Elsie, who was seven years old. At last she picked up an old blue silk dress which she had worn in college at America. "I will quickly make a dress for Elsie's doll," she said.

So they picked up their treasures and went down stairs.

When they came down "Toodles" was sound asleep, and the other children's heads were beginning to nod. So they hung up their stockings and were bundled off to bed.

Mr. Baneyes went and sat down and cleaned the rifle and polished the watch as brightly as he was able. He was thinking of the morrow, while the children in bed were thinking of the same. Soon the children went to sleep and dreamt of Santa Claus, and of the fine time they were going to have on the morrow.

They had bought a warm, wool scarf for their mother, and a pair of rubber boots for their father to wear out in the rain. They had bought these presents out of their own money which they had saved.

They had planned, and had thought of Christmas for a long time and now their joy would become fulfilled in their parent's joy.

When their father and mother went into their room and saw the stockings hanging on the bed posts they filled them with nuts and oranges putting in the presents they had found in their trunks at the bottom.

The children had agreed that the one who woke up first should wake up the others, and they would see what they had got in their stockings, and put their father's and mother's presents which they had hidden in the attic.

Toodles woke up first and she awoke Jim, Henry and Elsie. They tiptold in their parents room and laid the presents which they had bought at the foot of their bed, and went back to their room. The stockings were bulging out in different places and looked very queer.

Jim saw them first and with a whoop of joy he quickly emptied the contents of his stocking on his bed including a small round package which he quickly opened. It was a gold watch which he had longed to own.

Henry was made very happy with the rifle, for he could already shoot well.

The blue silk dress was immediately put on the doll it was made for; and dear Toodles hugged her first rag doll to her heart and rejoiced, for she had long wanted a doll, and at last she had got one.

Soon their father and mother, came in, very happy over their gifts, and that day for dinner they had turkey and cranberry sauce, and all rejoiced together on that Christmas day in China.

The Haunted House

BY ANNIE FINKLESTEIN
(Age 12½)

It was on the day before Christmas eve that the subject of the haunted house was first broached in the Graham family. They were sitting at tiffin discussing the events of the coming day. Bab and Eetty, the twelve years old twins, were holding a whispered conversation about the party, Kenneth was consulting his pretty, sixteen year old sister about the safety of fire-crackers.

Kenneth was the eldest, a nineteen year old lad just back from his first year at college, and full of his own importance. Mrs. Graham was wondering if there were enough presents on the Christmas tree for all the guests, and Mr. Graham reading an article about coming festivities. Suddenly Kenneth electrified them all by an exclamation.

"I say! Did you know there was a haunted house here?"

"A haunted house in Shanghai?" asked Enid, while the twins joined in asking.

"Oh, please tell us about it." Even Mr. Graham looked interested.

"Well," said Kenneth, "I'll tell you all I know myself, which isn't very much. First of all the house is on the Jessfield Road. I think you've all seen it at one time or another. It is a big greystone house, which belonged to a rich

(Continued on Page 14)

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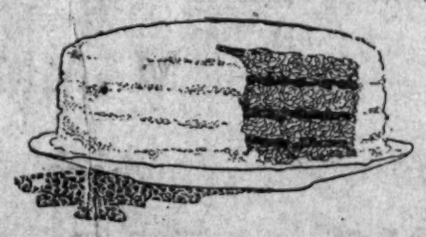

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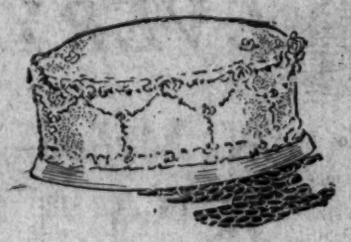

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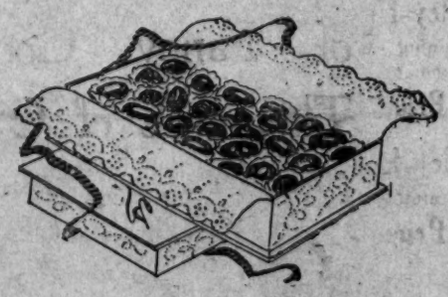

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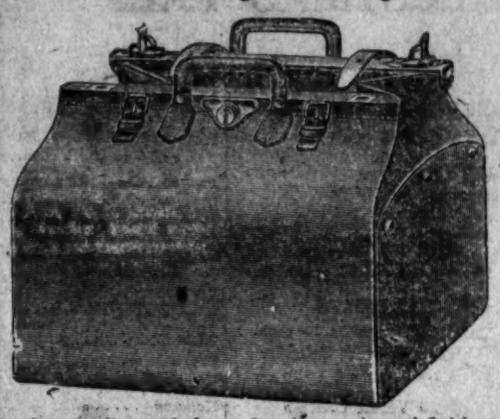

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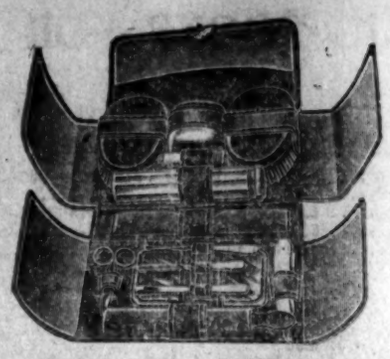

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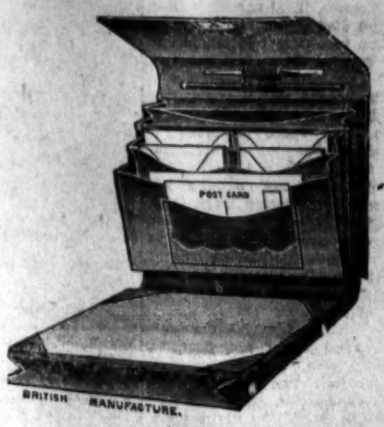

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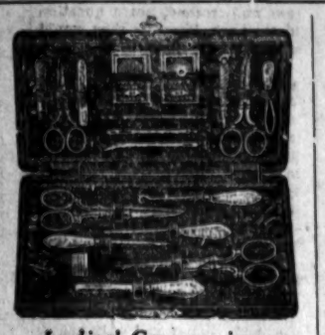

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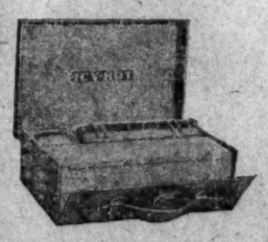

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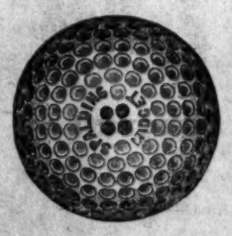

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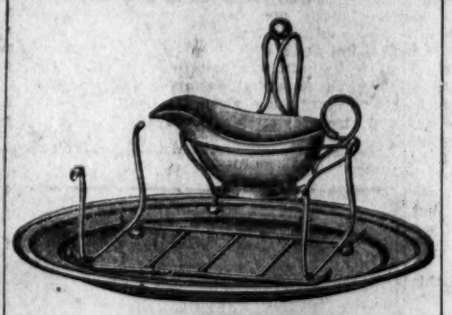

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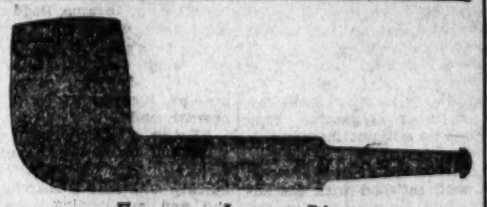

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 12)

old man named Annersly who lived there with his wife and two sons.

"On the night before Christmas Eve, the family went to bed as usual, and, during the night, the house was raided by a gang of thieves, who murdered all the inmates, stole everything available and disappeared with their prize. One the servants who had been out, returned, and, seeing his master dead, ran away again. It was he who first told the story of the murder, on the next day.

"There is a rumor that the ghosts of the Annersly family haunt the house, and on many occasions Chinese men, who had taken refuge from a heavy rain or storm, are said to have seen men moving about.

"There!" he ended, "this happened about twenty years ago, but—who's game for a ghost-hunt?"

Enid and the twins gasped, but soon recovered from their amazement, and Enid asked, "May we go, mother?" The parents exchanged glances, and Mr. Graham answered, "Yes, you may all go, and I will come with you." Then in an undertone, he added to his wife, "I think there's something behind this ghost stuff. A gang of thieves using the house for their headquarters, I suppose."

That night, at half past eleven, a motor car was speeding up the Jessfield Road. The occupants were Mr. Graham, Kenneth, and a friend of the latter's a boy of his own age named Wallace Stanley. Enid and the twins completed the party.

The motor car stopped before of grey-stone house, and they discended. They saw that a room on the upper landing was lighted. They went into the house, and, by the light of Kenneth's pocket torch found their way upstairs.

There Kenneth found a big wooden case, which he dragged to the door of the lighted room. He stood upon the box, and, looking through the glass partition at the top, he discerned four people seated round a table, talking earnestly. They were three men, one old and two young, and a middle-aged woman.

"The Annersly family!" he muttered to himself, while the thought flashed through his brain that perhaps they were not dead—perhaps they were alive and seated in that room. But soon he was convinced of his mistake.

He glanced round the room, and nearly cried out in astonishment, for it was full of silver plate, brass and ebony ornaments, many curios, and great bales of what Kenneth thought was silk. In one corner stood a large iron safe which held jewels and money. In short, there was everything to show that it was a hiding place for thieves.

Kenneth motioned to his father, who took his place for a moment, then stepped down and whispered, "I thought as much! They are a gang of robbers, the same, no doubt, that murdered Annersly and his family. But the police will be here soon. Ah! here they come now!"

The police had indeed arrived, and now the inspector came forward and motioned them all into a small room, from which they soon emerged, without the girls, whom they did not want. The inspector tried the door of the room, but it was locked.

"Open!" he shouted, "open, or it will be worse for you!" The thieves, realizing that the game was up, opened the door, and the inspector and his men, followed by Mr. Graham and the two boys, entered the room. They arrested the thieves, who proved to be the heads of a large gang spread throughout China. Later they were all sentenced to imprisonment for life. The plot was evident.

After the murder, the thieves knew that no one would live in the house, so they made it their headquarters, after further insuring their safety by spreading about a rumor of ghosts. They had gone on without interruption for twenty years.

Meanwhile the party went home, well satisfied with the adventure and its results, for the next day a cheque came for Mr. Graham for the sum of a thousand dollars, this being the reward offered for the capture of the thieves. Half of this reward was sent to the police, and of the other half, Mr. Graham took three hundred dollars, and divided the rest among the young people, even Bab and Betty received ten dollars each.

They had all enjoyed it so, as Kenneth declared, "The fun of the adventure was well worth the money."

The Story Old As Told In Far Szechuen

BY KATHERINE P. RANNEY-BRODE (age 15)

"Oh Bobby," cried Patsy, "come and see the sun set! It looks just like a big ball of fire." Patsy Galwyn was a sweet little maiden of nine winters, with big brown eyes, plump rosy cheeks, a rose-bud mouth, and dark curly tresses. Her brother, who ran to the window at her bidding, was a second edition of Patsy, only he didn't have her dimples and winning ways. Bobby was his sister's favorite brother, for Charles, the second son, was older and more quiet. On the banks of the Yangtsze in far Szechuen, in sight of the glorious gorges among the hills was the compound where this happy family of five dwelt, Mother, Father, daughter and sons.

And now it was cold, bitter winter, almost time to begin thinking of Christmas and Santa Claus.

"Bobby, I do believe it's beginning to snow," cried Patsy rapturously. "And listen, Bobby," she continued, "do you know I've finished Mumsie's Christmas present. Just look. Isn't it lovely?" She held up a pretty brown cushion cover, neatly and beautifully embroidered with mauve and green silk. "Now listen, Bobby, the most important part has yet to be done. You know how closely Amah watches us, so that we don't go out alone. Well, I just must go out alone to get the pine-needles to fill this cushion for mother. Oh, it will be lovely, and smell so sweet. I don't think that it will take me more than ten minutes to run up the hill, fill my basket and be back again. This evening, after tea, I want you to help me unfasten the back gate and leave it open, so I can get in again. And Bobby, promise you won't tell anybody!"

This naughty little minx having obtained Bobby's promise, the two trotted upstairs to the nursery, where Daddy and Mumsie always took tea. Sure enough Mr. and Mrs. Galwyn sat talking together. Mr. Galwyn was first to speak.

"Do you know, Bessie, that I received a bundle of newspapers from Hankow yesterday, all rather old ones. One of them said that the bandits were holding up trains at Ching Fong, about a mile from here. I hope they don't come any nearer."

Mrs. Galwyn laughed merrily at her husband's fears. "What rubbish," she cried. "I don't believe it at all and, anyway, I trust my servants implicitly."

Mr. and Mrs. Galwyn had hardly gone out of the room, when Patsy jumped up. "Now Bobby," she whispered, "it's time to go. Quick, quick." She threw a cloak over her shoulders, picked up a small empty toy basket, and the two children crept unseen down the back stair-case to the back-gate. Patsy slipped out unseen. Bobby left the bar open and went back to the play-room.

Half an hour passed, and Patsy had not returned. It grew darker and darker, and the night wind began to blow around the house. The little boy shivered. "Maybe the coolie shut the bar again and she couldn't get in. I'll go down and see." Once more Bobby crept down-stairs. The bolt had not been put back, but when he looked out no Patsy could he see. Back went Bobby to the nursery and found his mother very anxious because she had missed the little girl.

It was now ten o'clock and Patsy had been gone almost five hours. Mr. and Mrs. Galwyn found Bobby sobbing bitterly, his face buried in the pillow.

"Poor little lad," his mother comforted, unable to control her own tears. "Don't worry, we'll find sister." "Oh, mama," wailed Bobby. "I don't think you will ever find her, way out on those dark hills."

"You know where she is?" his mother gasped. "Bobby, tell me at once. I must know." "But mama dear, I promised."

"Yes, my son," interrupted Mr. Galwyn. "You promised you wouldn't tell, if she came back. But she hasn't come back, so you can tell us without breaking your promise, can't you?"

"Why of course, Daddy dear. Now why didn't I think of that before and save all this trouble? She went out on the hill this afternoon to get some pine-needles for mother's Christmas present, and I helped her out."

"Bobby, you don't mean to say she's out on those hills alone," cried his mother, aghast: Ted, go quickly and take a search party and find my darling baby," she sobbed, trying to stand up, but her strength failed her and she fell unconsious in her husband's arms.

And where was Patsy all this time. Alone on the hills? She had left the compound on a run, for it was cold out and she wanted to get back before night set in, it was dusk already. It was harder than she had thought it would be to get the pine-needles. She had wandered almost a mile unknowingly when she heard the bif, bif, of hoofs galloping along. Before the child knew it about eight riders rode up to where she was standing. The leader dismounted and picked Patsy up. "Oh, ho," he cried. "I believe this child belongs to the foreign master who lives near Zay Zoong. If so we ought to get a good ransom for her. We can now go back with much more than I expected."

Off they went so fast that she could hardly see the trees. On, on, and little Patsy fell fast asleep in the Chinaman's arms. Right up to the top of a hill they went, till a sharp curve brought them in sight of their homes. This was a typical bandit village, made up of nineteen people. The leader, his wife, and daughter occupied the two largest huts. The next biggest was the chow room, and the rest were for his followers, eleven men, three women, and five children. When the people caught sight of the sleeping girl in the leader's arms, they became as quiet as could be. The men were well trained, not a question did they ask, knowing they would be told all in time.

"Oh, papa," cried his little daughter, about Patsy's age, "What have you got there?" Patsy's eyelids quivered, then slowly opened "Ahlidah?" she queried, (she could speak Chinese). Kee Zung (the leader) replied: "Your mama has sent you to us for a visit, child of the far country, and this will be your playmate while you are here."

"Oh, I'm so glad you are going to be good to me; I was just a little bit frightened for a minute."

The days passed. Patsy felt safe and happy and only asked when she was to be taken back home a few times. On those occasions she was told, "Pretty soon." Now it was Christmas Eve, and the two children were sitting on the mats talking. "Oh," said Patsy, "I do wish I could go home for Christmas and take you with me Ting Ling."

"What is Christmas, Patsy?" asked Ting Ling a pretty little Chinese girl.

"Why, don't you know Ting Ling?" exclaimed Patsy. "I'll tell you all about it. Many, many, years ago, in a country far away, some shepherds were tending their sheep in a field, and suddenly a big star opened and a beautiful White Lady with big wings, said: 'Shepherds, rejoice, for tonight is born the son of your God and follow this star, and it will lead you to him.' So all of the shepherds got up and followed the light and when they came to the house where the baby lay they were so happy that they all gave him presents. That night was on December twenty-fifth and always we have our Christmas on December twenty-fifth and get lots of nice presents if we are good. Cause that baby grew up to be the best man in the world. And mama will be so unhappy if I'm not home for Christmas."

Ting Ling was not the only listener to this story. Her father had been sitting at the fire during their conversation and had listened to every word of Patsy's simply told story, as she sat there sad because she was not home for Merry Christmas. He thought how unhappy he would be if he did not have Ting Ling with him for Chinese New Year. So up he got and walked over to the two children. "Patsy," he said, "would you like to go home for your holiday?"

"Oh, yes, indeed I would," she cried.

"Then tonight I will take you home," said the big leader.

And how fared it with the home from which Patsy had been taken? All efforts had been made to find the lost child, but of no avail. Christmas Eve came for Mr. and Mrs. Galwyn very sad. They had done their best to make a happy Xmas for Charlie and Bobby, but it seemed very lonely without the little daughter. In the nursery Mr. and Mrs. Galwyn were sadly filling stockings, when a loud knocking was heard on the back gate. Then the door was pushed open and Patsy rushed into her mother's arms. "Oh mother, here are the nice Chinese people who took me." The tall bandit and his little daughter waited outside. Patsy continued: "He says he is a robber, though I don't believe it, and he has brought me back to you on Christmas Eve, so that you'd be happy, and he wants you to take Ting Ling and teach her with Bobby and me and Charlie just like she was a sister."

Mr. Galwyn was first to grasp the situation and it was arranged that Ting Ling should be kept and trained by Mrs. Galwyn as one of the family in return for the bandit's kindness to Patsy.

And Mrs. Galwyn and the rest of the family all said that this was the happiest Christmas they had ever had.

A Happy Christmas

BY M. GUTTERRES (Age 15)

Mary Smith, a fifteen year old girl, was an orphan who lived with her mother's best friend, Mrs. Holmes, in Shanghai. Her husband died during the late war, and she had two sons whom she loved dearly. The first, Albert was a handsome boy of nineteen; and the second was a young boy of eighteen called Joe.

One day, there occurred a quarrel between the two brothers, and Albert who had a terrible temper, could not endure his brother's aggravating ways, and sent him out of the house. Just as he was coming down the stairs with his trunk, he met Mary, and told her that he was to leave the house that very night—and the cause of it.

Mary liked him as her own brother and could not bear to part with him.

That night two children were seen walking to the Railway Station to catch the night train which was to take them to Nanking. They disguised themselves and changed their names into Betty and Alexander Marsh, supposed to be brother and sister.

That morning when Mrs. Holmes went to her boudoir, she found a note on the table which ran thus:

My dearest Mother:

When you read this little note I shall be so very far away from you but I will always pray for you.

Just a word of "Good-bye," for I know not whether I shall ever meet you again.

Ever your own dear son,
JOE.

She was dumbfounded when she read this, and fell on her knees in silent prayer, for she always found comfort in speaking to our blessed Lord.

The young couple, having reached Nanking in the early morning, went to a Circus Co., and applied for a position, and, obtaining a satisfactory reply, they stayed there, and learned a great many things of which they had never heard before. After staying there for two months, the Company moved to Hankow.

A few days after Mary and Joe left the house, Albert fell sick, and was under the Doctor's treatment for over three months. His conscience had often reproached him for his conduct towards his brother and gradually his brain became slightly affected.

One day, when he was slightly convalescent, he told his mother that, since the departure of Mary and Joe, he had been ill, and would like now to go to some other place to search for them; so they both decided that they would go to Hankow in the month of December.

In Hankow, Albert became quite well and strong again through the good nursing of his mother.

Praying daily to the little Child Jesus for her lost boy and the orphan girl, Mrs. Holmes had a presentiment that she would see them both before Christmas.

One night, they planned to go to the Circus, that everyone liked so much; and it was said that there was a young boy called Alexander Marsh, who performed acrobatic feats most wonderfully.

So they went to see the Circus and found it most delightful; but, however, they did not recognise the young boy, although this was he whom they were looking for.

The second time that they went, Albert recognised Mary, who was called Betty, for when she was a little child, she had a fall, and the scar was still to be seen on the right side of her face. She was now an elegant young lady of a graceful figure, and she looked most charming. So, telling his mother that he was leaving her for a little while, he went to see the manager of the Circus, and asked for permission to speak to Betty.

When she entered the room, she was so astonished that she could scarcely utter a word for she recognised him at once. "Mary," said Albert, "I came to ask your forgiveness and that of Joe." "All that was long ago forgiven and forgotten," she replied. She sent for Joe, as Albert wished to speak to him, and the little group then went to Mrs. Holmes, and Albert broke the news gently to her. She was so very glad to see them, and after a few days, she gave a great dinner on their behalf.

Good Mrs. Holmes did not forget that it was the little Child Jesus, who had heard her prayers and on Christmas day, when the hymn, "Peace on Earth to Men Good Will," was sung, the little family shed tears of joy, and they were ever after grateful to the little Child Jesus of the Crib.

Attempted Robbery On Christmas Eve

By JOHN GREINER, (age 12)

The next week being Christmas, Jack and Larry, whose Father and Mother were both dead; decided to try their chance and get some money to spend on Christmas Eve. Jack being the elder of the two boys said, "Next week being Christmas, everybody having at least a turkey or something like it, we ought to have one, too. We being too young to work, why not try our luck as robbers?"

"Seems to be a good plan," said Larry. "Can't think of a better one anyway." "We might just as well do it," said the other, "it seems quite good."

At last the week passed, although very slow to the waiting boys and Christmas was on. Larry and Jack each with a white handkerchief around their faces, a water pistol in hand (which they had bought with the little money left to them by their father) were trying their stunt. First they came to a bungalow on a lonely part of the Siccawei Road but were disappointed to find it empty. The next house they came to was well lighted up from within. In the middle of the room was a large Xmas tree lighted up with candles and all sorts of toys were hanging on it, such as Santa Claus, small trumpets, games, stars, etc. Larry was the first to break open the window and leaped into the room, crying "Hands up!"

At first the people were taken by surprise, but after seeing that they were only small boys, they

(Continued on Page 16)

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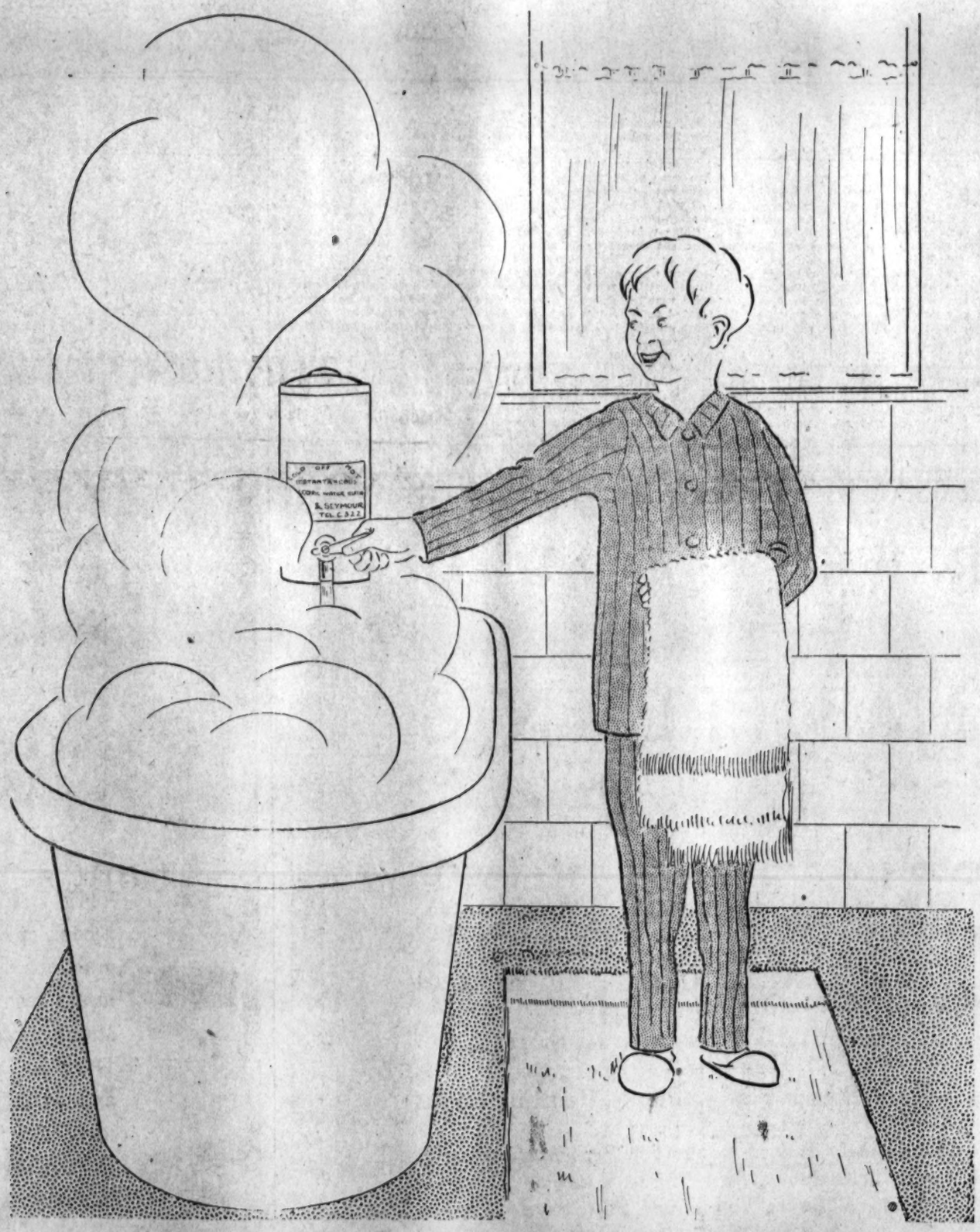

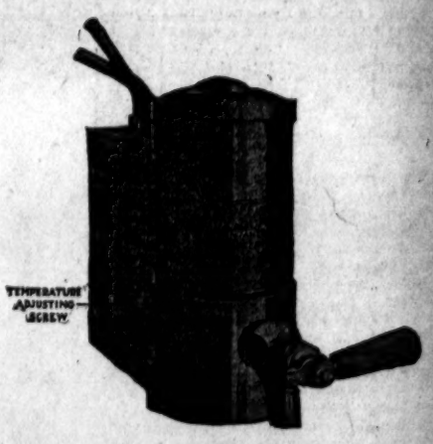

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 14)

took away their water pistols (thinking they were real pistols), but being in good humour, they treated the whole affair as a joke, and after questioning them, the master of the house, a kind old gentleman, found out that they were the children of his long lost son. It seems that the father of the boys had quarrelled with his father when he was still a young man, and both being very proud, each would not forgive the other. But when the father grew old he had a great longing to see his son again, therefore a search was made to find him but they got news that he had disappeared from the country long ago. Therefore you should imagine the great joy he felt when he found the daring little robbers were the children of his long lost son. The children were then given a very good dinner comprising the one thing they most wished for, "A turkey," besides a big plum pudding and lots of other good things.

The next morning the boys were very happy to find their stockings, which were hanging down the mantlepiece, filled with all sorts of toys such as drums, pistols, whistles, etc. After having had breakfast they went out for a long hick on a big sledge pulled by four fine horses and after snow fights and burying one another in the snow, making snow men and knocking them down with snow balls, they returned home with great joy to find dinner ready, because after such a long hick, they became very hungry and had a very good appetite. So they ate as much as they could and at last went to bed (although unwillingly). This was the happiest Christmas the boys ever had.

("Merry Christmas" to all who read this story, from the Author).

Tsu Paw's Christmas

BY LUCY A. LEE, (AGE 10)

Once upon a time there lived a little Chinese girl named Tsu Paw. She was very poor, and she lived in a little hut on the edge of the canal.

She was a Christian.

One day very near Christmas Tsu Paw got very sick. She got very much sicker. She got so much sicker that her parents thought that she would surely die, and began to cry for her.

Some American people were passing by, and heard the people in the hut crying. The man who was a doctor went into the hut and asked the Father what was the matter. The Father said that his little girl was very sick and that he was afraid that she would die.

The doctor said to bring her to the hospital right away. So they put her on a boat, and took her to the hospital. There they dressed her in hospital clothes, and put her in bed.

She was visited daily by her parents, and sometimes her brothers and sisters would come and visit her too.

Once some nice girls and boys came and visited her and gave her some toys. But Tsu Paw was not happy because she thought of her brothers and sisters at home because she thought that they would have no Christmas presents, and she thought that the presents that the doctor's children gave her would do fine as Christmas presents for her, but she could not help thinking of her poor brothers and sisters at home.

She got better and better, and soon she was able to walk about.

One day a very pretty lady came and asked her why she was so sad, and Tsu Paw told her why.

The pretty lady said that Tsu Paw must not be so sad because if she was so sad it would be a very long time before she could go home. But if she was happy then she could go home very soon.

She could not go home for Christmas, but there would be a lovely tree at the hospital and Tsu Paw's brothers and sisters could come to the hospital and have presents and things to eat. After the pretty lady told her that Tsu Paw was always happy. She wanted Christmas to come much so that she could see her brothers and sisters.

At last Christmas eve came and everybody told Tsu Paw that tomorrow was Christmas, and Tsu Paw could hardly wait.

At last it was time to go to bed, and Tsu Paw went very happily. The next morning Tsu Paw woke up very early. She got up and dressed very quickly.

It was in the morning when Tsu Paw's family came. They played with her until time for tiffin. After tiffin they played until four o'clock. At four a nurse told them that it was time to have the Christmas tree. They all went downstairs and saw the tree and got toys, candy, oranges, and apples.

Then Tsu Paw's family went home after thanking the doctor, and telling Tsu Paw good-night.

Two days after Christmas Tsu Paw went home too.

She was gladly welcomed home by all her little friends and brothers and sisters.

Tsu Paw never got sick again for a long time after that, and she lived happily ever after with her family.

On Christmas Eve

BY WILLIE GREINER, (aged 10½)

There lived in the North of China, a family with three sons. The name of the eldest son was Harry, the second Tom and the youngest Fred. One day Harry called to Tom and Fred, and told them to go and ask their Mother if they might go for a journey, and the Mother said they could go and gave them each ten dollars to spend on their journey. And off they went. Then Harry said to Tom and Fred, "Each of us is going to take a journey of our own, do you agree?" "Alright" said Tom and Fred, and each went their way.

For two weeks Harry travelled until he came to an inn, in the midst of a forest. He was very hungry, therefore he went in and walked straight to the kitchen, and found a large pot on the stove with a nice piece of meat in it, and at once he started to search for a plate. Then suddenly somebody rushed in from the door of the front room, and cried out aloud, "Hello Harry, how did you come to be here?" "Come and help me to find a plate, because I am very hungry," replied Harry. "We will talk afterwards." "So am I," said Tom, "but what do you want with a plate?" "There is a piece of fine meat in this pot here," answered the other. "Yes, but have you any knives and forks here," asked Tom. "Don't know," said Harry, "you better have a look."

Suddenly Fred rushed in too, and they were very glad to see him, and Harry forgot all about the piece of fine meat in the pot, and they set out for a journey again. They did not rest till they reached the house of a very rich family, and found that they were having a Christmas party. Then Harry said to Tom and Fred, "Don't you know that it is Christmas Eve tonight?" "Oh, yes I've forgotten all about it," answered Tom. "Have you spent all your money already?" asked Fred. "No, we've still got nine dollars each," said Tom. "Well, we better hurry up and get a Turkey or else we will be too late to get one," said Harry. "Yes but who is going to cook it for us," said Fred. "Don't you be afraid, we'll gather some wood and make a fire here near the stone wall." Then Fred and Tom went as fast as they could to buy a turkey but when they came back it was already half past nine in the night. Harry got the wood from the garden while they were gone and made the fire ready to cook the turkey. It was quickly roasted, and they had a fine dinner at twelve o'clock in the night. They had half a turkey left for the next day, which was Christmas Day. And at last they went to sleep beside the fire, and when they awoke they found that it was already midday, and when they had finished their turkey, Harry said to Tom and Fred, "We had better be journeying back to our home in the North, where it is now snowing very hard." "I wish we were living here because it is so nice and warm," said Fred. "Well I think we better start our journey now," said Tom, "otherwise Daddy and Mammy will be very angry with us for leaving them for such a long time."

And off they went journeying back to their parents, and when they saw them coming back, they were very happy to see them looking so well and joyous and very pleased to hear they had had such a fine time.

Afterwards the three boys became very smart men, and they lived happily ever after. This is the end of the yarn, and with best wishes from the writer for a "Merry Christmas."

The Old House

BY BESSIE LEE (age 14)

A week before Christmas, two ladies and a little boy were seen coming towards "The Old House" which was situated at Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

"The Old House" as it was called, had an old story of its own. Nobody dared to live in this house excepting a farmer and his wife. It was said years ago that "The House" was haunted.

During the winter little children began to take much interest in going in and out of this large house and playing in it.

The two ladies were the Misses Hughes and their nephew, John Edward Hughes. "Oh Mary, look, what a lovely house!" cried one of the Misses Hughes, "whose is it?" "Well Theresa," said Mary slowly, "this house belonged to an old man and his daughter Elizabeth years ago. This old man was once a general, but having broken his arm, he had to retire from the war service."

Here Mary stopped, but as Theresa did not break the silence, she continued: "He broke his heart when his only daughter Elizabeth died of scarlet fever." "Poor old man!" muttered John and again they were silent.

At length Mary went on: "Every evening this old gentleman disappeared from the house and he was nowhere to be found. One evening, he disappeared as usual, but he did not return in the morning. His people were worried, but on going to his room, they saw that all his things were gone, and thinking he might have gone on a journey, did not look for him.

From the time he disappeared, it was said the people always heard someone moving about in his room.

After a year had passed away, no news was heard of him, so they gave him up for dead.

"His son Edward, his only heir, went often to his father's room, and, once declared that he was going to take it for himself.

"That very night, when he was about to sleep in his father's room, he heard someone open his door, and looking up he saw a short man in black coming towards him. He gave a shriek, and being a coward, he hid his face in the quilt, and did not stir.

"Next morning, he was found murdered in his bed, with finger marks around his throat!" Here Mary stopped again, and Theresa saw that there were tears in her eyes.

"Mary, dear, what is the matter? Are you tired?" "No, Thessy, I am not tired. Come along, let us go and see the house," said Mary with a great effort to be cheerful.

Going towards a strange looking door, she opened it, and told them to enter with her. It was a fine looking room and Mary being a brave girl, went towards a large vase but stopping before she reached it. She gave an hysterical laugh, and fell backwards.

Theresa, rushing to her assistance, saw what had caused her sister to faint, for coming towards them was that funny looking old man, that people said had murdered Edward. Theresa, who had been brought up in a convent, whispered to John to say a prayer, and she herself, though trembling, asked God to gave her strength. Then saying clearly "If you are a spirit and if come from God, ask what you want but if you are from the devil, depart?" But the spirit remained quite still, and said in a hollow voice, "I come from God, pray for me!" With this he disappeared. Theresa being less agitated and seeing her sister in this condition, thought it best to take her home.

On Christmas day, out of curiosity, they again visited this strange house. Thessy, who had prayed for this strange looking spirit, felt glad to revisit the spot, because she hoped she might see the spirit again. On entering the room, they heard a great clash, as if something heavy fell very near them.

Again the spirit appeared and began by thanking Theresa for her prayers, and that now he was in Heaven together with the Child Jesus and that he was now very happy; but the mystery of the old general's disappearance was never learned Mary, Theresa and John went about the house quietly, but their hearts were filled with joy for having freed a soul from Purgatory.

They spent their Christmas better than they had ever done before and so they were very happy!

Who could be sad after having learnt that you saved a soul by your prayers?

They Kept Promises

BY CHANCKSON

(Age 16)

Harry Chen was an intelligent boy. There was no doubt about it; his teacher admitted it; the people around the neighborhood knew it. Even Darky had the same idea, as he chose him to be his best little master, and at the same time, his nearest friend and playmate out of the four children in the Chen family. What dog would like to serve a master that is unintelligent?

Besides having intelligence in his little skull, he was very kind to others. He respected every one he met, because he wanted himself to be respected. His physique was admirably strong, and when fully developed in his later years, he would be a living model of Hercules. He sometimes thought of being able to knock down every one that encountered him. Being able or not able on this was only his imagination; but anyway, he was a strong, healthy and bright boy, one that every parent longs to have and feels proud of when introducing him to others and exclaiming, "This is my boy."

Harry was studying in a missionary school near the Rifle Range of Shanghai. As his home was only a mile away to the north, he was a day-school student. His going and his return were all on foot. He was lucky enough of being born in a family that cannot afford to possess an auto or a carriage for his schooling which would otherwise affect his physical make-up and, to a certain degree, his moral sense. Although his two elder brothers, Tom and Alfred, and his little sister, Emmie, were studying in other schools he was not altogether lonely in his daily trips to and from school. Darky used to accompany him every morning as far as the school gate where he was not admitted. "Get back, Darky, you silly old thing," Harry used to say to him as a good-bye there, and Darky would stand there in agony, with his tail furiously wagging and with his eyes keenly fixed on his little master who ran farther and farther toward the classrooms. How desirous was he if it were possible for him, to study together with Harry! But sorry for him, he had to trot back alone.

One Monday afternoon after four, it was widely talked among the students that Mr. Davidson, president of the school, had ordered that no football game in which Harry was a veteran player, would be played, because it had rained the whole morning and that the game might spoil the ground. The team of which Harry was the captain, was very eager to have a practice game in order that they might show in better form on Saturday with a foreign school. But all the boys knew that Mr. Davidson was rather obstinate and that when he said yes or no, he meant it and there should be no alternative. So in a few minutes, all the boys went their own ways home.

With bitterness in his heart, at the loss of the game, Harry came out of the school gate. He was about to decide that he was going to play football no more in his life or at least, he would not show up on the Saturday game. On second thought, however, he had learned that he must be loyal to his school and he should show his good spirit before the three hundred schoolmates. He tried to console himself, but evidently he was in ill humor.

Having reached the end of the street with a heavy heart, he was now walking in front of a church where stood a blind old man, begging for alms. The old beggar had been there for several years, holding a tin can with his right hand and a stick with his left. Whenever he heard some footsteps, he would murmur some words which you could never understand and which probably meant to help him out. Most of the contributors had been customary givers, and Harry used to give him a copper or two when he had coppers in his pocket.

When Harry was approaching the old man, he saw a boy running toward him. He at once recognised him as his cousin. He knew he was mischievous and he anticipated such running meant mischief. The blind man stretched out his right hand to receive a copper, but suddenly down rolled the tin can with a clanking sound into the middle of the street. Harry's cousin had swung at it when he ran by the beggar, and he uttered a loud laugh at the fun he made which was followed by a sorrowful groan from the old man. "Good, George," said Harry scornfully, stopping him from running away, "good, is this the way you treat a helpless man like he is? Aren't you a school-boy I should say you are worse than an animal. If you were not my cousin, I would lick you to death." George's face turned and apparently he felt ashamed of his foul act. "Mind your own business," he replied. "It is my business to interfere with this mean act," continued Harry, "another word from you means a black eye."

"Shut up," added George.

So four little fists got busy at once, and natural enough, Harry was soon on George's body who lay helpless on the ground. "Now promise me that you will never do such a mean trick again," demanded Harry, "and also promise me you will give something to that old man as a compensation, say a Christmas cake on Christmas, day after tomorrow or I'll punch your nose flat. "You have my words" George replied.

Both got up from the ground and in a few seconds George was out of sight. Harry picked up the can and returned it to the blind old man who had heard of every thing that was going on and understood that his wrong had been righted. "May God bless you, my boy," said he, raising his head toward heaven, and Harry turned away in haste.

Scarcely had he walked a few steps, when he heard a familiar voice calling his name. Turning his head, he saw his little sister, Emmie, coming toward him from her school. Emmie was ten years old and very pretty, but a little naughty as most girls are. "I am going to tell mother and aunt all about it," she said with a stern smile. "Mother always tells us not to get trouble with aunt's children, and today you knock down George on the ground."

"Oh; please don't," continued Harry. "I had to do it. I can't help. He is such a wicked boy, you know. Don't say a word to mother and aunt about it. It will

(Continued on Page 18)

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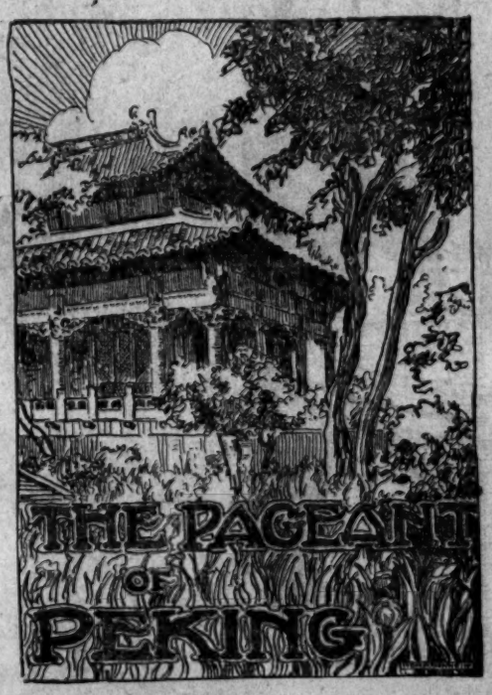

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 16)

hurt the feeling between them. You silly girl, you don't seem to love your brother. If you will only keep your mouth shut, I will buy you a very nice present on Christmas."

"Buy me a canary, will you?" asked Emmie quickly. "All right, a canary with a cage," was his response.

The next morning, when Harry woke up and jumped from his bed, he was surprised to find that out of the window, everything was white, the trees, flowers, houses, fields, and what not. It had snowed the whole night, and the snow was nearly five inches thick. Harry was greatly delighted at the sight, as every child would, and planned how he was going to spend the holiday; there were three holidays in all, one preceding Christmas and one after it. Amidst his pleasure, came a bit of uneasiness. He recollected what he had promised his sister the previous day. He had not a cent in his pocket and Christmas would come inevitably on the morrow. He sat down and thought for a moment, and, dressing himself up, hurriedly dashed out the gate where he was followed by the faithful Darky.

Off they ran, and after half of an hour, Harry was standing before a gentleman in a highly decorated room. "I think," he said, summoning all his courage to present the cause of this unexpected visit before the gentleman. "I think the path thr[illegible]e garden to the gate should be cleared from snow. And as I am pretty strong and free from school today, I am desirous to do the work for you." The rich gentleman liked his appearance and his straight forwardness and agreed to let him to clean the path.

With a shovel and a broom, Harry set to work with Darky running here and there wondering what was the matter with his little master. But Harry worked with all his strength. He sang and whistled at his work; he enjoyed it. When the work was nearly half done, he saw George, his cousin standing outside the fence and looking at him working. "Good morning, old fellow," Harry addressed him cheerfully. "Come right in, I have something to tell you." George followed his words without saying anything. "Let's forget all of it; won't you? I am glad you have come. Help me to clean this path and you have something in the end."

So the two young fellows worked together and became friends again. By noon, the work was finished to the entire satisfaction of the rich gentleman. "Well done, my boys," said he, taking two dollars from his purse and handing them to Harry. "With these," he continued, "I hope you will enjoy your Christmas." The boys thanked him and went out of the house. They were so happy. It was the first time in their lives in gaining some money with their own strength.

"Here is a dollar for you." Harry said, when they came out of the gate, "and I will keep this. I am going to the city this afternoon to buy a canary with a cage for Emmie with it, because she has kept her promise, and so I must not break my promise. But what are you going to do with your dollars, George?"

"Why," replied George, "I am going to buy a nice Christmas cake for the blind old man before the church gate."

How Santa Claus Visited The Asylum

BY ALICE MORRIS (Age 8)

In Shanghai there was a big asylum and at this asylum there were thousands and thousands of poor children. As it drew near Christmas the sisters told them that if they were very good they would get some very nice presents from Santa Claus. So they were very, very good indeed and on Christmas Eve they hung up their stockings by the chimney and went early to bed.

Several of the girls were chums, and their names were Marie and Alexandra, Rose and Grace, Lucy and Eileen. They lay awake for awhile after they had said their prayers, talking about what they hoped to find in their stockings tomorrow. Suddenly Eileen broke in, "But Santa Claus doesn't visit orphanages." But Marie cried out "Oh, yes he does, if they are good."

It was about twelve o'clock in the night when Marie heard a little noise and opening her eyes she saw a very old man with a long white beard who was filling the stockings "With all sorts of good things," she thought. So she went to sleep again and woke up early after dawn and hurried to get her stocking. Then she took it to her bed and turned it upside down. First of all tumbled out a doll with rosy cheeks and flaxen curls, then some apples and nuts and then what do you think came next?—a doll's teaset! Marie thought that that was her best thing of all but when she got downstairs she found a doll bigger than her little sister sitting in a chair. The doll was dressed in a white dress with a gold locket round her neck, over that was an overcoat with fur collar and cuffs. Her hat was trimmed with flowers and fruit, on her wrist was a little watch. She was dressed as a grown up lady and Marie was so happy that she danced around her singing, "You shall be named Fairy-Rose, Fairy-Rose, Fairy-Rose."

Several hours later Marie and Alexandra were playing together when one of the sisters came up and whispered to them "Come Marie, come Alexandra, come see who is downstairs." She took them by the hand and led them downstairs and there in the hall on a bench was sitting a lady whom as soon as Alexandra saw she rushed to and said, "Oh, Aunty, have you come to see us! see here is my chum Marie." And her aunt said, "I have not only come to see you but to take you home with me to be my little girl for ever, and Marie may come too, if she likes." Marie and Alexandra danced up and down with joy crying, "Oh, yes we want to go! Indeed we do!"

So she took them home in her carriage, Marie sitting by her with big doll in her lap. They brought along Marie's little sister whose name was Alice and as she had not got a doll for Christmas Marie had given her her doll that she had got in her stocking.

There were bright fires burning everywhere in the house when they got there; fresh pots of Christmas flowers were in all the windows and everything seemed so comfortable and cheery. The cat was lying on the hearthrug and she seemed so comfortable and gentle that little Alice ventured near it to stroke and pet it. The maid brought in some glasses of fresh milk and after drinking it Aunty said they might go out to the barn to see the horses, cows and pigs. There were chickens and a rooster, too, and the happy little girls spent so much time looking at them that they had to be called in to their supper. After a lovely supper they all went happily to bed saying to each other that it was the happiest Christmas Day in all their lives.

A Mystery Of The Murder Of Mr. Latimer

BY FLORENCE BURGESS (Age 12)

It was in the year 1920 that a strange thing happened which was a mystery to everybody.

It happened thus in the year 1920 when Mr. and Mrs. Latimer were giving a grand party on Christmas Eve, there came someone in the room trying to kidnap a young girl. Nobody noticed this.

The man entered in a very suspicious way, and tried harder to catch sight of her.

When they sat down to dinner, he crept under the table. The people were very uneasy, because they felt like somebody was kicking them.

The guests all had to wear masks, until twelve o'clock as it was a masquerade ball.

So, this man had the chance to catch the girl, but he could not because there were such a lot of people. When they were all going home, he quickly rushed to his motor-car and drove it as fast as he could.

When he reached home he thought of how he would entrap the girl.

When morning dawned, he dressed himself as a girl. He went in his motor-car, and arrived at the house. But the girl was not at home, she had gone to Pootung for a few days.

He asked the porter if she would be back in one day's time. He said yes.

So he returned home.

Next day he went to his friend's house to pay him a visit. His friend did not know that his visitor wanted to do some mischief, so he calmly said, "Take a seat, my friend, you must be very tired."

When his visitor had taken a seat, he asked him if he knew anything about the murder of Mr. Latimer.

His visitor said, "Flush, if you don't keep quiet I'll kill you." Then his host said, "Why are you angry, I only asked you if you knew anything about the murder of Latimer." This time his visitor was very angry, so he took a dagger from his pocket, and stabbed his host.

Then he quickly rushed out of the house, and turned towards home.

When he arrived at his house, he thought now was the time to go and entrap the girl.

He put a mask on his face and entered the girl's room.

She was just combing her hair, when suddenly she felt herself carried away and was seated on something which she did not know what it was.

All of a sudden the car stopped, and he carried her into the room where Mr.. Latimer was murdered.

She was very frightened when she saw Mr. Latimer was covered with blood.

She screamed with fright, but the man tied her mouth with a handkerchief.

He then made her sit on a chair, and tied her hands to it.

He then put the dagger in her hand, and ran into the next room.

The people came because they heard someone screaming. When they saw the dagger in her hand, they accused her of having murdered Mr. Latimer.

She began to kick and struggle and she said, "How could I kill

(Continued on Page 20)

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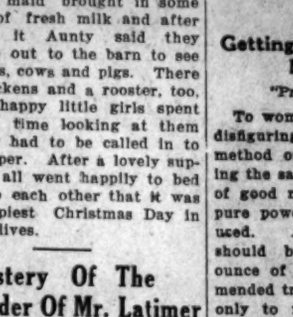

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Inspection Invited.

Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 18)

Mr. Latimer, when I came here I saw him covered with blood."

Everybody was astonished to hear this, so they said, "It is a mystery of the murder of Mr. Latimer.

And till now it is a mystery to everybody.

A Beggar's Happy Christmas

BY OLGA DONTSOFF
(Age 12)

Once upon a time, in Nanking, a certain family, were preparing for Christmas. The children were all asleep, except Monica the eldest girl. The mother downstairs was decorating a Christmas-tree. A poor beggar was then passing by; he was very poor, he had no shoes on his feet, and dirty rags on his body. He was just passing the house where the people were enjoying themselves. The beggar looked through the window of the parlor, and he saw a beautifully decorated Christmas-tree, grand people, and all nice things to eat and drink on the table. On the Christmas-tree there were all sorts of beautiful things.

The beggar had never seen such a beautiful sight before, so he was very much astonished and exclaimed, "Oh, Good God! Why do you send such happiness to some people, and I am so poor, and so hungry, and have nothing to eat."

The beggar said it so loud, that Monica, who was upstairs lying on her bed near the window, heard his words. Monica was very sorry for the poor beggar, and hoping to help him, came down the stairs, and called out to her mother. "Dear Mamma, can you be so kind as to take the beggar in, who is standing under the parlor window." Monica also told her mother the words which the beggar said. Monica's mother felt sorry for the poor man, and called him in.

"Poor old man," she said. "Why did you speak so under the window?" The poor man explained all his troubles to the kind lady. Monica's mother gave him food and took him into their service. I cannot explain the happiness of the poor beggar. He even did not know how to thank these good people for their kindness. Monica and her little sisters were very happy, because they had done an act of charity to the poor man.

When next Christmas came this same beggar, but now known as a servant, was decorating a Christmas-tree together with Monica's mother, he remembered the words which he said under the parlor window when he was dressed in rags, with no shoes on his feet. "Oh, Good God! why do you send such happiness to some people, and I am so hungry, and so poor, and am so cold."

But now he was no more a beggar, he was decorating a tree together with his mistress, and he thought he was the happiest man in the whole world. This servant used to gather some poor children and to tell them his old story. He also used the give them bread, and to teach them how to be honest children. They loved him for his kindness. One day this man felt sick, and stayed in bed for nearly three months, until the doctor said that he could not live any longer. This kind man died with poor children and Monica and her little sisters around his bed. The mistress was very sorry for the man, because he was such a good and honest servant.

The Real Spirit Of Christmas

BY MAUD GRAY, (age 10)

Afo, a little Chinese girl of ten years of age, was skipping up and down the pavement of North Szechuen Road trying to keep warm. It was a cold day near Christmas and Afo was trying to think what she could give her poor crippled little sister for Christmas.

Afo and Bawmai, the little crippled sister, had not learned about Christmas and Jesus Christ till a missionary, a kind, good man, had given them nice things to eat and had told them of Him.

As I said she was trying to think what she could give her sister for Christmas. She had five coppers, all her own, which she treasured very much. But, what could she get for five coppers?

Christmas was drawing nearer and nearer; it was only a week before Christmas. She must hurry.

Afo had a playmate named Singlo, one of her best friends. Singlo had been with the missionaries more than Afo had. She told Afo wonderful stories of big stores with wonderful teddy bears and balls and books, and the prettiest dolls with lovely dresses.

Afo made up her mind to get one of these things, at least a pretty little ball that bounced. This would only cost five coppers.

It was three days before Christmas and Afo asked her mother if she could go over to Singlo's house and play. She went to Singlo's house for supper, to, for she had invited Afo. After supper Singlo's rich uncle was going to take them to see the stores Afo had heard so much about. They were the happiest girls that ever lived.

Afo had her five coppers clasped safely in her hand as they rode along in the rich uncle's beautiful motor-car. Down North Szechuen and through Nanking Road they sped.

At last they came to a big store all lighted up for it was nearly six o'clock. As they stepped out of the car what should Afo see but a piece of something shining like silver on the ground. As she picked it up she found to her great joy it was a silver dollar! "Now," thought Afo, "I can get something for my poor, little sister, who can not run around and play as other children can."

Holding it tightly she went into the store. All sorts of wonderful things dazzled her eyes. At last they came to the toy department which was the best of all. "Now what can I get for my little sister" said Afo as she and Singlo hand in hand danced around. "Pick out what you want" said the uncle "and don't get so wild." It was very hard for Afo to choose for there were so many things, but at last after great running about and looking at things she picked out a lovely big doll with a beautiful pink satin dress. Singlo chose one with a blue satin dress. The uncle had them wrapped up, and Afo gave her precious dollar to the store keeper. She felt rather sorry to part with it but then she had the present. They then got into the car and rode home.

At last Christmas morning came. When Bowmai woke up and saw the beautiful doll marked with her name she could not realise it was all her own! Where did it come from? Just then Afo came running in and hugged her little sister. "I gave you that" she said "because I love you and Jesus."

How Fong Sing Lost His Happy Smile

BY PAUL MYRON, Jr. (age 8)

Fong Sing's sister went to America as an amah.

In America Fong Sing's sister learned many things. The first thing she did when she returned was to call on our good Fong Sing, who didn't know any tricks. I should say that she really came as if she was to live with us for one of the first things she said after she had looked us all over was:

"I wanche work here this master's house. If you no wanchee me work here, then I take my brother Fong Sing and make him belong myside all same my coolie."

Poor Fong Sing almost cried and said that he did not want to belong to his sister's home side. And then it was that Fong Sing commenced to lose his smile. You know that Kung is a Nanking boy. That is the reason why he worked for us—to teach us good, correct Mandarin and not the Oo dialect that the Chinese speak in Shang (on) and Hai (sea).

Well we told Fong Sing's sister that we did not want her but that we wanted Fong Sing very much. So away she went.

We were glad when she left and everybody smiled except Fong Sing. We wondered what it was that she had said to Fong Sing that made him look so sorry.

Well finally a terible looking old woman showed up just as though she had come up out of the dirt of a rice paddy. My, how sad Fong Sing looked. Then he pulled her out of the room and after a while came back and said.

"This old woman belong me. She my wife. When I little boy they make me marry her—so I run away from Nanking for this woman all same not proper my fashion. I no wanchee this wife. My sister send her here to master's house to make me lose face."

We all laughed but Fong Sing never smiled from that day on. We had him clean his wife up and then we got her some nice clothes but still Fong Sing would not smile. Oh, he had such a nice smile before, but now he never smiles.

We are going to have a nice big Christmas tree. Wouldn't it be nice if we could hang a new wife on the Christmas tree for Fong Sing. And his poor old wife. What can we give her? For after all she is not to blame even if she has robbed Fong Sing of his smile.

At Daun In December

BY *DOROTHY MARGARET STUART*

Whither bound, and on what quest
Weary horseman, stumbling slow?
Tawny in the starless west
Broods the still unfallen snow;
Tattered purple mantles thee,
Girt art thou with hempen rope. . . .
Lo, I am Humanity,
And the goal I seek is Hope!

Wherefore suffer and pursue?
Glory fades as flower o' grass,
Joy as yestermorning's dew,
Gold alone is as it was;
Gold that reared old cities tall,
Carthage, Tyre, and Babylon. . . .
Have I not dwelt within them all?
And as the wind goes, they are gone.

Clad in purple, crowned with thorn,
Weary horseman, wherefore ride?
Hope incarnate and reborn
Is a myth of Christmastide;
Leave perilous marsh and haunted heath,
And look upon the things that are!
Nay, but in the pool beneath
I see the image of a Star.

The world has golden strongholds still
Where men who love delight may wend;
What seek ye by yon little hill.
Where shepherdless the flocks are penned?
What where the shepherds hasten them
To a dim stable rudely wrought?
Lo, it is dawn in Bethlehem,
And I have found the sign I sought,

The Joys Of Pessimism :-: By Ed. Streeter

By Ed. Streeter
Author of the Famous "Dere Mable" Letters

Dear Son.—If you spent less time worrying about what your goin to do when you get out of college an more time doin somethin while you're there you might be able to get a pretty good job when you graduate in spite of your education. The main thing is dont worry. Whatsisname once said that when you found yourself worryin there was only two things to do. One was to change matters if you could, an the other was to forget it if you couldnt.

Things has a habit of unravelin themselves as you come up to em? I remember onct when I was in N. Y. I seen a fire engine goin down the street lickety split. The traffic looked the way it is in Milford when the steam piano has gone by an the crowds has come together behind it. Then, just as I closed my eyes to shut out the shreiks of the wounded and dyin, the way opened up somehow an let em through the way as butter acts with a hot knife.

"That," says I to a man beside me, "is like life. You go rushin along lickety split, knowin you couldn't stop if you tried. An there's nothin ahead but traffic jammed wheel to wheel. An when you get right close up on it there's a way opens an lets you through."

"Righto, old pickle," says he, and disapears into the crowd with my watch.

It seems to me most fellows goes through life all hunched up an ready to jump when the crash comes so that they never see the country their passin through. Now you take old Farnum Hogg what had everythin in the world a man could want. Yet he used to go round lookin as though someone had left him a fortune on their death bed an then recovered.

Farnum injoyed good health, a fine family an a flurishin bisnis. I say injoyed. I mean he had all these things, for he never injoyed nothin. The more things came his way the more he worried fer fear they'd quit comin. He got so he couldnt find enough to worry about in spite of readin three local papers a day.

They used to have a sayin that Farnum ud believe anything you'd tell him pervided it was gloomy enough. He'd spend hours lookin through the papers fer news about the Reds. Then he'd cut out pieces an send em to his friends recommendin that they all meet in the National Gard Armory in Milford as soon as the troubel started. He'd get so worked up over it at times that he'd drop on his face whenever anybody slammed a door.

Then he took to worryin about the stock market. He never had no money invested but he always claimed that he might have had just as well as not, and then he'd have been in a nice fix. He stewed about that till the market started to go up, an then he worried about all the money he might have made if hed had the sense to invest something when things was low.

He'd always been a good sleeper till one day he read in the paper how insomnya was the cuss of the human race. He looked up the word in the dickshinnery. After that he used to lie awake nights worryin fer fear he might get it an not be able to go to sleep. He fretted about it so that he like to have had a nervous break down.

It got so that people used to say that nothin ever could go wrong with old Farnum Hogg. The more he swore he was headed fer bankruptcy the more his bisnis grew. His family avoided all violent deaths an grew into strappin men. The doctors refused to examine him after a time cause they could never find nothin the matter with him.

Then all of a sudden everythin went to pieces at once. His wife left him, his bisnis failed, he lost his money, his sons turned out bad eggs an his live stock ate rat poison an died.

Right away we noticed the change in Farnum. He got real chipper an bright. It was a pleasure to see his smilin face in the street. An when they drove him off to the poor house they say it was a most exhileratin an pleasin sight. Folks thought he was awful brave but I knowed better. It was the fust time in his life he'd ever been able to say, "I told you so," and the more troubel he had the happier it made him. Up til then everybody laughed at his worryin. Now he was showin em up.

One of the greatest blessins of modern times is that a man knows every day all the nasty things thats liabel to happen to him. Theres hundreds of men devotin their lives to seein that he aint taken unawares. When you think how our ansisters didnt know nothin about Bullshevism or flu or bisnis panics an though the yellow peril was jawndice it makes you wonder what a man could find to do in those days to keep him from enjoyin life like a mere animal.

The mornin papers is rapidly developin into a list of things to worry about every day. Its a strong man that can face the world with a smile after hes propped his newspaper against the geranyum in the center of the breakfast table an flavored his coffee with the headlines.

"Bisnis will be crippled in three months," says the head of a big New York bank.

"The Bullshevist Movement: By our Special Gloom Correspondent."

"Japanknees Schoolboys Make Faces at American Flag. The Nippu Juiubee Resents Our Attitude."

"Expert Declares Worlds Coal Supply Will Be Exhawsted in Less Than A Milyun Years."

"'Price of Shoes Lower Than It Ever Will be Again,' Says big Shoe Manufacturer."

The readin public has been trained to gloom fer so long theyve got so they like it. The demand is so great the news can't keep up to it. So they start a Maggyzine page an hire a staff of high priced mourners to keep it filled.

Rosa McRose has a whole corner devoted to the inspirin question, "Is There Such a Thing As a Happy Marriage?" an to prove her statements to the contrary she prints a picture of herself every day.

"Can We Live On What Were Gettin? No." by Josephine Debbs the popylar anachists, is another feature which causes great unrest.

An so as the years go by, my boy, the world gradually conspires against cheeriness. Insurance companies spring up to prove to you that if you dont die before youre forty youll be the victim of ten diseases—circular on request. Great ships is hurryin from all parts of the globe bearin new plagues fer home consumshun. Books is wrote to prove to us that the places we used to think romantic is nothin but filthy. The movies prove the unfaithfulness of man an the fickulness of woman. Science is a wonderful thing but it aint never laughed yet.

But Im gettin away from what I started to talk about which was to go ahead with you colleg work an not to worry about your future. Dont worry, but take care of yourself. You cant think to much about your health with all these different diseases going around.

Yours anxiously,
AMOS H. AMESBY—Fath.

Only A Little While Longer

Only a few more days to do your Christmas chopping. Chopping is right! You said it.

It is appalling to think how many distant relatives are going to be chopped off the old list this season. After they are chopped off they will probably be more distant than ever. Perhaps you will never hear from them again, which, as Hamlet once so feelingly said, "may be a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The habit of sending a distant relative a sable overcoat and getting a pair of suspenders in return has so palled upon a large number of our citizens that it is liable to pass out of existence.

The pruning knife is said to be busy in every household this year on account of the great prosperity that has come to us as a result of the war, and it is distinctly unlucky to be a distant relative.

The art of being a relative has been brought down to a fine point with the passing of the years. A relative may keep himself in hiding for eleven months in the year, but if you don't get a nice long letter from him early in December, retailing all the family news, he is not well versed in his calling.

It beats all how styles in Christmas have been gradually changing recently. In the good old days, when $25 a week was a lot of money and one could buy a quart of perfume or a good jackknife for twenty-five cents, Christmas packed a wallop that gave every relative in the country a thrill. A twenty-five-cent present used to look like a dollar and a half, and now a dollar-and-a-half present looks like twenty-five cents.

There once was a time when a man could get something besides socks and neckties, but if he does now he buys it himself.

Santa Claus used to have a hard time making the grade even with two or three trips, but now he can leave the reindeers at home and go the rounds afoot.

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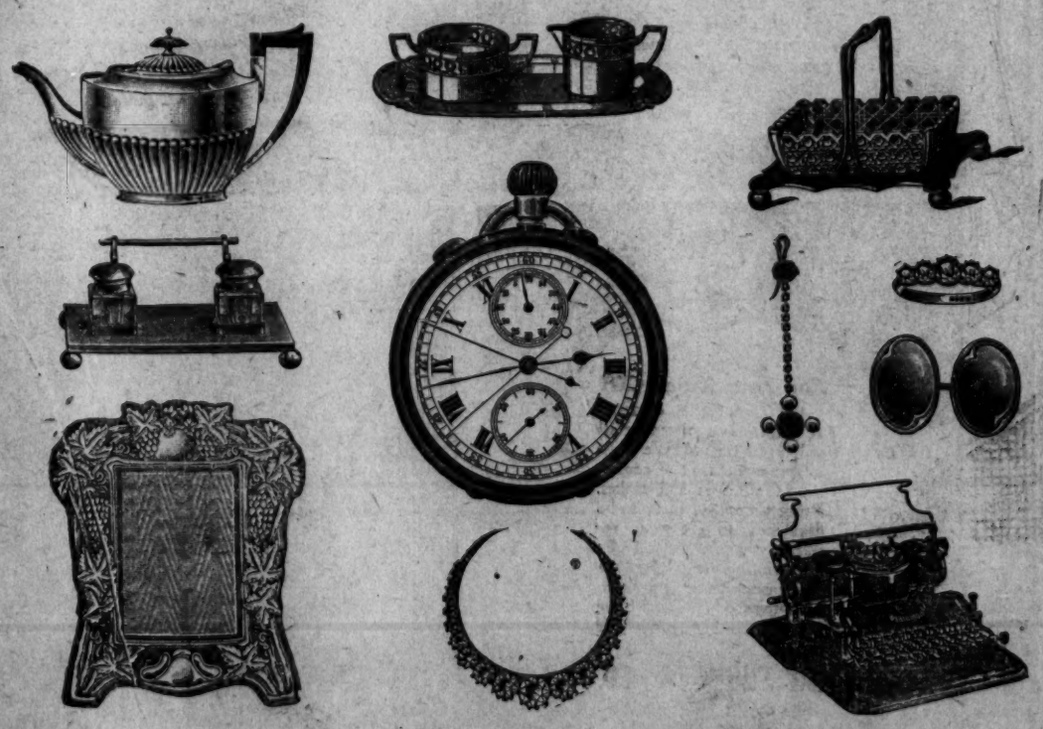

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT

THAT EVERY FATHER SHOULD GIVE CONSIDERATION

To Fathers—

Instead of spending a lot of money on toys, that within a few days after Xmas has passed will either have become broken or lost, why not use a part of that money to start a ***"Savings Account"*** for the Children?

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Is it not worth trying?

BOND No. 981 was issued on the 20th July, 1914, and since that date has drawn.		
On January	15th, 1915	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1915	$ 150.00
„ October	15th, 1915	$1,525.00
„ November	15th, 1916	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,687.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1165 was issued on September, 1916, and since that date has drawn.		
On January	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ October	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ December	15th, 1917	$1,000.00
„ December	15th, 1918	$ 12.00
„ April	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,036.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1820 was issued on June, 1916, and since that date has drawn.		
On June	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1918	$1,000.00
„ March	15th, 1919	$ 12.00
„ June	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,024.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed a
the 3 years Surrender Value to his credit.

Write, Call or Phone, give us the name of your Child or Children, and we will send you the Bond (or Bonds) so that on Xmas Morning it may occupy Premier Place in the Stocking

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His Little Friend ❀ A Christmas Story By Rowland Thomas

"ALL RIGHT," said Jack Stoup, after the children had been teasing him an hour for a Christmas story. "But I wish somebody would pick me out of this chair and turn me round and give me a shove toward bed. I never can look into a fire any more that I don't remember how my little friend and me used to set in front of our own fire. Only ours was made of buffalo chips—logs being scarce in a desert."

Abruptly he fell silent, staring into the glowing bed of oaken coals which was the focus of our after-dinner group.

"Do you guess," he asked me, and his voice was troubled, "do you guess it's right to tell them, here on Christmas night, right after we've eaten that big turkey and all those pies and things? Had I ought to harrow up their feelings?"

But the children remained insistent.

"Well," said Jack Stoup resignedly, "I might as well start at the beginning.

"There I was. My horse had slipped his hobbles in the night and left me with my sack of chuck and bedding roll, two hundred miles from anywhere, way out in the middle of the desert. It was too far to walk, so the only thing to do was to stick it out right there on the chance that help might come. I wouldn't need much grub, and I could get water out of the cactus.

"A desert," said Jack Stoup, "is the loneliest place there is. When it began to get dark that first night, I'd got me quite a bunch of buffalo chips together, and I kept my fire going after supper. I was lucky to have tobacco and a pipe, and I don't know how long I'd been sitting and smoking, slow and quiet, and getting awful tired of the stillness, when there came a little thump, thump, thump, on the sand, and a horned toad came hopping up toward the fire, darting quick looks sideways out of his little bright eyes. He stopped for a second when he saw me, but I didn't pay no attention, not having been accustomed to think of horned toads as being hardly animals anyway, and pretty soon he began picking up the crumbs I had dusted off my grub plate. He must have been hungry and cold too, for after he had rustled him a mess of crumbs, he edged close up to the fire.

"As I say, I didn't take any interest in his doings, except to think how homely he looked as he took the chill first out of one side of him and then the other. After a while he got all warmed through, and the coolness made him sleepy. He didn't even stir when I reached over him to drop more chips on the fire.

"I was getting heavy-eyed too, and I reckon the toad and me might have drifted off together. But there came another sound, a little creepy rustle, rustle, rustle in the sand, that anybody who'd ever heard it would know well enough what it was. The toad was so sleepy, though, he never noticed it, and in another ten seconds a big, thick, five-foot rattlesnake comes crawlin' up our way. His rattles click against something, and wake the toad up.

"I reckon," said Jack Stoup, "the pair of them spotted each other about the same instant. The snake cracked his frontispiece open in a smile of enjoyment. It was plain he'd marked down a supper, and it didn't dull his appetite any to realise the supper warn't willing—which it manifestly warn't. For the toad jumped three inches straight up in the air with the shock of the first surprise, and came down looking worried. Then he turned and started to beat it, and in about a second a solid, circular procession of snake and toad was going it and going it around my little fire. There was a whole lot more of snake in it than toad, but what there was of toad was certainly humping some. There was the snake's tail, with the bunch of rattles on it, and then a gap of a couple of inches of sand, and then the toad a humping, and another gap of sand, and then the snake's head, still with that smile of anticipation on it, and then the rest of the snake.

"It was a curious sight to look at, and an amusing one, for anybody who didn't have no sympathy with the toad, which I certainly had none, not at the go-off. A toad was a toad to me. I had to learn my learn yet."

So the theme developed—toad "a-humping" and snake crawling endlessly round and round the fire, all the time in the same little circle—look of bewilderment growing on the snake's face as he chased on and on and never got any nearer—growth of surprise in the man's mind as it gradually dawned on him how here was a horned toad who had both brains and nerve and was using them in an unequal fight for its life—how it had realised in a flash that in a straight-away race the snake could quickly outrun it—how, like the born ring general it was, it had seized its only chance, the fire which the snake could not crawl through, over, or under—how, by an inspiration which closely resembled the intuition of genius, it had known that a snake can only travel half as fast in a circle as it can straight ahead, and figured that if it kept the snake travelling round at just the proper distance from the fire there would be, by mathematical necessity, a gap between the pursuer's head and tail where there wouldn't be any snake left to go around, and so no danger.

He pointed out how, with consummate judgment of distance, the toad had done just that—and told how his surprise had warmed into admiration, and the latter sentiment had darkened into gloom as disaster loomed in the offing. For the toad had been caught out of condition. Its stomach was heavy with the crumbs it had eaten. Its breath came hard; it faltered in its stride. The snake on the other hand was in the pink of condition. It sensed the turn of events in its favor—its worried look was replaced by the old complacent smile; it let out another notch in its speed.

Step by step the tragedy drew on. The toad tried to meet the snake's spurt, and could not being all in. It cast a despairing look about it. Then, as it came around the fire toward him, the watcher saw it make a lumbering hop to one side, give one peck at the sand, "as if it was kissing the earth good-by," then the toad—probably the most heroic thing ever a toad did—turned in its tracks and faced its pursuer, which came rushing down with mouth wide open. Then the quick flurry in the sand—the momentary struggle—the beginning of the engulfment, on which the watcher shut his eyes, unwilling or unable to look further.

Altogether it was an enthrallingly grotesque picture he painted. No wonder the children listened with shuddering delight. Then the surprise.

"The snake," said Jack Stoup, "had the toad's head in its mouth up to the ears or so. But it couldn't swallow no further. It tried and tried and choked and squirmed, but there was nothing doing, and after about five minutes it spit the toad out and gave it the once-over. Then it turned around and crawled away, and if ever a snake looked tired-like and disgusted it was that snake.

"I couldn't make it out. It seemed as if a miracle had happened. I went over to see if I'd been dreaming. And what I saw nearly knocked me over. I've never been able to believe real strong in accidents since that night.

"You remember I told you how there was no wood in that country—nothing but cactus and rocks and sands. But I was wrong there. There was one piece of wood—and that toad had it crossways in his mouth, a splinter of tough stuff about as long and as thick as a good slim knitting needle. The minute I saw it I remembered it. A day or two before my pipe-stem had got clogged up, and I happened to find that splinter of wood, and after the pipe was drawing free I had stuck the wood in my hat-band. And that night after supper I had cleaned my pipe again and then tossed the wood away. And the toad, at its last hop, had spotted it and grabbed it. And of course, with that stick of wood bringing up crossways against the corners of its mouth, the snake might have tried all night and never got a real swallow. No wonder it had looked disgusted.

"But the toad was pretty nearly all in, at that. The snake's saliva had stuck it up all over, and the tobacco on the stick had made it sick at its stomach, and altogether I guess it was full an hour before I got it scoured clean and dry with sand, so it was able to sit up by the fire and take notice. Then I fed it a piece of bacon I dug up out of the chuck sack, and after it had got all fed and warm and on its pins again, it looked up at me and gave me a wink, understanding-like, and toddled away for the night. If ever a horned toad was a good sport, it was that toad.

"I knew it then, by the way it took everything so calm and cool and collected. And I knew it better the next night, when it came back for a visit. For while me and it was rubbering at each other, there came the same sound in the sand I had heard the night before, that sort of creepy rustle, rustle, rustle in the sand. The snake was coming! I'd never expected that, and for a minute it had me kind of worried. You see, I realised I'd got to be neutral, it being one of my deepest principles never to buck against Nature. And the snake was inside his rights, according to his lights. If he could catch the toad, he was entitled to catch him. But I certainly didn't want to see a toad like that exposed to such chances for a second time. So as I say it had me worried.

"The toad faced around and looked at the snake, and the snake he looked at him. Then, in a second, there was the same old procession of snake and gap and toad and gap and snake a-going it round and round my fire. It was all just the same as the night before, only this time the toad was in better shape and lasted longer. But finally he began to tucker out, and the worry on the snake's face gave way to that smile of triumph, and the gap began to close up. And every time he come around the fire toward me, the toad would look up quick and wink. He did it about a dozen times, like he was trying to give me some kind of a signal. I sat there open-mouthed, waiting to see what was going to happen. The toad he come around another time, going pretty unsteady, with the snake's feeler-tongue lickin' at his heels, and he gave me one awful big wink. Then I tumbled.

"When the snake came, I had just been cleaning my pipe, and the spill was still in the stem. That was what the toad wanted. I tossed it down, and the next time round he grabbed it.

"Then, of course," said Jack Stoup, "we had some more repetition of the might before. This time the snake was twenty-four hours hungrier, and tried for his supper that much harder. But it didn't do him no good. The toad just let itself hang limp, with its head inside his jaws, and every time the snake gave a swallow the stick would fetch up across the corners of his mouth and there would be nothing doing. He was a mighty persistent snake. I should say he tried it for full fifteen minutes. But finally he spit the toad out and crawled away with discouragement sticking out of every crook of him, and the toad took a couple of good breaths and wiped its eyes dry, and hopped over to me and dropped the stick on my boot.

"That," said Jack Stoup, "was the way my little friend and me got acquainted, and you'd have to be stuck out alone some time in a lonesome desert, like I was, to realize how deep we got attached to each other, or the amount of pleasure him and me got out of that snake. He was our only amusement, and luckily for us he was not only a mighty persistent snake, but the most ignorant, chuckle-headed snake you ever heard of. He never could get it straight that if he crawled around in a circle just so big that his head was six inches from his tail, his head would always be six inches from his tail, no matter how fast or how far he kept going. He was up against a bad case of mathematics—one of the worst cases of all mathematics, so the professors tell me—and he never had sense enough to know it. His only chance was that the toad would get too tuckered out to hold the pace, and if he did, why there was always the little piece of stick that came in so handy for my little friend.

"You might," said Jack Stoup, "be surprised to hear me speak of that toad as a friend. But what is friendship if it isn't trust? You trust your friends, and they trust you. That's friendship. Well, nobody ever trusted anybody more than that little toad trusted me. And then," said Jack Stoup, his voice breaking and his hard face working with sudden emotion, "then I had to go and fall down on that toad's friendship, and mash it flat in on him! I betrayed my little friend's trust. It isn't a thing I like to remember. Can't you boys let me off from saying anything more about it, here on this Christmas night that ought to be so happy and care-free?"

He turned a sepulchral eye upon them, but the children had no mercy.

"Well then," said Jack Stoup, "I'll rush the durned thing through."

"As I say, that snake was not only mighty ignorant and chuckle-headed, even for a snake, but his middle name was persistence. So the toad and me had our piece of fun with him every night. Every night, after it got dark, and we was sitting close up to our fire, there'd come that scrapy rattle in the desert, and whatever we'd been doing or saying, the toad would glance up and give me one quick little wink. Then the snake would come up and begin his wrastle with Old Man Mathematics. And the toad would run him around till he begun to get tired, and then he'd drop me another wink as he come around the fire and make a hop for his stick, and take a good long rest till the snake got sick of trying to swallow, and would spit him out and look him over disgusted-like, and finally crawl away the very spit and image of ab-so-lute dejection. Laugh! Man, that toad and me got our ribs lame a-laughing. We might have been laughing yet, if only"—again the lively amusement on our guest's face was replaced by utter dejection. "Boys," he begged, you've got to let me off from saying any more about it. I betrayed my little friend, remember. He trusted me, and I betrayed him.

"Well," he said, when his plea was again rejected, "there come a night when the comedy started off same as ever. The snake he came, and the toad made tracks for his race course, and the pair of them started chasing round and round the fire. They was both hard as nails by that time, and they made a long run of it. But finally my little friend began to tucker.

(Continued on Page 23)

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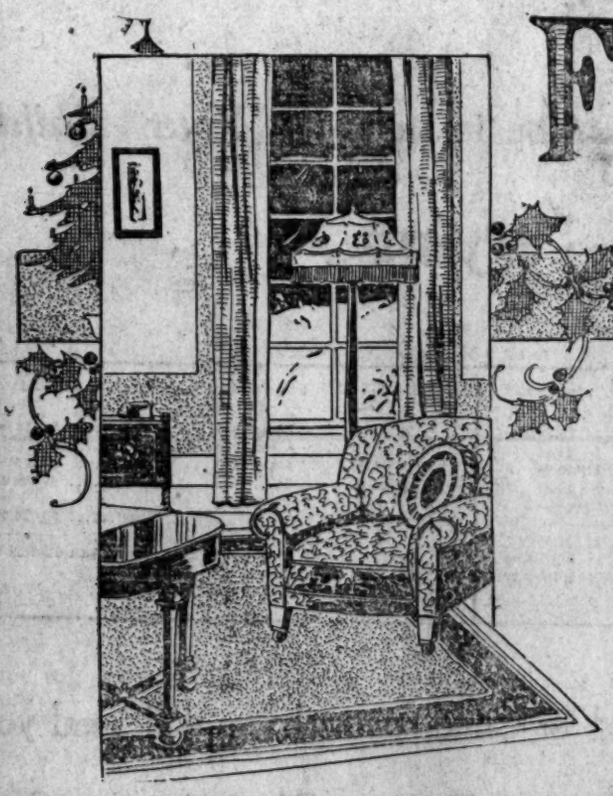

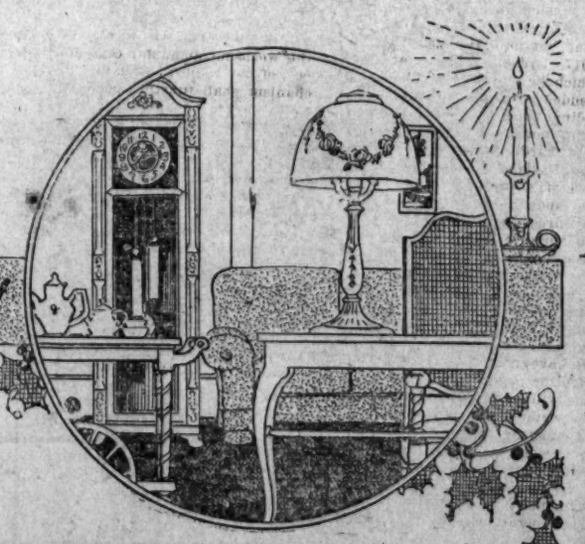

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A Modern Quest For The Fountain Of Youth

BY VAN BUREN THORNE, M.D.

Life. A Study of the Means of Retarding Vital Energy, and Prolonging Life. By Dr. Serge Voronoff, Director of Experimental Surgery at the Laboratory of Physiology of the College de France. Translated by Evelyn Bostwick Voronoff, Assistant at the Laboratory of the College de France. New York. E. P. Dutton and Co. G. $3.50.

Dr. Serge Voronoff's book, "Life," in which he tells of his experiments in grafting or implanting sex glands in animals, is chiefly remarkable for the things it does not contain. Mme. Voronoff, translator of the book, and the author's laboratory assistant, who is an American by birth, being the daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue, accentuates the belief, in her preface, that her husband has made "an epoch-making discovery"; and the reader, unfamiliar with medical history, is apt to conclude that in this book Dr. Voronoff deals with experiments quite original with himself.

This is contrary to the fact. What is now merely an experiment with the lower animals in France, and which Dr. Voronoff says he hopes will become universally practiced among humankind, has been an established surgical procedure upon men and women in the United States for at least six years. It is highly probable that there are surgeons in every large city in the country who have performed the operation of sexgland transplantation on human patients, using glands taken from subjects killed by violence or dead of some disease classified as "accidental."

Dr. G. Frank Lydston of Chicago performed this operation first upon himself on Jan. 16, 1914. His report first appeared in the Bulletin of the Chicago Medical Society on March 7, 1914. In the New York Medical Journal for March 21, April 4, July 11, Oct. 17, 24 and 31, and Nov. 7, 1914, and March 27 and April 3, 1915, he reported a large series of cases with microscopic studies and studies of the physiological effects of the operations.

In addition to the foregoing reports, several others have been made by Dr. Lydston in the Journal of the American Medical Association in the last three years. The press of Paris, Dr. Voronoff's home, also commented extensively upon Dr. Lydstone's work in May 1914, notably Le Gaulois and Le Matin. Then, too, in 1917, a complete article in French, detailing the American surgeon's work, written by a Chicago physician, was sent to the Paris Medical and accepted by that journal, but never published. Also, in 1917, Lydston's book appeared, in which he reviewed all his work and added a number of new cases, including some experiments upon lower animals.

It is hardly possible, therefore, that the Paris surgeon had not heard of Lydston's work when he embarked upon his series of experiments three years ago, for, according to Mme. Voronoff's statement last Summer to the writer of this review, it was in 1917 that he undertook them. On the occasion of the writer's interview with Mme. Voronoff, which appeared in The New York Times of Aug. 1 last, she said:

"We have made the biggest stride in scientific medicine in fifty years, as time will amply demonstrate."

The writer asked Mme. Voronoff if her husband was the originator of the work, having in mind Lydston's reports and also the reports of Dr. Robert T. Morris, the distinguished New York surgeon, on similar operations which he had performed. She smiled and repeated a time-honored sentence:

"There is nothing new under the sun."

Yet in spite of all this original work by well-known American surgeons, and its attendant publicity both here and abroad, one searches Voronoff's book, "Life," in vain for any recognition of what has been done in this country in this line. The names of Lydston and Morris do not appear.

Dr. Voronoff's aim in writing the book is succinctly stated in this announcement by his publishers.

During the last twenty years the greatest discovery in medicine has been the commanding part played by the glands of the body and their secretions in the maintenance of life and health. In fact, there is no doubt that the surgery of the future will consist largely in preserving and, when necessary, replacing the glands of the human body, in order to preserve life, vigor and health.

Dr. Voronoff has made this subject pre-eminently his own. For many years he has been making experiments on the lower animals in the stimulating, removing and transferring of glands, and has been able to perform most astonishing and successful operations. In this volume, which in the original French has created a profound sensation in European scientific circles, he lays before the world in clear and simple language the extraordinary results which he has achieved through years of patient experiment and effort. It is a message of unparalleled importance to mankind. Decrepitude and old age can be successfully resisted and man's period of incompetence and senility can be pushed back further and further as this momentous discovery is more universally understood and applied.

These assurances are reiterated throughout the volume, which is a small one of 160 pages, yet one week before the work was given to the publishers Mme. Voronoff told the writer that Voronoff had only performed the operation of sex gland grafting on one human being, and that it was of too recent occurrence to justify a report on the case. It had been performed "within a month," she said.

In this translation of my husband's "Vivre," [says Mme. Voronoff in her preface,] I have endeavored to present in English, faithfully and accurately, the profound creative thought of his scientific discoveries for restoring our vital energy and prolonging the life dear to all of us, voiced with such sincerity and eloquence in his original.

It is a book whose message is truly "universal," for it is addressed directly to every human being who lives and wishes to live in the true sense of the word. It describes the processes of renewal of the worn-out glandular cogs and wheels of our body in order that its mechanism shall function perfectly at a time when the brain, educated to a point where its potentialities of useful creative work are at their maximum, undergoes a decay of physical stamina, threatening its powers with stagnation. And this epoch-making discovery is told in a lucid, readable manner; there is no veil of technical terminology to hide its inspiring truths from the lay reader. . . .

He shows that, as a consequence, human life may be extended to what should be its normal span of fruitful activity, a minimum age which is at present not attained. Does any scientific discovery of the ages exceed this in its importance to the individual and the race?

A great discovery, truly, but why claim credit for that which was discovered earlier by some one else—a discovery which was known to the scientific world years ago? The book is broad in conception, but exceedingly narrow in execution, because of failure to give credit where credit is due.

Most of the author's foreword deals with the death of cells. Then he adds:

The renewal of our source of energy, when about to become exhausted, by incorporating in our organism a young gland to replace one which age has enfeebled or destroyed, would mean a solution of the agonising problem of our precocious decline or our death at an age when life still retains all its charms.

This book will demonstrate the solution advanced. And it is our hope that, at the same time, the problems it presents for consideration, by awakening the interest of investigators, will call forth further new researches, enriching science and redounding to the welfare of humanity.

The first 128 pages of "Life" were written by Dr. Voronoff and contain an eloquent exposition on the changes that take place in the cells which bring about physiological age and decrepitude, as well as an account of his various experiments in grafting glands in sheep and goats. The report on his experiments made to the Congress Francais de Chirurgie a year ago appears in full. There is also a series of "before" and "after" pictures, showing how old and decrepit animals have been rejuvenated. In addition, there is his account of grafting part of the thyroid gland of an ape into the neck of a semi-imbecile boy, with remarkable results, which apparently ended in complete recovery. An account of this case was cabled from Paris at the time of the operation, several years ago.

But the author draws such a horrifying picture of senile decrepitude, with frequent repetitions, that the reviewer cannot commend the book to persons in a mentally depressed state or of a morbid habit of mind. The barren desolation of old age therein depicted can only be read with equanimity by those who are sound mentally and physically and in the full enjoyment of life.

Conversely, the benefits of glandular implantations are accentuated, not to say exalted, in the volume.

What really causes old age and death is thus summed up in one sentence by the author:

Everywhere in the tissues and organs, it is the conjunctive cell, which, first holding a modest place, multiplies, and strangles and atrophies the noble cells, usurping their place and, incapable of fulfilling their duties, introduce a species of anarchy into an organised society and causes its death.

Adequate reference is made to the experiments of the great French scientist, Brown-Sequard, who, in 1889, at the age of 72, informed the Academie de Medicine that by means of injecting the extracts of the sex glands of lower animals he had recovered the force and energy of youth. Voronoff says that he had the right idea but the wrong method, inasmuch as there was no permanency of the reported rejuvenation. The theory of Brown-Sequard's failure was that the extracts he used had no stability and quickly lost their strength.

Thirty pages of the book are devoted to extracts from the communications by M. Ed. Retterer, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris, to the French Association for the Study of Cancer and to the Biological Society. These communications were translated by Dr. Adolph Elwyn, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. They relate to studies in the growth and evolution of the grafted glands of animals, and are only intelligible to the scientist.

When Dr. Voronoff, who is a Russian by birth but a naturalised French citizen, 52 years old, and six feet four inches tall, was in the United States last Summer, he performed his graft operation on animals at the College of Physicians in New York, and in Chicago. When in the latter city, apparently he did not call on the American pioneer in his line of work. The following letter, which, as far as the writer knows, has not been published hitherto, speaks for itself:

Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 11, 1920.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston.

My Dear Colleague:

I have just received your letter and I am sorry to leave Chicago without having seen you. You are, without doubt laboring under a misapprehension about my subject. Never did I, either in my communication to the Congress of Paris in 1919 or in my work, say that I was first to graft the sexual glands. Your book alone has given the evidence that you have performed the operation three years before I ever made my experimental researches. I recognise this voluntarily and congratulate you upon it. What I myself have done was research work in the laboratory and I simply have reported the results thereof, without any pretension whatever that I ever had made this operation in any fashion whatever before you. I am a laboratory man, not a practicing surgeon, and if your personal experience and my laboratory researches can contribute to the progress of our science, I will deem myself recompensed, as I am looking for no other gain. Let us work for the welfare of humanity, each in his own sphere, according to his own capacity and strength.

You will recognise hereby the sincerity of my intentions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely.

(Signed) VORONOFF.

But Voronoff's book acknowledges no such precedence on the part of the Chicago surgeon, although there was ample time to have it inserted, as the book had been turned over to the publishers only five days before the above letter was written. A careful reading of the book fails to disclose any "epoch-making discovery" by Dr. Voronoff, as mentioned by Mme. Voronoff in her preface.

As for the vital facts of the effects of sex-gland transplantation named in Voronoff's book, these can be found in Lydston's volume of 1917. In the latter work we find the amazing case of surgeon, patient and clinical observer all in one, with the addition of a full report of the subsequent physiological effects made by this extraordinary trinity.

The source from which Voronoff proposes to get a supply of glands for implantation in man is the anthropoid ape, since the ape's thyroid was readily admitted and retained in the case of the boy; and since, he says, the ape's blood has been shown to be identical with that of man.

Dr. Voronoff's book, viewed in the light of prior knowledge of the practical application, in the case of human subjects, of what remains a theory with him so far as man is concerned (so one would gather from his letter to Dr. Lydston in which he describes himself as a laboratory man), is probably the most remarkable example of putting the scientific cart before the horse to be found in the annals of contemporary medicine, since what he, Voronoff, now advances as a theory demonstrated on animals has been in actual practice on men and women in this country for six years.

His Little Friend

(Continued from Page 22)

and tipped me the wink that after a lap or two the snake was going to be let off from his geometry experiments and start on his swallowing exercises.

"They came around again, and my little friend slung me another wink, and I saw him look for his life preserver. AND THE LIFE PRESERVER WARN'T THERE! And it wasn't anywhere on the ground. And it wasn't sticking in the stem of my pipe. And it wasn't in my hat band.

"They came around again, and my little friend was panting. I saw him take another look for his stick. And I saw him give me another wink. And I couldn't do a thing to help him. For I couldn't remember where the stick was.

"They came around again, and my little friend had give up looking. He was humping for his life, and the snake was close behind. But he lifted his head as he passed, and he managed to give me one big wink, and if ever appeal was in a creature's eyes, it was in that little creature's eyes then.

"And just as he passed," said Jack Stoup, it come out where the stick was. For the buffalo chips blazed up bright, and the stick was on top of them, cracking. In a fit of absent-mindedness I had tossed it into the fire.

"And that," said poor Jack Stoup, "was the end of my little friend. All those brains and that nerve gone to waste, because a man that he trusted had up and betrayed him. I could have drowned myself when I realised what I'd done. I could drown myself now. I simply won't say no more about it."

"But," objected the children, "you might have just killed the snake and saved him."

"You think so?" asked Jack Stoup, turning his heavy eyes upon them. "You think so? Well, maybe I might have, if my little friend had been another kind of toad. But my little friend was too game. He wasn't a toad to keep on living in a world where his best friends would betray him. And he wasn't a toad to be eaten by a snake he had played horse with for two weeks. No, sir. When my little friend saw that little stick blaze up, he took one look at me and gave me one wink, sort of reproachful and sort of forgiving. I'll never forget it. And he took one look at the snake. And then he hopped plumb into the middle of the fire. He was like these Japanese we read about. Rather than suffer dishonor and be eaten alive and whole, he committed suicide. But before he did it, he forgave me. That's how game my little friend was. And that's the end of this story."

"But," his auditors objected, "you promised us it would be a Christmas story."

"Well," said Jack Stoup, "I've told it to you on Christmas, haven't I?"

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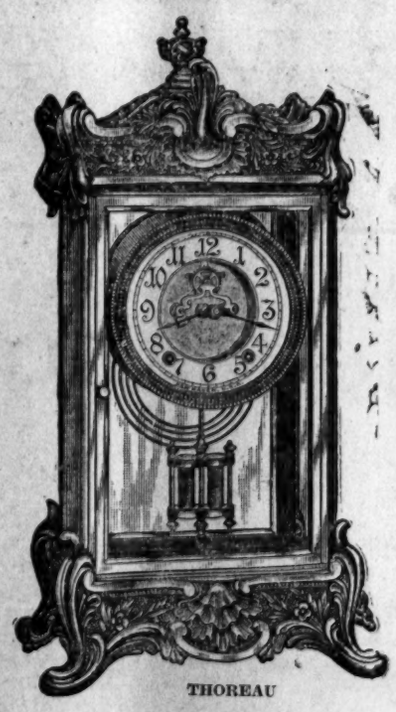

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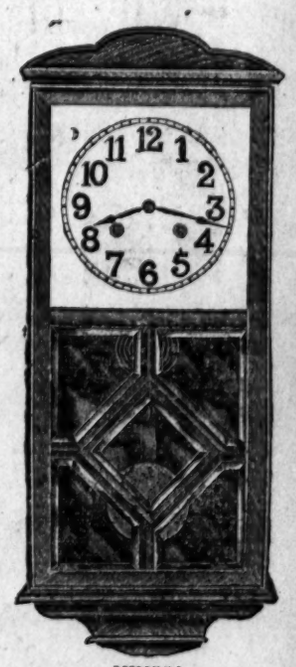

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Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

PARIS, October 29.

EVERY discriminating woman gives much attention to her outdoor costumes for Autumn and Winter. If she has regard for her health she goes out of doors every day, whether or not necessity demands. Even ill weather is no excuse for carelessness of attire. A woman can look smart in a driving rain or in a heavy downfall of snow. That woman was a philosopher who said that on a cloudy day she wore her brightest gowns.

The large middle figure shows a novelty sport cape of striped wool. The cape is very full and carries a suggestion of an Indian blanket. The hat worn with it has a velvet crown and woolen brim. The brim is trimmed with bands of grosgrain ribbon diagonally crossing each other.

The large right-hand figure gives an excellent idea of a sport suit for late Autumn days. We see many such at country clubs. The coat and skirt are of wool tweed. The skirt is of the large smart plaid of Scotch origin just now in vogue. The jacket, of the same color as the smaller lines of the plaid, has a collar and facing of the plaid. The cuffs are of the plaid. Across the jacket in front one notes a hand-painted leather belt. The hat has a wide, turned-back brim of leather, with lines of the wool tweed arranged as trimming and ending in one of the smart little drooping bows that have met favor.

Novelty Sport Cape of Striped Wool, Suggesting an Indian Blanket.

The small lower left-hand figure affords a view of a three-piece street suit of duvetyn. The coat has a velvet collar and cuffs, with Chinese satin lining and silver buttons. The smock-like belted blouse is of satin, the duvetyn collar and cuffs being piped with satin. A chemisette worn with it reveals cuffs of organdie embroidered in floss. The skirt is of the duvetyn devoid of trimming. With the suit is worn a velvet turban trimmed with bands of satin.

The small upper left-hand figure serves to show what grace and beauty, besides utility, may inhere in a large, loose coat of polo cloth. The turban worn with it is of accordion plaited velvet arranged in fan-like design.

A distinguishing note of the season's modes is the general use of full, loose wraps, in graceful lines.

An Attractive Sport Suit for Late Autumn Days.

FASHIONS
FORMAL DRESSES

(New York Times)

New York, November 11.—The first formal functions of the winter season are bringing out all sorts of new creations and ideas in the way of "dress up" dresses. And it does seem as though this season is presenting more opportunity for the display of this sort of attire than has any season for many years.

Just now there is a noticeable activity in preparing for the Horse Show and the opening of the Metropolitan Opera, for on these two occasions a great number of evening and more formal clothes make their debut and inspire the dressing of women for the rest of the season. But in advance of those dates we note a great bustle at the fashionable designers, and here and there at smart social gatherings the new things of Winter begin to be seen.

For some time past there have been rumors that women were going to be permitted by fashion's arbiters to dress according to their own individual types regardless of any mode. But, for all such predictions, one is forced to gasp with astonishment at the realization that the great event has really taken place. There are as many possibilities in formal dress this very season as there are types to wear them, and no woman need fear that, though she is plump, she will be forced to wear lines that are destined only for the thin. The variety is astonishing, and the ways that a woman may dress are so limitless that she may satisfy not only her type but her mood and still retain the sense of being in style.

Of course, this latitude places grave responsibilities upon the designer and the wearer. There are so many pitfalls in wait for those who regard the matter lightly and will not take the pains to make that individual thing a perfect thing. It must justify its existence by its special charm. Courage for the initiative is a primary requirement. But more and more women are taking on this courage, and at a modern evening function where numbers of women are gathered there are to be seen period dresses—of all sorts of periods—and modern art dresses, as well as the latest examples from the fashionable Parisian dressmakers who follow the present mode with regularity.

For instance, take the two most favored evening dresses. Both of them are from the Paris salons—the latest examples of two of the best conturiers over there And one is no more like the other design or in general contour than a day dress is like an evening dress. One is made of taffeta in defiance of the decree that this sort of silk shall not be worn for evening this Winter. And yet there it stands—one of the most beautiful models that has been shown this season and one of the smartest. It is for the type of person who can wear it best, that is all, and for the type who decidedly cannot, the other formal frock, for a more dignified character who can show to advantage the drapey, clinging gown of capucine velvet with its restrained trimmings of gold lace and its garland of many colored flowers that floats down the side and back in line with the train.

Both of these gowns exhibited very plainly the fact that the decollete this season will not, as a rule, be nearly so exaggerated as it was last year. The neck lines and the sleeve lines are much more within the bounds of conservatism than was the case in the dresses of 1919-1920. Sleeves for strictly evening dresses are still in the minority, but the armholes are not so exaggerated as formerly, and, as in the case of this velvet frock, they are apt to be softened as to line by introductions of bits of lace and chiffon and tulle, as the case may be.

One of Lanvin's most successful evening gowns is made with the simplest sort of one-piece robe foundation embroidered in jet, and sparingly embroidered at that. Then there is a drapery or tulle that attaches at the shoulder and forms wing effects which are in the nature of a cape. They, too, are embroidered in jet. But the effect of the whole gown is to cover the person, showing how decided is the tendency in this direction.

Another simple evening gown designed in Paris and imported to this country to captivate the visitors to a smart shop is made of black satin so arranged that it makes a straight, scant skirt and a long blouse waist. The girdle that joins them is of crushed cerise chiffon many times folded and tied in a squashy bow at the right side, where streamers of the chiffon fall over the skirt. Then there is more of the chiffon arranged most interestingly over the shoulders, where it forms wide shoulder straps, also very much crushed, and flowing into long, capelike streamers that reach to the hem of the gown. It is one of the most striking costumes shown this season, and it is one of the simplest, too. But, like its sisters, it is very dependent upon quality of workmanship to make it the notable thing it is.

Silver and gold for evening clothes are possibly more in favor than ever before. This trend toward glitter has been growing, but this season it has reached a fuller expression, it seems, than in the past. Not only are cloths of silver and gold prominently to be noticed, but there are gold and silver laces on almost every new evening gown. Sometimes there are only little spots of this material used, more as an accent; then, again, there are whole wide capes that swing over one side and completely veil the whole of that portion of the garment. Again, there are skirts of the metal-embroidered laces with little fitted bodices of a mere strip of velvet or satin or taffeta to complete the symphony. Net embroidered in silver and net embroidered in gold are favorite sorts of handmade laces which again and again make their appearances on the newest of evening gowns. And then there are the silver and golden embroideries applied straight to the materials from which the gowns are made. They are particularly effective when stitched to velvet, for then the metal threads sink below the pile of the fabric and glisten through in a most fascinating way. Silver embroidery on gray velvet is one of the sensations of the season; gray is the most precious color of them all just now, and the silver embroidery only helps to accentuate the beauty of the foundation color.

The note of silver and gold and glitter comes again into prominence with the headdresses now so much in vogue. There are the little gold gauze caps. In Paris they are wearing these twisted around the whole coiffure, veiling but not in the least hiding the beauty of the hair. The Parisian has a way of twisting this fabric and tieing it at the front or at the side in a manner that is wholly unconventional and which succeeds at the same time in taking on the look of a truly formal thing. It sounds, it must be admitted, as though this were an impossibility, but they do it just the same and the effect is about the most attractive that can well be imagined. For dancing these little caps serve an obvious purpose, but for all other occasions they are decorative in the extreme; they bid fair to be a part of the season's fashionable output.

Many of these little evening caps are resplendent with trimmings that serve to add that touch of dash and daring that is just the thing needed by so many evening dresses. Take the all-black frock that somehow needs a splash of color to set it off. Well, with the little evening hat that splash can be seated on the tip of the head, and there it does its trick in the happiest way. At any rate, this is a note in the season's evening clothes and one that just now is a bit less obvious than pinning a rose at the belt, for instance, or adding a golden cord at the waistline.

As for the evening wraps, which after all must be considered in this field of wearing apparel for the later hours of the day, they are subject to all sorts of variations just as the gowns are. On those that are trimmed with fur there is, possibly, not quite such a lavishness as there has been during some seasons past, for when there is fur it is either apt to form the whole wrap or a distinct portion of that wrap—as for instance, the fur-topped coats—or else it is laid into collars and cuffs that are slighter and less hugginsly furry than they were last season. The collars are smaller affairs buttoning tightly around the throat when the coat is kept closed or falling apart, showing a furry facing as well as a furry exterior when the coat is opened. The cuffs, too are apt to hug the wrists, making perhaps, a less picturesque affair of the wrap, but adding an ounce of warmth about the hands that is a most agreeable piece of news.

There are many gorgeous wraps made of the metal brocades, and it may be said that this is the most fashionable place for this material this season.

The linings of the evening wraps are, this season, a distinct part of their charm. The designers have gone to many lengths to make these parts interesting, for they have noticed that a part of the function of an evening coat is the time when it is thrown back by the wearer and is draped over the back of the chair in which she is sitting.

A lining that is attracting much attention is made of black chiffon most artfully frilled over a foundation of cloth of gold. Then at the edges where the lining faces on to the coat there is the tiniest little edging of lacy gold braid just for a finish, but a finish that "tells" for all that. Then there is a variation of this lining which has a layer of brilliant green chiffon laid over the cloth of gold foundation, and over the whole the same black chiffon is frilled again. This is a background that is colorful without being staring and one that gives just the least "zip" to the dignified tones of gold and black.

Another lining built into a wrap of cerise velvet is made of an all-over figured chiffon in an indefinite pattern that shows tones of black, yellow, green and touches of silver and cerise. This has been accordion pleated and placed as a lining so that the pattern is lost sight of entirely and only the flecks of those bright colors shine forth. The wrap is trimmed then, with monkey fur that carries out the black accent of the lining, and the wrap becomes about the most charming individual creation that one could hope to find.

Of course the wraps made entirely of fur have lost nothing in point of popularity. They are being displayed in great numbers, and the report of the dealers is that they are being purchased in just as great numbers. Those of squirrel are particularly beautiful. It still remains to be seen which of the varieties of fur will see the greatest popularity as the season advances. That is a thing for the public to decide and as the weather has not forced a decision the verdict is not yet plain.

Saving Fur Animals

Sanctuaries for fur-bearing animals where they can be protected from the ravages of trappers and hunters are necessary unless the fur supply of America is to be exterminated at a "time not far away." The Department of Agriculture makes this assertion, adding that muskrats, skunks, foxes and mink are among the animals which can be successfully bred in captivity or under conditions of semi-domestication.

Unless the fur-bearing animals are rigidly guarded, it will not be long, declares the Biological Survey, before the more valuable species will be exterminated, and furs will be worn only by the very rich. This fact is said to be recognized by the fur trade generally, and by individuals who have made a study of the subject.

Directly or indirectly fur contributes to the support or comfort of a large part of the population of the United States. We import as much fur as we produce. In other words, we could sell at home twice as much fur as we are now producing, in addition to the foreign demand.

Since 1914, the center of the fur trade has been transferred to the United States. The greatest fur sales in history are now being held here, and all branches of fur dressing, dyeing, and manufacturing are being successfully carried on by American enterprise.

Most of the fur goods produced in America are manufactured in or near New York City, where in 1918 there were about 60 dressing and dyeing plants, 500 dealers, 1,200 manufacturers, 18,000 operatives and and an investment estimated at between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

Values of skins have risen to heights that have surprised even those on the inside, and skins that formerly had little or no value as fur became popular under various trade names. A comparison of the highest prices paid at the October sales in St. Louis in 1915 with those in 1919 illustrate the increase in fur values. Beaver advanced in these four years from $17 to $38.50; otter from $14 to $101; muskrat from 36½ cents to $5.10; red fox from $15.20 to $64; fisher from $25.50 to $205; skunk from $3.30 to $10.60; marten from $15.20 to $145.

The crest of the rising wave of fur values was reached at the auction sales of February and March, 1920, when weasel brought $4.10; muskrat, $7.50; skunk, $12.25; raccoon, $30; lynx, $66; red fox, $71; mink, $75; otter, $105; marten, 201; and fisher, $365. The fur market has been greatly depressed recently, but its recovery to normal demand and prices in the near future is anticipated.

A fact not generally known is that the United States Government realizes millions of dollars annually from its fur industry. The sealskins taken on the Pribilof Islands by the Bureau of Fisheries in 1919, to the number of 27,821, were worth nearly $4,000,000. From these islands, the same year the Government harvested 938 blue foxes, with pelts worth $165,000. The skins of bears, bobcats, coyotes, mountain lions, and timber wolves killed by predatory animal hunters of the Biological Survey in 1918 and 1919 brought nearly $160,000.

In the resultant stimulation of the fur garment trade the department foresees an intensified pressure on fur-bearing animals, which have been rapidly decreasing in number as a result of excessive trapping clearing of forests, and draining of marshes. Already beavers and martens have been exterminated over a large part of the country Even in Alaska, trappers have had a close season of several years declared for the protection of beavers

Reports from raw fur buyers indicate that fur-bearing animals have decreased approximately 50 percent during the last decade. A raw fur buyer in Boston declared that the muskrat supply of 1918-19 was 50 percent short of normal, and the following Winter had decreased another 50 percent. In 1917, Wisconsin trappers took 800,000 muskrats; in 1918, less than 300,000, and in 1919, only 150,000.

The Agricultural Department urges stringent uniform State laws and close seasons over periods of years for the protection of species, but it believes that still further measures are necessary to preserve fur-bearing animals.

Give Easy Recipe For Child Prodigies

New York, October 31.—If you have a child and you are in doubt as to what you shall do with him or her, hesitate no longer; turn the young hopeful into a genius or a prodigy. This is the easiest thing in the world, and every mother can accomplish the feat, according to Dr. Stoner and Mrs. E. B. Prendergast, who spoke to an assembly of mothers yesterday in the National Educational Forum at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Dr. Stoner, who is the mother of Winifred Stoner, the author, said that the great time to give a child mental food as well as physical food was up to the age of 12.

"That is the period when the young memory is most retentive," she said. "I believe in giving children all the learning they are willing to take, and they will take a tremendous amount. A child's brain doubles between the ages of 2 and 3. Do not be afraid to feed the brain—it needs it just as much as the body. But you must give the right sort of food. I certainly read parts of the old nursery rhymes to my daughter, but I also read to her constantly fine poetry when she was only 3, to get her accustomed to the sound of beautiful words."

Mrs. Prendergast, a well-known educational lecturer, is a close friend of Mrs. Hardy, the mother of the 12-year-old wonder, Edward Hardy, a student at Columbia University.

"One of the most common errors that the public makes is to think that all these prodigies must necessarily be sickly and cheerless beings," said Mrs. Prendergast. "That is quite wrong. Edward Hardy is a strong and normal boy, with all the good spirits that a boy of his age should have. All the great men of history were precocious as children. Let your child be that way if he will.

"Never subdue a child by force; never let a baby cry without being attended to; it is the worst mistake a mother can do to 'let it cry until it chooses to stop.' There is always a cause; find it out. This Hardy boy, because he has not been forced to study when he did not wish to, takes to work as a real pleasure, and he makes a perfect neighbor, in direct contrast to the child who wanders around whining 'Mother,' 'Mother.' Give your children something fine, something interesting and something that will educate them to occupy their minds and you will be helping to raise up a generation of real worth to the nation."

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

When you buy presents for your wife and your lady friends, remember that FURS are more valuable, acceptable, and lasting than other gifts.

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LESS 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

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134 Honan Road (Corner of Honan and Nanking Roads)

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Do Your Gift Buying Early

GIFTS for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

13 MORE DAYS TILL XMAS

Athletic Supplies

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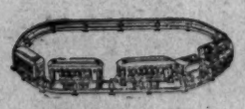

Mechanical Toys

Walking Dolls

Wei-hai-wei TEA-SETS

Cross-stitch-work CHILDREN'S BOOKS

NOVELTIES for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Toys, Games, Fountain Pens

FARLEY'S

GUNTHER'S CHOCOLATES

Colored Candles

Candy

Babies' Dresses

GIFT SHOP

NOVELTIES

Embroidered Underwear

BABY BEARS

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CHRISTMAS CARDS

XMAS CARDS

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BICYCLES for BOYS and GIRLS

Photographic Supplies

"RAMBLER" and "CROWN" BICYCLES

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

17A Nanking Road "THE HOUSE OF QUALITY" 17A Nanking Road

Timely Tips To Christmas Shoppers

(Continued from Page 4)

make up into very chic evening gowns. Then the brocaded satins which are in constant demand for wraps and evening frocks will made delightful gifts. One can never have enough evening gowns in Shanghai. They are showing the brocades in many different designs and colors. The king's blue and gold brocade makes a stunning dress as does the red and gold.

Washable silks are offered in unlimited patterns and colors and make up into the best looking tailored blouses and men's shirts. And don't forget the gorgeous heavy satin linings for fur coats and scarfs.

The fur department at Lau Kiu Chwang's is almost as fascinating as the silk department. There are rich Russian sables, royal ermines in capes, coats and scarfs, silver fox, and white and red fox of unusual length.

Maison de Parfumerie

One of the most acceptable presents for "Her" is a bottle of French perfume or toilet water. The Maison De Parfumerie is showing a luxurious assortment of the famous French perfumers which include Houbigant, Guerlain, Roger et Gallet, Djer Kiss and Rigaud.

These come in beautiful bottles of unique shapes and designs and are very dainty requisites for the dressing table.

Walk Over Shoe Co.

Walk Over Shoe Company is expecting a new line of smart gold, silver and satin evening slippers for Christmas. If you are planning to give a pair of gold slippers as a gift you must make your purchase early for many women in Shanghai are waiting for these slippers.

Good looking rhinestone and cut steel buckles, smart spats in colors and fancy hose will make exceptionally acceptable Christmas remembrances to the lady who likes pretty things.

Nestle's Goods

Nestles milk and chocolates are known the world over and can be purchased in Shanghai at 8 Nanking Road. During the holiday season when there are so many big dinner parties and teas the housekeeper needs many cans of Milkmaid Evaporated Milk which is always fresh and pure and of Peter's Cocoa. Incidently don't forget to buy a number of cakes of Milk Chocolate for the stockings!

Au Chic Parisien

At the Au Chic Parisien on Bubbling Well Road, across from the Race Course, many pretty things are on display for Christmas gifts. There are good looking beaded bags with tortoise mountings, handkerchief and glove sachets which have just arrived from Paris, daintily perfumed soaps in attractive boxes, exquisitely embroidered handkerchiefs, smart new blouses, evening gowns, slippers, French flowers, heavy wool materials in the popular plaid patterns and many other things. It is worth the time of any Christmas shopper to visit this shop.

Purity Candy Co.

Candy canes—nice red and white striped ones—can be purchased at the Purity Candy Company. These are just the things to hang on the Christmas tree and will delight the hearts of the kiddies. The Purity Candy Company is featuring Christmas candies and they are delicious.

Sonn Brothers

Have you thought of giving a New Haven clock as a gift? Whether you require a quiet reliable timepiece, a dainty work of art for a girl's boudoir, an imposing clock for the library, a clock for the motor car, or for an office desk—you can find any kind desired at the Sonn Brothers Import and Export Company at 50 Kiangse Road.

Laou Kai Fook

Laou Kai Fook is one of the premier silk emporiums in China and is the oldest established silk store in Shanghai.

About seventy years ago Laou Kai Fook began exporting Chinese silk goods to America, England, France, India, Norway, Sweden, Japan and the principal European cities.

Its silk goods are manufactured in its own factories and the patterns are the very latest and come in many varieties. Women living in the outports can order by mail and know that they will receive prompt and personal attention. Samples and prices are sent upon request.

Neckties for men, made up in beautiful patterns from the Chinese silk, are being featured especially this Christmas season. They are good looking and will make most acceptable gifts. Every one is familiar with the gorgeous silks which come in all the rainbow colors and any lady will be happy to receive an order for silk at Laou Kai Fook.

A. S. Watson & Co.

"The Pageant of Peking," a de luxe publication, containing 66 large photographs of Peking, together with a discription of the pictures by Putman Weale, is on display as a special Christmas feature at A. S. Watson and Company on Nanking Road. The stunning book is bound in a rich imperial blue silk cover and is well worth owning.

The view books of China, also gotten out by Watson, are very fine as are the attractive little Christmas cards depicting Chinese characters and Chinese life.

A full line of French perfumes from all the famous French houses can be purchased here and a bottle of delicate perfume makes a most acceptable gift to a lady. The best American and Canadian made chocolates can be purchased here also as can eighty year old liqueur brandy.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Have you made out the menu for Christmas breakfast, dinner and the New Year tiffin party? When planning the menus be sure to visit the grocery department at Lane, Crawford and Company. They have in stock English pale cured, Australian Farmer and Swift's American hams and a splendid line of bacon. The Roquefort, Stilton and Camembert cheese, without which no dinner is complete, are offered as are the finest Malaga muscatel raisins and crystallised and glace fruits.

A fine line of champagne, port, sherry, claret, burgundy, liqueur brandy, whisky, gin and white wines are on stock here and are recommended.

Among the attractive goods displayed in the various other departments, the silk scarfs for men are very smart looking and will make a man happy whether he is old or young.

Wing On

The exquisitely carved ivory articles at Wing On and Company are among the most acceptable of Christmas gifts. There are ivory cigarette holders, tiny ivory dice, poker chips, rose crosses, jewel boxes, carved beads, card cases, chop sticks with silver and jade mountings, tatting shuttles and many other articles of interest in the section given over to ivory.

If you are interested in historical and mythological characters in Chinese life you should see the "Eight Fairies" which are beautifully carved in ivory. The story relating to each fairy is fascinating.

Of course Wing On and Company offers articles in every department which will make lovely gifts but it is in the line of Chinese art that the store excells.

Sincere & Co.

Sincere and Company—just across the street—has an exceptionally fine line of silver goods. The silver pagodas, wheel barrows, ricshaws, dragons, coolies made up in silver as salt and pepper shakers and mustard dishes are most attractive and very popular.

In the silver department are offered mesh bags, vases tea sets, chop sticks, and silverware, which are very acceptable.

Squires Bingham & Co.

Squires Bingham and Company is running over with gifts for kiddies and grown ups. Among the gifts for the grown ups are golf sets, fountain pens, tennis racquets, sport sweaters, silk lacquer finger bowls, traveling pillows made of rich Chinese silk with a pocket for magazines and writing materials.

Squires Bingham and Company is making exquisite trousean sets in delicately colored crepe-de-chine heavy satin and georgette crepe with Irish and filet trimmings. The sets are beautifully embroidered and will make lovely gifts for the bride to be.

British American Tob. Co.

The British American Tobacco Company is featuring the Golofina cigars this year. The cigars are put up in good looking boxes with twenty five cigars in a box. If you are in doubt regarding the present for any man send him a box of the Golofina cigars and you will not make a mistake.

Cigarettes also make acceptable gifts and among the most popular brands offered by the British American Cigarette Company are the Commander, the Green Jade, the Felucca, the Embassy and the Garrick.

Hirsbrunner & Co.

And lady who receives a gift from Hirsbrunner and Company this Christmas will be fortunate indeed. Precious stones—diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralds mounted in platinum are being featured. There are lovely diamond and platinum brooches, pendants, and rings which are exquisite. The wrist watches are unusually fine and are shown in the platinum and diamond mountings and quaint old fashioned settings.

Smart looking gold cuff links and studs for evening wear are offered for men as well as traveling bags. Silver and gold card and vanity cases and very handsome gold mesh bags are most acceptable as gifts. There are also some lovely after dinner coffee sets of porcelain and sterling silver which will interest the Christmas shopper.

Wal Shion & Co.

Do you want to give something different? If so visit Wal Shion and Company at 14 North Szechuen Road. The company specialises in furniture manufacturing, upholstering and decorating and will work out any designs you many suggest.

Household furniture is a specialty. A gift of a writing desk, a dressing table, a piano lamp, would be very nice for a man to present his wife—or in fact any piece of furniture for which she is wishing.

Bianchi's

Wonderful candy boxes imported from France and Italy and made up in tapestry, painted satin and brocade are a special Christmas feature at Bianchi's.

The boxes have just arrived from Europe and are really lovely and reasonable in price. The boxes can be used for handkerchiefs, gloves, and jewelry after the candy is finished.

The Christmas candies are very fine and include imported French, Swiss and Italian chocolates. Bianchi's is offering also delicious marzipan and fondant, sweets and glace fruits.

Hall & Holtz

The leather, silk, satin and beaded handbags at Hall and Holtz Company are very fine. Perhaps the most popular thing in bags for ladies this year is the beaded bag and any one looking for gifts for women should drop into Hall and Holtz and see the very smart ones there.

The handkerchiefs are very fine here and come in lace and embroidered linen as well as the very popular novelties. These make excellent Christmas gifts. Woolen scarfs in attractive colors are also in much demand.

I. Shainin & Co.

Table delicacies of the highest type can be secured at Shainin and Company—"The Home of Delicacies." So many good things for the Christmas and New Year dinners can be purchased here. Brandied and pickled peaches, pears, figs, stuffed prunes and cranberries will add greatly to the dinner. Then too don't forget the smoked and salt salmon, anchovies, olives and excellent Swiss and Dutch cheese. The coffee in which Shainin specialises is very fine and is ground for each customer.

French liquors, brandy, light wines and champagne can be ordered here.

Nanyang Brothers

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, Ltd., of Shanghai and Hongkong, which is the largest purely Chinese manufacturing company in the world, is featuring the Beauty, Tah Hee. Sam Hee and Great Wall cigarettes especially this year.

Reids, Ltd.

For the Christmas and New Year toasts do not forget to order champagne and wines at Reids, Ltd., 44 Nanking Road. Beside champagne they are offering a large assortment of liqueurs, white wines, sherry an port.

Scotch Bakery

Every one knows of the pastries, mince meat, plum puddings and cakes which come from the Scotch Bakery on Nanking Road and this year the delicacies are even better than usual and the assortment larger. The Christmas shopper will find it worth her while to stop here and leave an order.

Ye Gift Shop

A shop in which you will love to linger and admire one beautiful thing after another is Ye Gift Shop on Nanking Road. Quaint old embroideries have been made into lovely bags and lamp shades and pillows.

The rarest things of old China have been adapted to the modern needs and unusually artistic and acceptable gifts can be purchased here.

In the showrooms of the Electricty Department on Nanking Road is being shown the Aqua Instantaneous Electric Water Heater. The new heater answers a great need for it can be connected with the electric switch in the bathroom and hot water is produced instantly. Messrs. Dodge and Seymour are the local agents.

Gande, Price & Co.

The Gande Price, spirit and wine merchants, are offering all the beverages used during the festive season. Inquire about their fine old wines.

COMBINATION WINE HAMPERS

make your holiday really enjoyable

The wines are backed with the usual Quality Guarantee for which the house of HIRSBRUNNER & CO. are famous

CONTENTS OF A $10.00 HAMPER.

1 Pint Champagne Grand Vin Sec ..... Louis Roederer.
1 Quart Swiss Vermouth ..... Kubler & Romang.
1 Quart Californian Hock ..... Italo Swiss Colony.
1 Quart Graves ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Saint Jacques Claret .....
1 Quart St. Emilion ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Nuits ..... Jules Régnier S. A.
1 Quart Sherry A. ..... Ruiz & Albert.
1 Quart Brandy* ..... Bisquit Dubouché.

CONTENTS OF A $17.00 HAMPER.

1 Pint Champagne Grand Vin Sec ..... Louis Roederer.
2 Pints Graves ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Neuchatel White. (Château d'Auvernier) ..... Jean de Montmollin.
2 Quarts Margaux ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Nuits ..... Jules Régnier S. A.
2 Quarts French Vermouth ..... Noilly Prat.
1 Quart Brandy* ..... Bisquit Dubouché.
1 Quart Madeira Old ..... A. de Luze & Fils
1 Quart Sherry C. ..... Ruiz & Albert.

CONTENTS OF A $22.00 HAMPER.

1 Quart Champagne Extra Dry ..... Louis Roederer.
2 Quarts Barsac. ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Neuchatel White. (Château d'Auvernier) ..... Jean de Montmollin.
2 Quarts Château Pavell 1914. ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
2 Quarts Nuits ..... Jules Régnier S. A.
1 Quart Brandy*** ..... Bisquit Dubouché.
1 Quart Malaga Old ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Sherry C. ..... Ruiz & Albert.
1 Quart Anisette Superfine. ..... Nuyens & Co.

CONTENTS OF A $27.00 HAMPER.

2 Quarts Champagne Extra Dry. ..... Louis Roederer.
3 Quarts Barsac ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
3 Quarts Châtean Pontet Canet 1912. ... A de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Neuchâtel White. (Château dAuvernier) ..... Jean de Montmollin.
1 Quart Brandy***** ..... Bisquit Dubouché
1 Quart Sherry H. ..... Ruiz & Albert.
1 Quart Old Malaga. ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
1 Quart Crême de Menthe. (Green) (Triple qualité) ..... Nuyens & Co.

CONTENTS OF A $45.00 HAMPER DE LUXE.

3 Quarts Champagne Brut 1911. ..... Louis Roederer.
1 Quart Château Yquem ..... A. de Luze & Fils.
2 Quarts Château Monton Rothschild A. de Luze & Fils.
2 Quarts Neuchâtel White. (Caves du Palais) ..... Wawre S. A.
2 Quarts Pommard ..... Jules Régnier S. A.
1 Quart Madeira Old
1 Quart Brandy * * * * * .... Bisquit Dubouché.
1 Pint Curacao. (Fleur de la Martinique) ..... Nuyens & Co.

OUR HAMPERS MAKE APPRECIATED GIFTS

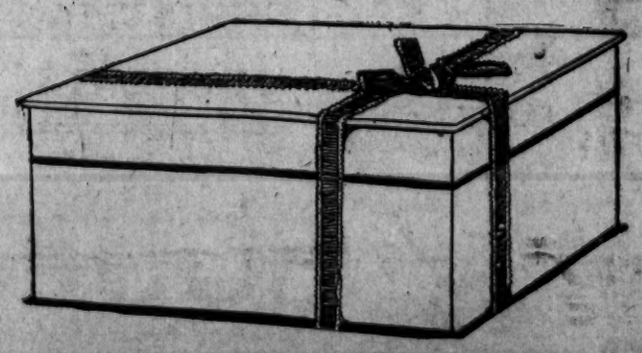
Any desired alteration or combination made. Send your orders early to ensure prompt delivery

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 Nanking Road WINE DEPARTMENT 'Phone: Central 218

Sullivan's Chocolate Creams

Made by Skilled
American
Candy Makers



These chocolates are far superior to imported goods

SULLIVAN'S

Have a glance

at this page before you do your

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

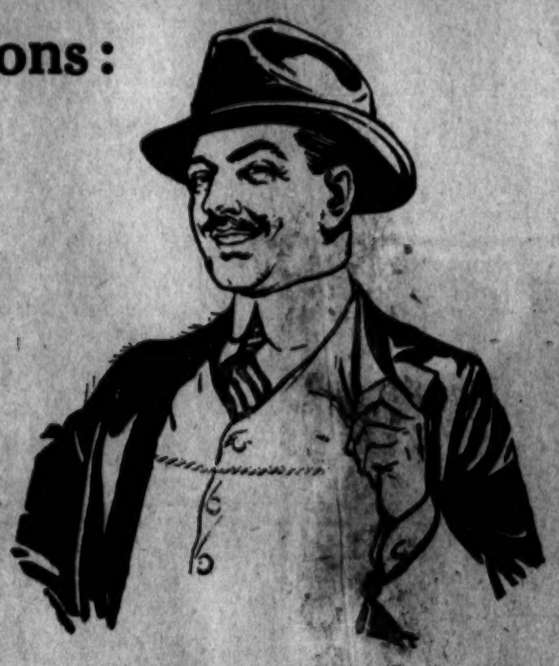
The Gift Problem

comes up again, but don't let this worry you. Make your Christmas shopping a joy!

Here are some good practical suggestions:

DAINTY PERFUMES
MANICURE SETS, VANITY BAGS
SILK and WOOL SCARVES, FUR MUFFS
GLOVES and PURSES, GOLD JEWELLERY

FUR MUFFS, HAND-BAGS,
DIAMOND and JADE, SAFETY RAZORS,
SILKS, SATINS, and DRAPERY,
EMBROIDERIES, HEMSTITCHED SILK
and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS



Purchase a useful gift
that will make your "MAN"
smile with pleasure.

POCKET WALLETS,
CIGARETTE CASES, WATCHES,
KODAKS, PHOTO-FRAMES and FANCY CHOCOLATES

Make sure of
heartfelt appreciation—
GET "HER"
an
Exquisite FUR
at
SINCERE'S

GILBERT'S
MECHANICAL GOODS
FUR ANIMALS
SCOOTERS
TRICYCLES
AIR-GUNS
GO-CARTS

Get durable Athletic Goods.
Let your present be an indelible memory.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

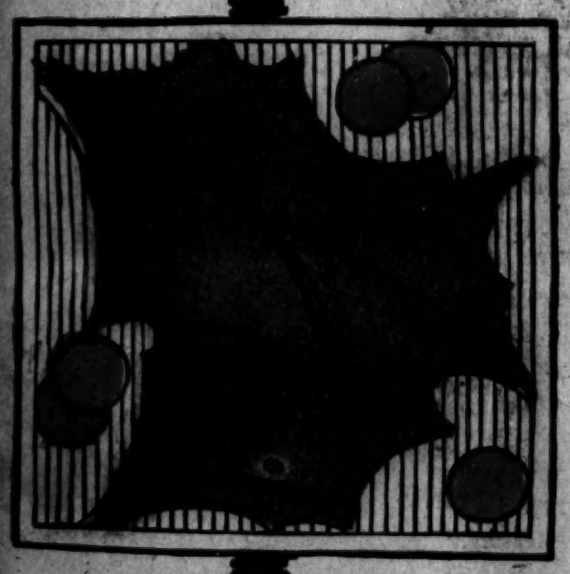
"PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER"

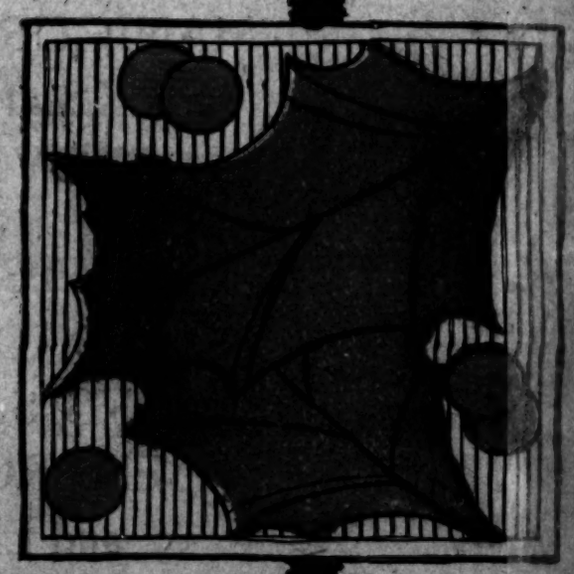
The "Three Castles"

MAGNUMS

The "Three Castles" cigarettes were among the first to be manufactured in England and have consistently retained their popularity.

Sold in packets of 10 and tins of 50 Cigarettes.





Guaranteed manufactured in England..

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.